

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER. OREGON NEWS 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 Feb. 22, 1946 (It was Friday) Residents of Talent school district vote against merging with Phoenix schools, 43-32.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The army announces it will put on sale next Monday, 434,000 surplus washboards. No grand rush is anticipated, as washboards are more out of date than buggy whips.

20 YEARS AGO Feb. 22, 1936 (It was Saturday) John H. Fuller recommended for postmastership at Ashland to replace Fred D. Wagner, whose term expires soon.

Jackson county court approves roundup of wild horses in Little Applegate area.

30 YEARS AGO Feb. 22, 1928 (It was Monday) Employees of Owen-Oregon Lumber company discuss improvements at plant at dinner meeting.

National drive opens to end six years of prohibition under the Volstead act.

40 YEARS AGO Feb. 22, 1918 (It was Tuesday) Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Brown open one of most modern soda fountains in state in Medford; known as Brown's.

From Local and Personal column: Tests being made of the street lighting system of Medford by the California-Oregon Power company show losses of voltage on account of the wires being laid in ordinary water pipes instead of the regular electric wire conduits.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. Washington's salary as President was \$25,000. He thought that about right, wanted more, suggested less, or wanted no salary at all?
2. Failures of small stores have been increasing, decreasing, or staying about the same?
3. President Eisenhower wants present immigration restrictions tightened, loosened or left as-is?
4. Which of these Army ranks is the highest: Brigadier general, lieutenant general, major general?
5. Which member of the Eisenhower Cabinet put in several years as missionary in a foreign land?
6. Which of these states gets the most revenue from horse racing: California, Florida, Illinois, New York?
7. A "half-gainer" is a term used in what branch of sports?
The Answers: 1. Wanted no salary at all. 2. Increasing. 3. Loosened. 4. Lieutenant general. 5. Secretary of Agriculture Benson (a Mormon). 6. New York. 7. Diving.

The kangaroo family has more than 5500 members. Some are called by other names—wallaroo, wallaby, euro, and pademelon. They range from the foot-long musky-rat kangaroo to seven-foot red and great grays.

Detention Home Site

On this page last Monday appeared a letter from a regular correspondent, the conscientious and thoughtful community service chairman of the VFW post in Shady Cove.

He proposed that the long-postponed construction of the Juvenile Detention Home be started and that the third floor of the new courthouse annex be used as a site. It is a proposal which has been offered by others, among them county officials.

THE use of the courthouse, either the third-floor jail in the old building or the third-floor annex in the new, was pretty well thrashed out before the election at which the proposed detention home was approved by the voters of the county.

Before the matter came to a vote, it was pretty generally agreed that one of the chief values of a separate detention home is simply that it would NOT be in or near the jail, nor smack of the cold institutionalism with which most governmental buildings abound.

Indeed, probably the chief benefit of a detention home is to give a reasonable chance to disturbed youngsters to get back on their feet again—a chance which experience has proven is greatly lessened by the grim and jail-like surroundings that even a courthouse presents.

WE DON'T envy the county court the job of selecting a site for the new home. Members of the court have looked long, have inspected dozens of possible sites, and rejected them all for one reason or another.

Some are too far away from population centers; some are too costly; some neighbors object to; and so on and so on. And just when the court had found a site it thought satisfactory, it is learned that a new freeway may go through the property.

THEREFORE, we sympathize.

Nonetheless, the court is under obligation to find a satisfactory site. And it has been almost a year and a half since the proposal was approved. The problem which the home is designed to alleviate is not getting any less pressing. Youngsters are still being housed in the jail, with the result that in each instance the chance of successful rehabilitation is that much retarded.

Possibly even more serious, the courts and juvenile officers have sometimes refrained from taking into custody children who might benefit from it, simply because they felt this was better than jailing them.

THE court, despite its efforts, seems to have little sense of urgency in finding a location and getting construction under way. We wish they would put a higher priority on the project.

The people of the county, who have approved the home with their votes, are entitled to know that efforts are really being made to carry out their mandate. —E.A.

