

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
Feb. 17, 1946
Normal Gall, secretary-manager of Gold Hill Chamber of Commerce, announced 10 new members.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Spring is just around the corner, all the Older Girls hope. That's all the good it does them. They want to plant geraniums and clean house.

30 YEARS AGO
Feb. 17, 1936
William Bruin files for Republican nomination for county commissioner; J. B. Coleman files for county assessor.

Rain or snow forecast for Rogue valley area tonight and tomorrow.

30 YEARS AGO
Feb. 17, 1926
Nine convicts wounded as police stop riot in state penitentiary at Salem.

Voters defeat super-road district proposal 968 to 688 for road between Medford and coast through Applegate area.

40 YEARS AGO
Feb. 17, 1916
Medford "basket tossers" defeat Franklin high of Portland, 13-3.

Preliminary report on water courses and sources in area for irrigation purposes.

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

- 1. With 60 million cars on the road, about (a) 1, (b) 4, (c) 7 or (d) 10 million are scrapped every year?
2. Atty. Gen. Brownell is for or against secret recordings of juries' deliberations?
3. The famous shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes is in France, Spain, Italy, Mexico or Canada?
4. The Administration wants the basic rate for letter mail lowered to 2c, left at 3c, raised to 4c or raised to 5c?
5. A U.S. copyright runs for 28 years and may or may not be renewed for another 28?
6. What is Pres. Eisenhower's middle name?
7. John S. Cooper, former Senator from Kentucky, is now ambassador to Pakistan, Iran, France, Israel, Japan or India?
The Answers: About 4 million.
2. Wants a law against it.
3. Southern France.
4. Raised to 4c.
5. May 6.
6. David.
7. India.

Portland Garage Destroyed by Flames
Portland (U.P.)—A \$40,000 fire destroyed the Highway Freight company garage here last night.

Cold, slick streets and wind hampered firemen, but the quick arrival of a fire boat was credited with saving the gas storage plant of the Time Oil company, adjoining the freight garage. A truck inside the building and two cars parked outside were also destroyed, fire officials said. Cause of the blaze was not determined. It was discovered by mechanic Frank Burger

Fluoridation

It's no secret that there's a dispute developing over the merits of adding fluoride to the municipal water supplies of Medford and possibly other Jackson county communities.

For the record, the Mail Tribune supports the proposal because it believes, on the basis of all the evidence so far presented, that it would be beneficial, relatively economical, would harm no one, and is the best and so far the only practical answer to the problem it solves.

WE HAVE NEVER been able to understand, fully, the violent and explosive reaction of some of those who oppose it.

Opposition based on economic factors or dislike of expanded governmental responsibilities, we can understand, while disagreeing.

But opposition which has an almost fanatical attitude toward the proposal, which wrenches quotations out of context and puts into them the most sinister possible connotation, which repeats as true statements which have been proven false, and which asks leading or misleading questions over and over again, completely ignoring perfectly sound and reasonable answers—this type of opposition we cannot understand.

IN THE WEEKS to come you will hear that fluorides are "poison"; that adding them to water is "socialized medicine"; that "authorities" are convinced that they should be avoided like the plague for this or that reason; that "proof" of their harmlessness is lacking, that there are better ways of gaining the same end, and so on and so on.

We recently received a letter intended for publication which made a number of flat statements regarding fluoridation. We are withholding it from publication until we can complete a check we are making on these statements. So far at least three of them have proven to be untrue—not only untrue, but insidiously misleading.

ONE OF THE oddest things about the entire situation is the fact that opponents to fluoridation simply refuse to accept evidence which most people would regard as conclusive.

The facts (which may be challenged but which nevertheless remain facts) are these:

That tiny portions (one part fluoride in one million parts water) of the chemical added to municipal drinking water have shown conclusively, in area after area throughout the nation, that dental decay in small children can be reduced drastically.

That the cost is negligible (in Medford the operational cost is estimated at 13 cents per water connection per month).

That it is not "socialized medicine" any more than adding vitamins to milk, or chlorine to bad water, is. (It is supported by the American Medical Association, the most violent opponent to socialized medicine in the nation.)

That in the recommended amounts, the addition of fluorides to water is harmless to children, men, women, pets, vegetables, lawns, flowers, fish, pipes and water tanks.

That it is also tasteless and odorless.

That the "authorities" who oppose fluoridation are no more authoritative, and in most cases vastly less so, than those who strongly support the measure.

That it is constitutional, declared so by a recent Oregon Supreme Court decision.

WATER in a number of Oregon cities is now treated this way. A few cities have rejected it after emotion-charged campaigns, based largely on fear, have been waged by opponents. In still others, the question is a live issue as those wishing to see the job done do battle with those who are against it.

In Astoria, where water supplies have been fluoridated for the past three years, it is pretty well accepted. A recent survey showed that there has been a 37 per cent improvement in the condition of teeth of first grade children in that period. The Astorian Budget comments:

The big bulk of medical and dental testimony is in favor of fluoridation, and it gets more impressive as time goes on.

Fluoridation seems to have come to stay in Astoria, and will come to more and more cities as its worth becomes more overwhelmingly demonstrated.

