

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Flight of Time Medford and Jackson County history from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO Feb. 20, 1945 (It was Wednesday) Medford city council orders parking meters in use Feb. 25.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Rural residents report town motorists have resumed running over what they mistake for a striped tom-cat, and can be smelled until they get to the turn four miles down the road.

20 YEARS AGO Feb. 20, 1935 (It was Thursday) Upper Applegate stockmen and forest service take steps to have roundup of wild horses between Sterling creek and California line in Rogue River National forest.

From Side Glances by Tribune Reporters: Bill Bowerman fixing a jaundiced eye upon a group of newly received soccer balls, not a single one of which was round. They're for the grade school kids, to be used instead of basketballs.

30 YEARS AGO Feb. 20, 1925 (It was Saturday) Oregon National Guard to hold field maneuvers at Camp Jackson here June 14 through 29.

From Local and Personal column: The Jackson County Dog Protective association with headquarters in this city have posted a standing reward of \$200 for the conviction of any person guilty of abuse to members of the dog family in the way of forced starvation, mal-treatment and poisoning.

40 YEARS AGO Feb. 20, 1915 (It was Sunday) Charles G. Anthony of Saratoga Springs, N.Y., elected a director of the Pompadour mineral springs company of Ashland.

The Brantner placer mine on the Applegate river, 17 miles from Medford, resumes operation.

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

- 1. Attendance of its first Negro student recently caused riots at the University of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi or Texas? 2. Color TV sets available in quantity this fall are expected to sell for somewhat more or less than \$500 each, or about \$500? 3. About as many new cars were made in first five weeks of 1955 as in first five of 1955, or about 50,000 more, or 100,000 fewer? 4. Most drug addicts in the U. S. are over or under 21? 5. The Hatch act is aimed at white slavery, car thefts, corrupt politics, the drug traffic, or subversive activities? 6. A tornado or a hurricane covers more territory, or is it about 50-50? 7. Bethlehem, birthplace of Jesus, is now within Israel, Egypt, Jordan or Syria? The answers: 1. University of Alabama. 2. Somewhat more than \$500. 3. About 100,000 fewer. 4. Most over 21. 5. Corrupt politics. 6. Hurricane covers much more. 7. Jordan.

Much Can Be Done

Not too long ago, the county court appointed a County Planning Commission—the first such ever named in this county. Its organization was authorized by a recent session of the state legislature. In our view, it was a step forward in the progress of the community which is Jackson county. But it was only a step—not the automatic solution of the problems of planning and zoning which we face as a growing community.

THIS is borne out in the experience of other counties which are in the process of putting planning and zoning procedures into effect. Here is part of an editorial from The Dalles Chronicle of recent date:

The Wasco County Planning Commission has adopted a zoning ordinance for populated areas adjacent to The Dalles that will have far reaching effects on the community for years to come. The zoning ordinance, coupled with the county building code adopted by the commission and the county court, puts this area "way ahead of the rest of the state," according to J. Haslett Bell, zoning expert hired by the county.

This editorial caught the eye of the editor of the neighboring (as distances go in eastern Oregon) La Grande Evening Observer, who rather ruefully admitted the progress being made in Wasco county.

THE La Grande editor then went on to discuss some of the problems of planning and zoning in general, which are applicable to our own situation. He points out that the Union county planning group has been so far inactive, although that for La Grande proper the city commission had devoted a considerable amount of time to the development of a city zoning ordinance, and to other measures for the sound and intelligent development of growth within the city proper.

This situation is similar to that in this area, with an active city group and a so-far inactive county commission.

The editorial continues: ... Where the city limits end, so ends any control or planning. These areas adjacent to the city are permitted to build up in any way they wish, without any overall plan for their future development, for beautification or eventual land uses. ... The longer the county goes without a zoning ordinance, or without a properly functioning planning commission, the greater is the danger that certain areas will fall into undesirable uses, which will have to be tolerated long into the future. ...

MEDFORD and Jackson county have a far greater population than do either La Grande or The Dalles and their counties. We are also growing more rapidly. The need for sound planning procedures is more apparent here than it is there.

We certainly would not wish the new planning commission, which first must "get its feet on the ground," to take any action hastily or without due consideration.

But the evidence on every hand is that the services they can render are long, long overdue. Little can now be done to assist the areas which like Topsy "just grewed," and are now feeling the lack of planning and foresight. But, with a sound program, which we hope the commission will spare no effort to develop, much can be done to avoid similar situations as our growth continues.—E.A.

Wanderlust

The sun was shining as this was written (which is no guarantee that it will be when it appears in print) and brings up the eternal February-time malaise known as "wishing Spring would hurry up."

