

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 March 7, 1948

John E. Gribble, retired forester and Medford resident, files for Democratic nomination for Jackson county judge.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: A number of local citizens are striving for a roof over them and a 1948 auto wheels under them.

20 YEARS AGO March 7, 1938

Local residents urge federal aid in preserving forests along Crater Lake highway in Prospect area.

Some 15 scout leaders attend school for leaders in Ashland.

30 YEARS AGO March 7, 1928

Medford merchants make arrangements for style show at Craterian theater tomorrow.

From Local and Personal column: The fee for automobiles entering Crater Lake national park will be reduced the coming season from \$2.50 to \$1, and the same reduction will be made in Mount Rainier national park.

40 YEARS AGO March 7, 1918

County Judge Frank L. Tou Velle, returning from trip East, reports that some sugar beet area farmers net as much as \$70 per acre.

From Local and Personal column: The city council will hold its regular monthly meeting tonight. In addition to routine work, it will probably fix a date for clean-up day.

What's the Answer?

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

- 1. The 1955-56 strike at Westinghouse plants was the longest major U.S. strike in the last five years: right or wrong? 2. President Eisenhower's brother Earl is an engineer, college president, lawyer or newspaper official? 3. Which two of these states had no city over 100,000 in the 1950 census: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire? 4. The big prehistoric dinosaurs were larger than any animal today: right or wrong? 5. Temperature during March is normally highest in Albuquerque, Dallas, Mobile, New Orleans or San Diego? 6. The Negro proportion of the population is higher in Florida than in Texas, or about the same in each? 7. Thomas Jefferson did or didn't help frame the federal Constitution in 1787? The answers: 1. Right. 2. Mississippi and New Hampshire. 4. Wrong; some whales today are larger. 5. New Orleans. 6. Much higher in Florida. 7. Didn't (he was serving in a foreign post).

The 688,000 civilians employed by the Army work at more than 400 plants, offices and camps throughout the United States and at almost 100 stations in more than 40 foreign countries.

Watching The Wheels

Student Government Day, which has become an annual affair in Medford, and which was in operation Monday and Tuesday, is a sound and well-thought-out program.

There are many people to credit for its success—the Elks lodge, which helped originate it; school staffs, who have encouraged it and fleshed it out and given it meaning during class sessions; the officials of city and county, who have cooperated wholeheartedly in making the project go off well.

IF THIS were, say, Russia, it wouldn't make too much difference whether young people knew how government works, for there's nothing much they could do about it anyway.

But this is America, and the individual citizen is still a force to be reckoned with in the political management of public affairs. One man's influence can be felt, particularly if he knows how the wheels go around.

In watching the wheels go around, these students are obtaining an infinitely valuable lesson, which will stand each one of them in good stead—no matter what field they enter later on.

THUS, the program has personal benefits. But there are larger benefits for the entire community. If a young citizen knows about government, he is apt to be interested in it, and will want it to work as well as it can.

Only when a substantial portion of the citizenry has this feeling of personal interest, and the ability and desire to participate, will our form of government operate the way the Founding Fathers intended it to operate—as an extension of the desires and needs and abilities of all the people.—E. A.

Fiddlesticks, Dr. Hurlock

Dr. Elizabeth Hurlock, who writes a column of advice in the Mail Tribune, sometimes has wise and sound things to say. Last Sunday, however, she gave some advice on a subject about which we think she might just have well kept quiet.

We refer to her answer to this question:

My daughter wants to marry a boy who is studying medicine. She says she will get a job and support them while he finishes his course. Can a man really respect himself and his wife under such conditions?

TO THIS query, Dr. Hurlock replied:

Many young people today marry under conditions similar to those your daughter proposes. While the young men accept the aid and support of their wives, they often feel guilty because they know older people think they are shirking their masculine responsibilities. It is certainly not an ideal arrangement for your daughter and you would do well to try to persuade her to wait until this man is ready to support himself.

To which we reply, "Fiddlesticks, Dr. Hurlock. Likewise, bah. Also, fooy."

OF COURSE it's not an "ideal arrangement." The ideal arrangement, obviously, would be for all of us to have just oodles of money, so that we could all do just as we wanted—whether it be studying medicine, or writing letters to the editor.

But "ideal arrangements" are few and far between.

This young man she tells about has a long road ahead of him—somewhere between eight and fifteen years of training and education, depending on his field and degree of specialization. This is a long time. It's a long time to take training—and it's a long time to wait to get married if the young people are sincere about it.

There are some boys and girls we know who we would advise to wait—just to make sure it was what they wanted. But many young people, particularly if they go into it with their eyes open and with a realization that they are facing a tough time, will come out of it, no only all right, but the better for the experience.

MARRIAGE is, or should be, a working partnership. The young wife is entitled to be a full participant. And if this calls for her to work for the support of a student-husband, where's the harm?