Small Black Dog

There is a spot beside the reading chair at home where a small black dog used to lie. Occasionally he would lift his head for a pat, or a scratch behind the ears.

For the eight years of his life, this was his happy custom during the evenings. During the day he would follow the family secretary of health, education and welfare from room to room, or outdoors while she hung up the washing.

ON OTHER occasions he would lie in regal state in the front yard, surveying his domain. At still other times, he would romp gaily with the youngsters.

Always he was a loving, devoted, loyal companion. His deep brown eyes turned trustingly on members of the family—his gods.

In illness he was uncomplaining, and as he bade us farewell forever last week, one somehow got the feeling that he knew our love and affection would always follow him.

All of this will make no sense whatever to those unfortunate souls who have never loved a dog. But those who have mourned the death of a beloved pet will understand our grief as the small black dog left us. —E.A.

Fluoridation Decade

Some 22 million persons in 1,123 U.S. communities are already or soon will be drinking water enriched with fluorides. The supporters of this measure to reduce tooth decay among children have just received additional evidence to back their claims. The well-known 10-year study in Newburgh, N.Y., has ended with clear confirmation that fluoridation protects the teeth without ill effects.

New York State public health officials examined the teeth and general health of 476 children in Newburgh, which has treated its water for 10 years, and 405 youngsters in Kingston, a nearby town on the Hudson River which does not fluoridate its water. In the six-to-nine age group Newburgh children, having drunk fluoridated water all their lives, had 58 per cent fewer cavities than children of corresponding ages in Kingston. Those who were born before fluoridation started benefited less. But even 16-year-olds in Newburgh had 41 per cent less tooth decay than their counterparts in Kingston.

None of the teeth of Newburgh children examined were disfigured by mottled enamel. In skeletal maturity, height, weight, bone disorders, hemoglobin content and red-cell count there was no significant difference between the children of the two towns.

State Health Commissioner Herman E. Hilleboe concluded: "Fluoridation is safe, and it is effective."

—Scientific American

Political Instability Foreseen As Result of Greek Elections

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent Greece seems to face a period of dangerous political instability.

Pro-western Premier Constantine Karamanlis came out of Sunday's election with a slim majority in the 300-seat single-chamber Parliament.

But the seven opposition parties which ganged up on him won a pluralistic victory in the popular vote.

The campaign was a bitter one. The opposition coalition parties are bitter over Karamanlis' victory. They accuse him of fraud and demand a new election.

It looks, in all, as if Greece will be a headache for the United States and its allies for months to come.

Greece is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Karamanlis is all for that alliance.

But he faces a difficult situation both in internal and foreign affairs.

Realignment of U.S. Political Parties Seen as Coming Trend

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent Washington — (U.P.) — There were no political parties in the modern sense when George Washington twice was elected president of the United States toward the end of the 18th century.

That's school-boy stuff. Only the thoughtful adult, however, is aware that, by any realistic definition of the term, there are no political parties in the U.S. today. A fair definition of a political party would be:

A nationally organized group of voters seeking the election of federal office holders who would be inescapably committed to the basic principles of the organized group.

The Communist Party would qualify under that definition. Neither the Republican nor Democratic party could make the grade. The briefest examination

of basic congressional roll calls would prove that. What passes for a major political party today in the United States is an assortment of big and little pressure and minority groups. They are held together sometimes by compromising among themselves, often at the expense of principle and-or party policy.

Editorial Comment

AUTOMOBILES I am wondering why it is that the American automobile manufacturers are concentrating so intently on making it easier to roll up the windows and adjust the seats, but doing nothing about making it easier to change a tire or open a trunk?

In fact, I have quite a few beets to register about the cars we drive nowadays. The wrap-around windshield, which gives a nice appearance to the outside of the car, also brought about a condition known as "football knee" in all drivers, not just ex-jugglers.

The national park problem now being tackled by Sec. of Interior McKay and the park service grows out of almost 15 years of neglect.