WHO FAVORS fluoridation in Medford?

The doctors do, as evidenced by a recent unanimous vote of the medical society. The dentists, who are overwhelmed with work and the picture of decay gaining on children's teeth faster than it can be remedied, are too. Others include parents of young children, who stand to gain the most from the procedure, and others who feel the proposal is progressive and constructive.

The opponents include health food advocates, organic farming devotees, and others who object on principle to, or fear, artificial additives.

THIS, THEN, is the situation, presented from a point of view which favors fluoridation. You may be sure that opponents will continue to be heard from. Funds are being raised for this purpose.

The communications column of the Mail Tribune will be open to both sides, with the understanding that arguments must be kept factual, non-recriminatory in nature, within space limitations, and to the point.

It is our hope that a decision can be made on a democratic basis of the greatest good for the greatest number, after full and open discussion and debate, without arousing undue resentment or passion on either side.—E.A.

Plan To Make \$6000 Goes Up in Smoke

Redwood City, Calif.—(U.P.)—Police said today that David Sickles, 35-year-old laborer, has admitted that his plan to make an illegal \$6000 literally went up in smoke. Sheriff's Inspector William Moran said Sickles confessed he burned down his Half Moon Bay, Calif., home last September to collect \$6,000 insurance.

It Takes Good Marksmanship to Shoot Quail With Gun Ike Uses

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent

Washington (U.P.)—Too bad Col. Ed Starling isn't around to match marksmanship with President Eisenhower in the Georgia piney wood.

Ed was a Kentucky colonel who looked like a general and acted like a field marshal. He was a real marksman. Ed abandoned ordinary shooting habits in his early youth and went into the brush for quail with nothing heavier than a .410 gauge shotgun.

Many a shooter must have done a double take this week at the Thomasville, Ga., dispatch reporting that Mr. Eisenhower had gone out for quail with a .410. For your information, a .410 is almost a rifle with a bore only slightly larger than a cigarette. The number of shots which can be crammed into a .410 shell is mighty few and the number of shooters who can bring down quail with such brief armament is fewer. Small wonder that shooters wondered at the President's choice of a gun.

If he gets quail he's a champion and should proceed to the great annual trap and skeet shooting events and win himself some medals. Ed always got quail, an almost perfect shot.

Interest In Fishing
It was Ed who interested the late Calvin Coolidge in fishing. The colonel was a lifetime Secret Service man—better with a pistol than with a shoulder gun. Back there in early 1923 Cal had

been asked about fishing on an up-coming vacation. "Don't think I'll fish," the President replied. "Fishing is for small boys."

There was an election on the next year and Starling persuaded Mr. Coolidge to pose with a rod and reel, just to humor American fishermen who didn't like that crack about their favorite sport.

Mr. Coolidge not only posed, he caught some fish. Thereafter, the President usually directed his vacations toward areas where the fishing was good.

Good fishing was not the only vacation factor. Mr. Coolidge was not a man to be hasty about spending money, his own or the taxpayers'. It was his habit to require merely a special car attached to a regular train when he travelled. He and Mrs. Coolidge were content with a table in the regular dining car, which was reserved for them, although ordinary people could use it when they'd had their food.

Board and Room
And Mr. Coolidge liked free board and room. If his vacation visit coincided with a big real estate promotion, as one did in Florida, for example, the President could overlook it and hope that the suckers would eventually get their money back.

It was that way toward the end of his elected term when Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge were persuaded to spend a free Thanksgiving at an enormous Virginia plantation for which a smart promoter needed some fast publicity. The promoter was about to make the big house and spacious grounds into an elegant and expensive country club. Ed Starling went along as

a member of the Secret Service detail.

Newsreels of that holiday showed Mr. Coolidge on the trap range, crumbling clay pigeons to dust like a Massachusetts Daniel Boone. It was the first Washington had known that Mr. Coolidge could handle a gun. Your correspondent saw that newsreel and wondered.

Long years afterward, your correspondent asked Ed about it. "Ed, I didn't know Cal was such a great shot."

"Couldn't hit a barn," Ed replied. "I was standing there just out of camera range with my .410. Every time Cal shot, I shot. And I don't miss."

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDEAL
It is reasonably plain that the President knew in advance of his latest check-up that the signs of his recovery would be favorable. Thus, at his press conference a few days before he said that he would probably trust his own feelings rather than the doctors' reports. This could only have meant that the favorable report of the doctors would not decide the matter.

Moreover it stands to reason that he has heard considerably more from his doctors than the public has heard, or could have expected to hear, about what limitations he must expect to live under.

The decision whether to run again has not been clarified for him by the doctors. They could have told him that he must not run again. They could not, and did not, tell him that he could take his health for granted in making his decision. The President has made it clear that he himself is not taking his health for granted, and that—should he decide to run again—the question of his physical fitness to bear the full burden of the office will be not only a legitimate but a necessary subject of public discussion. No one, in fact, has discussed the question of his fitness so frankly as has the President himself.