We have been privileged to know a number of young couples in circumstances like this. Sure, it's tough. But show us the early years of any marriage which are free from troubles and cares and worries.

DR. HURLOCK's advice is too general and too restrictive. By it she might have deprived a young couple from an intensely satisfying experience in which the wife, for the rest of her life, can feel she is a full partner in her husband's later success.

The pattern is shifting, these days, with marriages occurring at earlier ages. Provided this does not prevent serious-minded young people from completing their education and achieving their aims, we see nothing wrong with it, and much that it good.—E.A.

Filipino Girls Urged To Kiss Native Males

Manila, P.I.—(U.P.)—City Councilman Apolonio Gener said today he would introduce a resolution to make Filipino women offer their lips to local males before foreigners.

He was outraged that a Filipino girl asked American actor Marlon Brando at a press conference here to "kiss me" and Brando refused.

"Gentlemen, look," Gener told newsmen. "Our foreign policy is run by Americans, and our economy is controlled by Chinese. Let us not allow foreigners to control our love life." Gener said that if the woman who asked Brando for a kiss, had come to him first, "I would have given her full satisfaction." The Filipino race, Gener said,

Communications

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS All kinds of tales are in circulation about the cost of living in Mexico—meaning, that is, the cost of food and lodging. You'll hear one day that prices are fabulously low in terms of American dollars. As like as not, you'll be told the next day that they're as high as in the United States.

All these tales are true—by which I mean that what you pay will be determined largely by where you go and what you want. There are places on Mexico's west coast that are modeled closely after luxury resorts in the states. After these places the prices will be roughly equal to prices as similar places on our side of the line.

But if you go to the Mexican places—including the best hotels in the larger towns—you will pay much less than in the U.S.A.

LET'S deal first with the luxury resorts. Of these, the best known and the most heavily patronized by Americans is at Guaymas, some 250 miles down from the border. Guaymas has a glamorous historical background. The Spanish conquistadores found it early—some 300 years ago—for there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf of California, and these early Spaniards had a sensitive nose for gold and silver and jewels.

Then came the missionary orders—Jesuits, Dominicans and Franciscans—founding missions for the education and the civilization of the native Indians and the saving of their souls. There were pirates in Guaymas' past—English and French whose idea was to take away the gold and the silver and the pearls from the Spanish after the Spanish had taken them away from the Indians.

Gold and silver and jewels and pirates are prolific producers of glamor, and Guaymas has all of them in its past.

GUAYMAS as a Mexican resort for Americans had its origin in a gleam in the eye of the Santa Fe railroad, away back in 1884. The Santa Fe by then had reached the Pacific Coast with its rails, and some of its brass had got as far down the Gulf of California as Bocoichampango bay, where Graymas sits. They were charmed with it and acquired the site where the present more or less fabulous resort hotel known as La Playa de la Cortes now stands.

But, for one reason or another, the Santa Fe never went ahead with the resort project and shortly after the turn of the century the Southern Pacific acquired it. The S.P. is said to have had in mind a gambling resort something like what later became Agua Caliente, just outside Tia Juana in Baja California. People there did all their long distance traveling by rail and the S.P. is said to have had the idea that it could earn quite a few shekels by hauling Atlantic coast moguls out to Guaymas, where in beautiful semi-tropical surroundings and in the midst of fantastic fishing they could angle by day and try their hands at outwitting Lady Luck by night.

But the S.P. ran into the long series of Mexican revolutions and among other things the revolutionists cracked down on gambling in the state of Sonora. Along about that same time Henry Ford invented the cheap automobile, which more or less put the skids under passenger traffic as a big revenue producer for the railroads. So the Southern Pacific project went the way of the Santa Fe project.

EVENTUALLY wealthy people acquired the site and built the present Playa de la Cortes. Not only did they have money. They had the good taste to employ architects of outstanding ability, who made a truly lovely place of it. It is charming, and you can get your money's worth just by strolling along its colonnaded halls and loafing in its sunlit patios and swimming in its pool—or sitting along its edge and watching somebody else do the swimming.

It is run on the American plan, which means that meals are included in the price. The cost for two people is around \$25 per day, depending on the kind of room furnished. The cost for one person is somewhat more than half the amount charged for two because of the difference in room occupancy. At these prices it is so popular that you have to have reservations well in advance in order to get in.

GUAYMAS has another distinction. No two people pronounce it the same way. There are three general schools of thought on the subject.

One is just plain Guay-mas, like it is spelled. Another is Gwy-mas. Still another is WHY-mas, with variations such as WY-mas.

A fourth way is the right way—or at least the Spanish way—but that can't be diagrammed here for the way the Spanish pronounce the letter G just can't be done in print. You kind of clear your throat when you make the Spanish sound for G.