Thanks to the CCC, which assigned some 30,000 young men to our national parks during the depression and spent \$25,000,000 a year on improvements they were brought up to their all-time peak about 1941.

Then came the war and all improvement work stopped. Park funds totaled only \$5,500,000 in 1945. And even after the war we were willing to spend only about \$9,000,000 on our park system and did not get it up to \$34,000,000 until 1951. Last year, with gradual increases, the park system budget was up to around \$50,000,000, but park personnel still was below 1941 levels, despite acquisition of new parks and expansion of others.

What Mission 66 involves is a stable, 10-year improvement program, one that the park service can count on from year to year, one flexible enough to permit continuing improvement contracts.

And hearings now being conducted by the House appropriations committee indicate great interest in the program, so great, in fact, that the committee is recommending three times current construction expenditures on park construction projects. Included is \$381,500 for Crater Lake National park.

Another problem for which a solution must be found involves concessions such as the one at Crater Lake. Congress has been understandably hesitant to go into the park hotel and restaurant business in competition with private enterprise. But in parks which pose such serious problems for concessionaires that visitors are penalized, a new policy may be indicated. Fifty million national park visitors deserve a better break. —Oregon Journal.

Neither Steelhammer nor Marsh, both veterans of Oregon legislative service, has yet filed for Norblad's seat. But Steelhammer said only Marsh's filing would prevent him from running. Steelhammer is a house of representatives and Marsh is former senate president.

Others who have announced for the post are R. F. Cook, Silvertown Republican, and Jason Lee, Salem Democrat.

COLD CASH Aberdeen, S.D. — (U.P.) — The pop cooler in George Ziegler's service station was "hot." On two successive week ends, Ziegler hid his receipts in the cooler. And on both occasions, thieves broke into the station and into the cooler.

The chief issue in the foreign field is the Greek demand that Great Britain surrender its colony of Cyprus. Because of that, Greek relations with both Britain and Turkey are bad.

Britain refuses to give up the island, which is becoming the biggest military base in the Middle East.

Twenty per cent of the people of Cyprus are of Turkish origin. Turkey is quite willing to see Britain keep the island. But it does not want Greece to get it.

Domestically, the Greek economic situation is bad and getting worse.

The parties which combined against Karamanlis in the election ranged from the extreme right to the extreme left. They included the so-called Union of the Democratic Left, which represents the outlawed Communist Party, and the fellow-traveling Democratic Party of the Working People.

Karamanlis' victory, close as it was, was something of a surprise.

There is some indication that he won it with the aid of the women, who voted for the first time in a Greek election.

That is partly because of Karamanlis' personal appeal. He is one of the most handsome men in Greece. He is tall and dark, with a profile and a physique which have been compared to those of the ancient Greek sculptures.

At 48, he is one of his country's youngest prime ministers. A lawyer, he entered politics in 1935. He held posts in seven cabinets before he was made prime minister last Oct. 6 after the death of Field Marshal Alexander Papagos.

King Paul personally picked Karamanlis, who was serving as minister of public works in the Papagos cabinet. Karamanlis had won a name for efficiency in all of his cabinet jobs. But he was not a top-ranking political leader. Papagos, on his deathbed, had asked that Foreign Minister Stephanopoulos be named his successor.

There was considerable complaint against the king's action. This did not help Karamanlis, naturally.

At least, in the election, the Communists did not get a foothold in the government, as they would have done if Karamanlis had lost.

But Greece is likely to be a political hot-spot for months.

Personalities have come to bulk as large or larger than parties. That is what makes Dwight D. Eisenhower the overshadowing figure among Republicans. He proved four years ago that he could pull the disorganized party together and get the independents in, as well.

There is no agreement among Republicans that any other man can achieve that this year. There is much fear that the Republican Party would splinter badly if Mr. Eisenhower refused a second term.

The Democrats are worse off, if possible. The race issue has bruised party wounds unhealed since the angry 1952 national convention and the bolt of substantial numbers of Southerners to the Republican ticket. The Democratic splintering process began in 1948, three years after FDR's death, when a States Rights ticket held four southern states from the Democratic presidential nominee.