This malady is stoutly reinforced by a publication which reached this desk a day or two ago. It is entitled "Discovery Trips in Oregon," and by means of maps, photographs and description it gives anyone who has traveled in Oregon and loved it a passion to get back on the road.

THE booklet is put out by Sunset Magazine. It is divided into seven sections, an introduction describing the state's principal cities; a section on the Oregon coast; southern Oregon; the Cascades and central Oregon; the Columbia river highway; the northeast corner, and southeastern Oregon.

The southern Oregon section was of the most interest, naturally enough. It goes into considerable detail about the Rogue River, the Oregon Caves, the Applegate route to Medford, camping on Union Creek, Crater Lake, Lake of the Woods, and the North Umpqua. Glancing over it only serves to reinforce our hard-held conviction that of all places in the state, southern Oregon is the most greatly blessed.

BUT the rest of Oregon has its attractions, for just about anything — high desert, mountains, rivers, lakes — all are available within our boundaries. If the sun starts shining again there will be no alternative: We'll just have to get that leaky tire pumped up, dust off some of the winter's mud from the old jalopy, lock the house, and take off to get reacquainted with the most beautiful state of all.—E.A.

Pear Sales Increased In Eastern Markets

Pear sales have been stimulated greatly in retail stores in the New York area by attractive displays and proper ripening, according to word from eastern representatives of the Oregon, Washington, California pear bureau. During the current pear promotion "peak of the pear season," several thousand pieces of display material have been distributed to chain stores and independent markets in the area. One company official estimated that pear sales in general had more than doubled in the entire region during the current year. Purpose of the bureau, which was established by southern Oregon growers, is to increase marketing of west coast winter pears.

Negotiations Over Future of Saarland Bring it Into News

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent

The Saarland is coming into the headlines again. France and West Germany opened negotiations in Paris today on the future of the tiny, rich territory which lies nestled between them. On the success of the negotiations depends the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries.

To some extent, at least, the strength of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which both are members, is involved. There is no doubt that the Saar is German. But since the end of World War II it has been linked with France.

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.

Moral Responsibility

To the Editor: I have noticed that a number of fishermen appear to be not in favor of a high dam on the Rogue river to prevent the recurrence of the floods this winter. They appear to think their fish and their pleasure (?) are more important than the lives and property of people living in the Rogue valley.

If another flood comes to the Rogue River valley because the fishermen and the IWL (their organization) oppose this dam, then I think the Izaak Walton league and the fishermen should be held morally responsible for any lives and/or property lost. No amount of money can pay for lives lost under such conditions but the fishermen should be willing to pay enough extra for their licenses to pay for the property damage their pig-headedness causes.

Floyd R. McCabe Mt. Pitt Star Rt. Butte Falls, Ore.

Reasons for Zeal

To the Editor: I regret you found it necessary in your fluoridation editorial to use tactics you deplore in others. I refer specifically to your reference "opposition which has an almost fanatical attitude."

The reason for our zeal is because we firmly believe that the American people are being slowly poisoned by these additives to our food and water. The unfairness is thus demonstrated: News releases during Dental Week stress the word "Fluoridation"; your editorial of 845 words while opposition letters restricted to 400 words; the unfair approach by proponents in only allowing their side to be heard by the public. The Public Health service should see that both sides are heard in this issue.

I would like to refer to the "Facts" as you list them: Nothing is said about fluorosis which has turned up in those cities having fluoridation.

Your 13 cent cost per month per water connection is only for maintenance and fluorine. \$30,000 is needed for the feeder station (Medford water department figures). Your "Socialized Medicine" statement is too vague. One has a selection of the milk they desire (this is all we ask regarding water) pasteurized, homogenized or raw milk is available. Chlorine can be eliminated by aeration or boiling. When people are misled and forced to take poison in their water for commercial advantage—if this is not socialism, what is it?

Your "fluorides are harmless" statement is not wise. Science itself states, "only when you can prove that your experiments are not wrong, have you any hope to begin to believe that you are right." When so many of the experts disagree, how can we assume fluorides are harmless? The fact that fluorides are tasteless and odorless is in itself warning enough. The "authorities" you mention doubtless had the same training. Those experts opposing fluoridation do so with their convictions, often at the expense of being maligned and unjustly attacked by their fellow professionals.

The Supreme Court decision was based on the issue of Religious Freedom only. Justice Lusk wrote that it was not even alleged in the complaint that fluorine was harmful, which is the only issue that should have been contended. Let's urge our city council to put this issue on the May ballot. In presenting this to the public the American way, the public can decide if they wish fluoride added to their water. J. Verne Shangle 1445 Kings Highway Medford, Ore. (Editor's note: We agree with the last paragraph of the above letter.)