The Drowning Incident

To the Editor: I was very interested in F. S. Brandon's account of the 1880 Umpqua flood and the "disappearance" of six stage horses and a heavy load of stage of driver Fred Tice (not Tyce) as mentioned in the Mail Tribune of March 4. I knew Fred Tice years ago and he told me of the incident many times. I hope the following will clarify and not contradict Mr. Brandon's account.

Fred Tice's stage run in February 1880 was from Jacksonville to Canyonville which was made in a day and a night, and the road at that time, down in the canyons and straight up over the mountains, rarely followed a grade. It was a bad winter and the mud in the road was axle deep to his coach. He said he expected trouble crossing the streams, but the main rivers, the Rogue and the Umpqua, were bridged but Graves creek, Wolf creek and Cow creek were open fords. He recalled that though they were all raging torrents he made it across all till he reached Cow creek. Cow creek was well over the banks and he was certain he could not ford it, but then he thought of the mail and the contract with the Express company, he felt he had to ford it if at all possible, so he urged his team of six horses into the stream. The swift water forced the lead team to stop and the swing team became tangled in the "stretchers," better known as "single trees," causing them to be pulled down in the raging waters, piling up the whole team. The stage, pushed by the current of the stream, swung around against the bank and Fred and his guard abandoned the coach, saving the express box and mail sack. They then walked to a camp station and stayed a short time, and when the high waters lowered enough so they could get to where the horses were, they took their pocket knives and cut the harness loose from the horses and let them float down the creek. This is the version of the drowning as told to me by Mr. Tice. Mr. Tice has a son living here in Medford.

There is a picture on display in the Jacksonville Museum of the late Fred Tice on the seat of his stage coach driving a six horse team, but if this was the team that drowned I do not know.

Harry W. Barneburg 1297 Sunset ave. Medford, Ore.

Not Sound Business

To the Editor: The 10-year Kingston - Newburgh fluoridation experiment, begun in 1945, is the only one I have read about as being completed. Even now, the facts from both sides have not been told. Research has not yet disclosed a safe tolerance level for fluoride intake in the variable communities. It may take years before we know what effects they may have on the rest of the body.

If fluorides harden the teeth, what is to prevent them from hardening the arteries and the bones? The mere application of heat to fluoridated water will increase the concentration of the fluorine by evaporation of the water. Leafy vegetables absorb more than the impervious ones. Frozen absorb more than the fresh. So the question of how much fluorine one ingests daily involves not only how much fluoridated water he drinks but also the amount of vegetables he eats, how long they were cooked, and how much water they were cooked in.

There is also a direct coagulation between blood coagulation time and the fluorine content of the blood. Rabbit's blood and goose blood clot slowly and have a high fluorine content, while that of the dog and cat which clot rapidly are free from fluorine. Further observations showed that in human subjects using drinking water with varying amounts of natural fluorine, coagulation was 6 to 20 times that of individuals using fluorine free water.

The magazine "Chemical Week," July, 1951, states: "Only 17 per cent of the nation's water is fluorine treated, thus the market potential has fluoride makers goggle-eyed. Standing to benefit from the boom are chemical companies and equipment makers. It adds up to a nice piece of business on all sides."

In Milwaukee it was estimated it would cost \$78,000 to fluoridate the water. As only 1 per cent of the water is used for drinking, so \$77,220 worth of sodium fluoride is wasted. There still remained \$780 representing the cost of drinking water for both child and adult. Of this, only three-tenths of 1 per cent is drunk by children, so \$546 more is deducted for the sewers, leaving \$234, which actually served the intended purpose. To say the least, this is not sound business.

Maxine Hill, 1300 Winchester Medford, Ore.

Syngman Rhee Seen As Sure Winner in Korean Elections

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

It is pretty certain that wrinkled old Syngman Rhee is going to be elected President of South Korea for a third four-year term.

His Liberal party unanimously nominated him Monday as its candidate in the election to be held some time this summer.

There was quite a flurry a few hours later when he sent a message to the convention saying he would like to retire.

It soon developed, however, that he wanted "the whole people" rather than just the party, to decide.

That meant that Rhee wanted to be deified. That he would be made clear immediately. Paraders representing all elements of the Korean people started parading through Seoul, the capital, behind brass bands and organizing "We Want Rhee" rallies.

There is no doubt that the people want Rhee to run, and that he really means to.

Indispensable Man The fact is that he comes as close as is possible, at this time, to being Korea's indispensable man.

Koreans and American officials in Korea share the conviction that if anything happened to Rhee, political chaos would result.

This conviction was pointed up dramatically on Jan. 30 when Maj. Gen. Kim Chang Yong, chief of the army counter intelligence corps, was assassinated in Seoul.

Suppose that should happen to Rhee? people asked. The reason was that Yong's murder appeared to be part of an under-surface struggle for power.