The South could be solid again in this presidential year, or divide, as in 1948 and 1952. That probably will depend largely on the party's presidential nominee. Strangely enough, some southern conservatives believe the South would be solid again this year if Adlai E. Stevenson were nominated, although some southern states bolted him four years ago. Whether Gov. Averell Harriman of New York or Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee could hold the South together is more open to question.

What seems to be taking place in the United States is a realignment of parties which, in time, will come up with two opposing groups of nationally organized voters, each actually committed and sticking to certain basic principles.

Newby Won't Seek Seat in Congress

Salem — (U.P.) — Secretary of State Earl T. Newby, once considered a possible congressional candidate in Oregon's first district, said today he would support either John Steelhammer of Salem or Eugene Marsh of McMinnville for the post now held by Rep. Walter Norblad (R-Ore.).

Newby said he had just been interested in getting a good candidate for the Republican nomination. He did not refer to William Healy who served for years as his assistant secretary of state and who worked in Newby's campaign for the gubernatorial nomination in 1954. Healy has filed for the GOP nomination as first district congressman. Norblad will seek the party's nomination for governor.

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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.

Nutrition Emphasized To the Editor: Considering the intensity of the controversy over fluoridation, our common sense should warn us to proceed with great caution. Since literature contains articles by authoritative professional and scientific persons in opposition as well as in favor, who is to say which is right? All doctors and dentists do not favor fluoridation. I know personally many who actively oppose it. Proponents state there are absolutely no harmful effects. Since courts have awarded judgments against aluminum plants for fluorine poisoning to livestock and crops, damage suits have been filed against food manufacturing companies for loss of animals due to fluorine poisoning. I cannot believe such statements can be made with absolute surety. "He didn't know the gun was loaded" has led to many tragedies.

I consider good adequate nutrition as the fundamental basis of good health and sound teeth; however, I would not deprive any child the benefit (?) of fluorides if desired. I agree heartily with Dr. F. B. Exner, M.D. of Seattle who writes in Northwest Medicine: "There is a safer, cheaper, more effective alternative method of administering fluorides." Any drug can be easily added 1.7 gm. (about two cents worth) of sodium fluoride to one gallon of water of which one t-spoonful daily will give an accurate measure of dose of 1.0 mg. which is recommended by the Public Health Service. It is safe to have around as the entire gallon contains less than half the lethal dose, says Dr. Exner.

Dr. Exner asks: "Since one child may drink twice as much water as another, how can it be arranged to have each child drink the right amount of water to get the right amount of fluoride?" How can it be assured the fluoride will be mixed with the water to deliver the correct dilution at the tap? Less than the right dosage is said to be not beneficial, more will cause mottling of teeth. With the above method, each child is assured the right amount and everybody should be happy. Also every child for whom it is desired could benefit, not just those who drink public water.

Is there any really good reason why this individual method should not be used? The cost, even if provided as a public service, would be but a fraction of the cost of public fluoridation. Fluorine has no acute toxic effects but rather fluorine is a cumulative poison slowly accumulating in the body with

continued use. Some of the more serious effects may require 25 years or more to develop. Consequently use after the time when its effects are desired involves unnecessary and useless hazard.

Celia M. Massie, RN, 231 N.W. "C" St., Grants Pass, Ore.

Growth of Communism To the Editor: I would like to submit my views and answer to the M. T. Editorial of Feb. 14, "Hard to understand." Why Communism is growing so fast, that is! There are many reasons why we as nations and races do not get along well together. World peace has proven to be a most elusive thing. Efforts have been made in many fields to reach this goal. But the selfish interests of so many diversified groups always seem to interfere. Certainly one of the most important things in this regard is that the Christian people regardless of denominations shall themselves be willing to live the principles of the Gospel of Christ.

But the denominations differ so widely on their acceptance of these principles. Every Christian will admit that Christ and his gospel is the only hope of the world. But what is the Gospel? And who has it?