West Germany wants the Saar back. France wants to keep its economic ties with the 990.0-square mile territory.

French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau and West German Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano are conducting the negotiations. Political Importance Both will have to keep in mind the political importance of the Saar territory to their governments.

French Premier Guy Mollet's coalition cabinet is shaky. West German Chancellor Adenauer is under a heavy attack at the moment from his opponents. Neither dares concede too much in the Saar talks.

The Saar produces about 17,000,000 tons of coal a year. The Saar's coal fits perfectly, from the economic standpoint, with France's Lorraine iron industry. The Saar was detached from

Germany for 15 years after the First World War. It was under League of Nations control, and France got its coal as reparations.

Again after World War II, the Saar came under French control. Its economy remains closely linked to that of France.

In a referendum held last October, Saarlanders voted overwhelmingly for reunion to Germany. This vote was confirmed in a parliamentary election held Dec. 18.

Now the French and German governments are trying to reach a firm agreement on the future of the Saar and its 1,000,000 people.

French Foreign Minister Pineau announced in advance of the negotiations that he is determined to protect his country's interests.

Pineau said that France could agree to the return of the Saar to German sovereignty only if its economic interests in the territory were safeguarded completely.

Hence the success of the negotiations seems to depend on the separation of the political and economic issues.

Hubert Ney, a 63-year-old lawyer, is the Saar's Premier. He seems to be thoroughly aware of the realities in the situation. He calls for economic as well as political union with Germany. But he has said that this is possible only under a friendly French-German agreement, and that union must be accomplished gradually.

It is probable that Ney will be drawn into the Paris negotiations soon. His part in them is likely to be important.

Editorial Comment

OS WEST'S VETO

Ex-Governor Os West has said he doesn't think it would be right to name a state park after him. But the Salem Statesman points out the constitution gives us the right to override the governor's veto by a two-thirds majority. And from opinions expressed the length and breadth of the state on this issue thus far, we judge Oregon sentiment to be approximately 99-44/100 per cent in favor of honoring in this fashion the man who saved our beaches for public enjoyment forever. This is one veto Os can't make stick.

A short time before his death Governor Paul Patterson told a representative of this page he favored the idea, and had a potential site or two in mind. Now the Astorian Budget advocates giving the name of Os West to the new state park adjacent to Fort Stevens. Since the old Fort Stevens reservation lies almost wholly outside the boundaries of the park, fears that this historic name might thereby disappear from the map seem groundless.

Highway commission policy has been to name state parks only after donors of land, or after those in whose name park properties have been given to the state. The way we see it, the commission wouldn't even need to make an exception to its rule in this case. After all Os West gave us the whole Oregon coast.—Portland Oregonian.

Communications

On TV Ads

To the Editor: The controversy concerning Public Power vs. Private Power has long been apparent in our newspapers and magazines, written of course by the Pro and Con. However this controversy has taken on new proportions under the guise of commercial advertising.

Sponsors usually purchase time from a radio or television station for the purpose of advertising their products, hoping that they will sell as a result. Of course when a company is selling a commodity as essential, for instance, as electricity, and there is no competition in an area, sometimes a sponsor of this type may feel it can afford to set aside caution and expound their political theories under the title of commercial advertising.

I'm sure that no one would ever expect a private power company to advertise favorably for Public Power. The two are not compatible. So it comes as no surprise to anyone that they are for private power development 100 per cent. After all it is their business! I do want to say though, that the manner they are going about it certainly tends to create hard feelings among many, as it is not in the true sense of the word, good advertising.

I realize that a radio or television station must depend on sponsored programming in order to exist financially, however I've always noticed that during a political campaign these stations are very careful to announce, whenever a candidate has purchased some time, that the views heard are not necessarily those of the station. This is as it should be. Are we to believe then that our TV station is in complete accord with a

Matter of Fact By Joe and Stewart Alsop

NEW HAMPSHIRE IS A SLEEPER

Washington — This election year could turn out to be a lot less violent, tumultuous, contentious and exciting than ever-seemed probable only a short time ago. Indeed, the conventions, which not long ago seemed likely to be glorious blood-lettings, may turn out to be hardly worth the bother.

If the President decides to run, of course, the rest will be silence on the Republican side. And on the Democratic side, Adlai Stevenson's supporters are talking quite seriously of clinching the Democratic nomination for their man in

less than a month. Such talk may not be quite as empty as it seems. For it does seem quite reasonable to suppose that Stevenson might knock out Sen. Estes Kefauver in the New Hampshire primaries on March 16. If that happens, it is difficult to see how Kefauver can come back, and even more difficult to see how Stevenson can be stopped.