In addition to half a dozen politicians who would like to be President, four army generals and the chief of the militarized national police force are waiting to make a bid for leadership, violently if necessary.

Nobody could blame Rhee for wanting to retire. He will be 81 years old on March 26. He has been in politics for 62 years, since he was 19. He has undergone imprisonment, torture, exile.

He lived in the United States for about 35 years before his country was made free in 1945. He holds degrees from George Washington, Harvard and Princeton universities.

At 19, he was in politics. He served seven years in prison. Then he worked to the United States. He worked untiringly for Korean independence in Washington, London, Paris and other capitals. At last his dream came true. He was elected Korea's first President in 1948 and reelected in 1952. Approaching 81, he is still tough. He speaks softly but his eyes are hard and he is always ready for a fight. He remains Korea's No. 1 man.

Matter of Fact By Joe and Stewart Alsop

STORM WARNING

Washington — The vast majority of Americans must be a bit bewildered by the headlines announcing a crisis in Transjordan. A local king, it seems, has summarily dismissed a peculiar British character with the peculiar appellation of Glubb Pasha from command of the local army.

"But why the devil should I care?" by one common-sense citizen rather peevishly asked these reporters. "I don't even know where Transjordan is."

Yet American interests and even the American future are both rather directly involved in this ugly little crisis in a small and remote nation of the Middle East. So it is well to try to be clear about what has really happened, and what may mean.

What has really happened, in brief, is that three relatively novel pressures have utterly upset the established order in Transjordan. The first of these pressures, and probably the most important, is generally familiar. It is the increasing nationalism that makes it increasingly intolerable, for all the ex-colonial peoples, to have Westerners in key positions in their countries.

BECAUSE of this new nationalism, which one sees all over Asia, General Glubb's position at the head of the Transjordanian Army was already an anachronism. Yet the anachronism might have lasted a lot longer if it had not been for the two other pressures.

The second pressure was not really a pressure, in our sense of the word, as much as it was a temptation. The Saudi Arabian government is rich beyond the dreams of avarice, by Middle Eastern standards, with American oil royalties. The Saudi Arabians have used a substantial share of their oil royalties to subsidize the politicians and the press in neighboring countries. These subsidies have had a great effect in Transjordan, which is both small and poor.

In Transjordan, moreover, the government itself has long been subsidized by the British. The whole bill for the Arab Legion, the force that Glubb Pasha headed until last Thursday, was formerly paid by the British taxpayers. Saudi Arabia and Egypt—really meaning Saudi Arabia, which has the cash to spare—have recently been offering to pay the bill that Britain has always paid. King Hussein of Transjordan's abrupt dismissal of Glubb Pasha means that his government has transferred from the British to the Saudi Arabian payroll.

AS FOR the third pressure involved in the Transjordan crisis, it is simply the new Soviet political offensive in the Middle East. On the one hand, the Com-

munist infiltration of the masses in Transjordan is much further advanced than most people suppose. When the British tried to bring Transjordan into the Baghdad Pact the Communists led the riots that defeated the British attempt. This Communist influence has no doubt softened up King Hussein, so that he is willing to do business with his family's Saudi Arabian enemies.

On the other hand, Communist agents disguised as Arab Nationalists also have far-reaching influence at the court of King Saud of Saudi Arabia. But after reviewing all these pressures on Transjordan, you may still ask where we come into this mess.

The answer is fairly simple. In the first place the money that King Saud is dispensing is American money. The Arabian-American Oil Company pays him his oil royalties; and Aramco has allowed the Saudi Arabian ruler to anticipate his royalties for an enormous sum.

Furthermore, the British influence in Transjordan, symbolized by General Glubb, was the last, essential, ghostly survival of the British imperial position in the Middle East. It was, if you like, a kind of visible guarantee of British control of the little Arab sheikhdoms to the south of Transjordan, such as Bahrain and Kuwait. It also reinforced the western links of the much larger neighboring state of Iraq, the key member of the Baghdad Pact.

IF ANYTHING unlucky happens to Kuwait, Behrein and Iraq, it will not only break the Baghdad Pact. Above all it will affect the golden flow of oil from these areas to Britain and Western Europe. Without the oil, Britain will go bankrupt there and then. The Western European economies, even if they do not go totally bankrupt, will come to a dead halt for want of Middle Eastern petroleum. The jugular vein of Western Europe and Britain, in truth, is the oil source of the Middle East.

In short, the future of America's principal NATO partners is in play in the Middle Eastern power game, in which the Transjordanian crisis is a major incident. The power game is all the more important to America, because we are also in pawn to our British and European partners. For they control the overseas air bases on which the striking power of the American strategic air command wholly depends.

What has happened in Transjordan can even eventually affect the sacred concept of massive retaliation. To this extent we are involved.

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