To bring about world unity there should be some form of unity among Christians. Will Christians become willing to accept the Bible as a guide to a true knowledge of Christ. Some do not even read the Bible.

Christians today worship a variety of gods. Some worship a God without form of any kind. Others believe that God is merely intelligence, or mind without body parts or passions. They say there are three names or expressions of this God. And that their names are Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Others say that God is a real person. That he is our Father and that Jesus is his divine Son and our elder brother and redeemer and that the Holy Ghost is a third personage of the God-head. All three being distinct and separate from the other.

Since Christians do not have a united concept of God they do not have a united concept of doctrine in other matters. Each one is zealous of his own views. This zeal has resulted in massacres and murder in the name of Christianity. Would such tactics lead to World Peace?

Communism will grow and be a curse upon the world until we shall learn to live the teachings of the Bible in its fullness and not just a verse here and there and put a private interpretation on the rest.

John F. Peterson Box 71 Talent, Oregon

In The Day's News By FRANK JENKINS In a previous installment of this series I spoke of the tragedy of the cotton industry in the American Southwest, where an underground water supply that has taken thousands of years to accumulate is being depleted in a few decades to grow cotton to be stored away in government warehouses.

From the viewpoint of south of the border, let me now give you a glimpse of the other side of the picture.

SOUTH of Nogales, through some 150 miles of what is chiefly desert country, the sides of the road are strewn with tufts of cotton. These bits of snowy fiber blow from the vehicles in which the cotton is brought loose from the fields after being picked. Along the highway there are cotton patches in the alluvial flats where a little water is available.

But no stored cotton is to be seen. Yet, obviously, cotton is being hauled SOMEWHERE. Presumably to market.

Where? Who is buying this cotton? AT THIS point, I'd like to bring into the picture a resident of the Mexican state of Sonora. He is a new resident. He came down from the states a couple of years ago, or such a matter. I fell into conversation with him at a gasoline station in the rapidly growing agricultural town of Obregon. He came in to get some gas for his truck, and he was standing near the pump.

This isn't a very busy season of the year for him, he said, and he added with a grin that he likes to come into town and chew the fat with the Americans whose cars are filling the highways as their owners seek warmth and sunshine.

I WASN'T too sharp yet at this business of liters and pesos instead of gallons and dollars, and he stepped in to help me get unsmiled. When, with a command of Spanish that is only two degrees above a vacuum, you try to cope with unfamiliar units of measurement and unfamiliar money, you're apt to get all wound up like a kitten in a ball of yarn. After he got me straightened out, I asked him how he

was doing. "Oh," he said, "things are going pretty good down here, thanks to you Americans who are keeping prices high—especially cotton prices—with your high parity supports. We aren't doing so bad."

"By the way," I asked him, "where is all this cotton around here being marketed?" "Why," he answered, "in the UNITED STATES, of course."

THAT answers the question raised by the tufts of cotton along Mexico's new Pacific Highway. It is being hauled to the states to be used there in the place of the American cotton that is being stashed away in government warehouses at guaranteed high prices.

But it raises another question: Under our system of political farming, where is American agriculture headed? I'm afraid it's headed for an awful mess.

IT'D LIKE to add a few words about this growing Sonoran town of Obregon. It is the trading center for some 200,000 acres of rich irrigated land—with a 12 months growing season. In a couple of big new dams, it has storage capacity for a two years supply of water. Water costs \$4 an acre per year, and you can use all you want.

When you need labor—Well, I suppose the less said about that the better. But a day's pay down here commands about the same number of pesos as a day's pay in dollars in the U.S. And a peso is worth eight American cents.

FARTHER south, in the state of Sinaloa, they're developing a new irrigation project that makes one's eyes bug out. I don't know the statistics of it. When, in a country that speaks Spanish, one possesses only a handful of Spanish words, information isn't easy to come by.

But it is vast. One drives for miles alongside huge irrigation canals. These main canals cross the highway at intervals of about a mile, and wherever they cross a new bridge is under construction, compelling a detour. Let's put it mildly. These detours become tiresome in the course of an hour or so.