The Kefauver forces in New Hampshire are scared blue. "Here I'm trying to practice law," says Kefauver's New Hampshire manager Tom McIntyre, "and I'm working full time for Estes, where a couple of months ago I thought I had a shoo-in." The man principally responsible for keeping Mr. McIntyre away from his law practice is William L. Dunfee, chairman of the Stevenson organization in New Hampshire.

DUNFEY has succeeded in lining up just about all the big and medium sized Democratic names in the state to serve as delegate candidates "favorable" to Stevenson — a considerable achievement, since, like the minority party in most one-party states, the principal amusement of New Hampshire's Democrats is kicking each other in the shins.

Among the pro-Stevenson delegate candidates are most of the state chairmen of the last couple of decades, and men like Joseph Benoit, popular mayor of Manchester and leader of the state's numerous Franco-Americans. As a result, there has developed an understandable tendency among Kefauver's supporters to desert him. Among those who have gone over to Stevenson are Hugh Wailing, chairman of Kefauver's New Hampshire delegation in 1952, and national committeeman Henry Sullivan, who was elected by the Kefauver delegates.

There is a curious added element in the situation, which also makes Kefauver look a little like a sinking ship. A New Hampshire Democratic voter marks his ballot for 12 statewide delegates. If there are more than 12 delegate candidates favorable to a Presidential candidate, his strength is correspondingly diluted.

In 1952, for example, Kefauver had 12 delegates and President Truman had 15. The Truman delegates and other non-Kefauver delegates actually got more votes than the Kefauver slate. But, because the anti-Kefauver vote was diluted, Kefauver won a clean sweep of all the delegates.

sponsor such as the one mentioned above, on the political subject of Private vs. Public Power? Or is it that they accidentally overlooked this situation?

Ken Corliss, 1564 Myers Lane, Medford, Ore.

THIS year the tables have been reversed. A matter of minutes before closing time, three little known Democrats filed as delegate candidates favorable to Kefauver. McIntyre, who not unnaturally suspects a dark pro-Stevenson blot, has denounced the three as "phonys." But their names will be on the ballot, and presumably they will dilute the Kefauver strength.

Kefauver plans at least two forays into New Hampshire, and his odd but effective campaign style may save the situation for him. But the above analysis of the 1952 vote suggests that his much-vaunted popularity with the New Hampshire Democrats may be exaggerated. Polls show Stevenson running better than two to one over Kefauver, for example in upstate New York. It is hard to see why New Hampshire Democrats should be all that different from upstate New York Democrats.

In any case, Stevenson is in an enviable heads-I-win-tails-you-lose position. He has kept hands off New Hampshire. An official in his Chicago headquarters remarked, "We do not associate ourselves with that situation, on the Governor's orders." So a defeat in New Hampshire would not hurt Stevenson. But a defeat in New Hampshire could well be fatal to Kefauver, since his whole strength is built on his "grass roots" support, first supposedly demonstrated in New Hampshire in 1952.

PERHAPS Kefauver could come back—for example by taking a few delegates from Stevenson in Minnesota, where some observers profess to detect surprising Kefauver strength. But it is hard to see how he could ever really recover from a New Hampshire defeat, especially as the Kefauver money, which is now no better than a trickle, would dry up completely. And if Kefauver is knocked out, a first ballot Stevenson win at a dull convention in August will be about as predictable as such things can be. (Note: Information in a recent column about the part played by Mr. Cliff Roberts in the matter of the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate came from seemingly reliable informants. In fairness it should be noted, however, that Mr. Roberts states that he has never advocated to President Eisenhower the replacement of Vice-President Nixon by another candidate.)

Copyright 1955, New York Herald Tribune Inc. Population of Latin America, including the West Indies, is now estimated at about 173,000,000, or about the combined total of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

Dead Man Raised

GEO. N. TAYLOR

Lazarus grave was a cave and a stone lay over the opening. Jesus told them to roll back the stone. At that Martha, the sister of Lazarus, spoke up. "Lord, by this time he stinketh for he has been dead four days already." At that Jesus told her: "Believe and you will see the glory of God." Then Christ shouted: "Lazarus, come forth." And Lazarus came forth with no smell of putrid flesh or of death but in perfect health. Loose him and let him go," said Jesus.

So all saw Christ's power to give life out of death. Resurrection Day is coming and again Christ is to raise His who sleep in death — also His then living. You, who put off and put off Christ as dying for your sins, go on into the pains of hell. Christ's blood paid for your sins — His blood; not your education, culture or good works. This message sponsored by an Oregon dairyman.—adv.

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