THE DECISION which he must now make is whether he himself feels within himself that he is equal to the burden of his office, is equal to it not as he has known it during the past month but in its great periods of strain and stress and crisis. At Dr. White's press conference Mrs. May Craig of "The Portland Press Herald" made a remark which, despite Mr. Hagerty's comment, everybody in Washington knows to be true—that the President has not recently had to bear the full load of the office. No doubt he has had a reasonably full schedule. But January was a comparatively quiet period both at home and abroad, a lull before the storms that are brewing in Congress, in the election campaign, and from the gathering momentum of the Soviet challenge in Asia and Africa.

The hardest question that the President has to resolve is not whether he might die in office. The doctors have given him as good an assurance on that point as they could have. Nor is it a question of his being incapacitated, though that eventually is, as he himself has said in one of his press conferences, a weak link in our constitutional system. The doctors' report is adequately reassuring on that point. The real question is not death or disability but inadequacy, not being at his best, being able to carry on the routine of the office but not to supply the kind of energetic leadership which the world situation is certain to demand.

This, it is quite plain, is the crucial point which the President is now wrestling with.

THERE is another point, second only to this, which would become of critical importance if he resolved all the other questions in favor of running. It turns on the vice-presidency. There can be no doubt at all that

do—your driver's license, your last lodge receipt, maybe even your gasoline credit card. But if you're a naturalized citizen, you'd better have all your papers along.

Mexico, whose tariff laws are extremely mild, pays little attention to the stuff you're bringing in—except in the case of your automobile. If you have valuable jewelry or furs and are of a cautious nature, wanting to take no chances whatever, you can register them with the American customs men—who will probably tell you it isn't necessary.

To stay out of trouble coming back into the U.S.A., you must have a medical certificate showing that you have been vaccinated for smallpox within the last three years.

If YOU'RE a native-born American citizen, you'll need no passport. You'll be asked where you were born, and your word will be taken. For identification papers, almost anything will

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

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the President would have a very special personal obligation to consider without fear or favor, impersonally and objectively, the choice of the man who would succeed him in case of death or disability. He will be required, if he runs again, to give the country his personal guarantee that the vice-presidential candidate does in fact believe in, does not merely support politically, the principles that he himself stands for.

He can give no such guarantee to Mr. Nixon. It is not a question of whether Mr. Nixon supports the Eisenhower legislative program or whether he speaks up in defense of the Eisenhower policies. Of course he does. The question is whether he represents the central thing which Eisenhower represents, the thing which has given Eisenhower such a hold on the American people.

This central thing is that Eisenhower unites the country and heals its divisions. This precisely is what Nixon does not do. Instead of being a national leader, he is a ruthless partisan. He is a politician who divides and embitters the people. The country has just had a spectacular demonstration of this characteristic in his speech at the Lincoln Day Dinner in New York. "Speaking for a unanimous Supreme Court," said the Vice-President, "a great Republican Chief Justice, Earl Warren, has ordered an end to racial segregation in the nation's public schools." A man who will exploit for partisan purposes such a decision of the Supreme Court does not have within his conscience those scruples which the country has the right to expect in the President of the United States.

The question of who would run with Eisenhower is clearly bound up, for all practical purposes inseparable from, the question of whether he himself will run again.

Albany Zirconium Plant May Reopen

Washington (U.P.)—Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) said today he had been informed by Adm. Lewis Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy commission, that the Albany, Ore., zirconium plant might be opened for production.

Strauss told Neuberger: "It may be necessary to open the Albany plant on a production basis" because "it now appears that by 1958 the commission may need zirconium at a greater rate than was previously anticipated in the request for proposals to industry in October."

The Oregon Democrat protested the prospective abandonment of the Bureau of Mines plant last December.

Now, he quoted Strauss as saying: "The situation is currently under review. If a decision is reached to reopen the plant, the industrial firms who were requested to submit proposals last November will be advised so they may also submit proposals for operating the plant."

"It is expected a decision will be reached shortly," Strauss added.

Meat Association Elects Oregon Men

San Francisco (U.P.)—The Western States Meat Packers association elected E. Floyd Forbes yesterday to his 11th term as president and general manager of the organization.

Henry J. Krause, Seattle, was elected as chairman of the board and Leland Jacobsmuhlen, Cornelius, Ore., and Matt Brown, Great Falls, Mont. were named vice-presidents. Frank Bonin, Spokane, Wash., was named to the board of directors.

Vice-presidents Douglas Allen, San Francisco, and Albert T. Luer, Los Angeles, were reelected along with 10 directors; Frank De Benedetti, Caldwell, Ida.; C. H. Christenson, Tillamook, Ore.; Otto Florence Jr., Twin Falls, Ida.; Harold Kummer, Hillsboro, Ore.; Allan Kurtzman, Seattle; Paul McFarland, Salt Lake City; Eugene Rinconi, Santa Cruz, Calif.; Nathan Morantz, Los Angeles; and Glenn Taylor, Modesto, Calif.

The MEAT CENTER
231 EAST SIXTH ST.
PORK LIVER 19¢
MUTTON ROAST 19¢
BEEF ROAST 29¢
SLAB or SLICED BACON 29¢