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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF MEDFORD
OFFICIAL PAPER OF JACKSON COUNTY

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 9, 1946
Senator Earl Newbery
announces candidacy for president
of senate at next legislative session.

20 YEARS AGO
March 9, 1936
Clarence F. Davies, superintendent
of Eagle Point schools
for eight years, files candidacy
for county school superintendent.

30 YEARS AGO
March 9, 1926
Medford High school basketball
team leaves for state tournament
for fourth consecutive year.

40 YEARS AGO
March 9, 1916
State highway commission
agrees to finance survey for
highway to Crater Lake park.

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

1. Federal law requires or forbids
unemployment compensation
to be paid to strikers, or lets
each state decide for itself?

2. Russia now allows or forbids
U.S. Protestant clergymen
to visit that country?

3. Chronic alcoholism is or isn't
grounds for divorce in most
states?

4. Gen. Franco has headed the
present government of Spain for
almost (a) 12, (b) 20, or (c) 28
years?

5. A U.S. woman citizen does or
doesn't automatically lose
U.S. citizenship on marrying a
foreigner?

6. The 1956 big-track horse-
racing season opens in the East
in March: in Kentucky, New
Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland
or Delaware?

7. AFL-CIO president George
Meany started work as a brick-
layer, coal miner, cigar maker,
plumber or machinist?

The Answers: 1. Lets each
state decide. 2. Allows. 3. Is. 4.
Almost 20. 5. Doesn't. 6. Mary-
land (at Bowie). 7. Plumber.

Virginia and Tennessee held
popular votes on secession at the
time of the Civil war. Virginia
favored secession four to one.
Tennessee by only slightly
more than two to one.

Ants are said to have the most
powerful jaw grip, in proportion
to their size, of any insects or
animals.

Election Year
Today is the deadline for candidates to file for
office in Oregon's primary election, which will be
held May 18.

After today the question will no longer be "Who's
going to run?" but "Who's going to win?"
So—as is abundantly evident—we are well into
the quadrennial and typically American hassle
known as election year.

ELECTION year is a time when some sensitive souls
want to make like ostriches, and bury their heads
in the sand. The noise and fury of the electioneering
depresses them; the charges and counter-charges
alarm them; the pointing-with-pride and viewing-
with-alarm leave them cold and miserable.

We feel for such individuals, but we cannot
share their anxious concern for the state of Ameri-
can morals or stability.
We view election year as a time of intense stimu-
lation, of excitement and interest; of clashing per-
sonalities and clashing philosophies; of logical ar-
guments, and monumental and deadly platitudes.

ELECTION year is the time when the "little guy"
is in the driver's seat, and is catered to by the candi-
dates and political hangers-on.

And it is time when the "little guy" makes the big
decisions—who is going to hold what office, and
what kind of taxes are going to be approved, and a
host of other questions which, in a democratic nation,
cannot be decided for him.

Those who feel that the brawling of politics is
beneath them had better not complain if the results
are not to their liking, for they have no one but them-
selves to blame. Just about anyone can get into the
act if he wishes.—E.A.

On Registering

It could be pointed out, as an addendum to the
above, that a pre-requisite for participating in an
election is being registered to vote. And, for the pri-
mary election, the deadline for doing so is April 17.

There are many residents of the county who are
not registered, as is shown by the fact that in the gen-
eral election of 1952 there were some 11,000 more
persons registered than there were last week.

WHILE we urge everyone who wishes to partici-
pate in the great game of American election
politics to make sure he is registered, we do not nec-
essarily go along with the argument that every single,
solitary soul should be lambasted and badgered into
registering.

There is something, at least, to be said for the
idea that those who take the time and trouble to
register, without too much pressure or urging, are
more apt to be interested and intelligent voters than
the ones who will not ordinarily take that time and
trouble.

TO QUALIFY for registration, a person must be 21
years of age (or have their 21st birthday by elec-
tion day), be a citizen, and must have lived within
the state for the six months preceding the election.

THOSE PREVIOUSLY registered must re-register
if they have not voted in any election with-
in the past two years; if they have moved, either
within their precinct or to another precinct; if they
wish to change party affiliation, or if their name has
been changed.

Registering is a simple process, and is being made
as easy as possible this year. It can be done at the
courthouse, at one of Medford's fire stations, or with
one of the many registrars throughout the county who
have been enumerated before and will be again.—E. A.

Robins

One of the things we like best about people is that
people like robins.

This has been amply demonstrated in the past few
days by the interest aroused by stories about the
plight of snow-bound flocks of robins—thousands
and thousands of them—who apparently are wintering
in this area.

THERE is something about robins that is attractive.
They're not exotic, like birds of paradise or peacocks.
Nor are they pert and appealing, like chickadees
or hummingbirds.

But there is something both solid and half-humorous
about robins. They are the burgoemeisters of the
bird kingdom—the "great middle class," conserva-
tive, respectable and admirable.

We like robins, and can watch for long periods of
time as they hop across the lawn, cocking their heads
to listen for the subterranean noises which indicate
the presence of worms, and then engaging in a tug-
o-war from which they usually emerge triumphant.—E. A.

Home Site

Congratulations to the county court on finding a
suitable location for the county juvenile detention
home.

It is now possible to hope that the building can be
constructed some time this year. When it is completed
it will be possible to stop the unhealthy practice of
keeping youngsters in jail—which does nobody any
good, and in some cases does infinite harm.—E. A.

Since 1946, the Ground
Controlled Approach Unit at the
Naval Air Stations, Patuxent
River, Md., has guided 84,113
planes to safe landings by means
of radar. GCA is used primarily
in bad weather.

Capt. David McCampbell,
USN, is the top living World
War II ace. He downed 34 Jap-
anese planes—nine in one battle.
Now he is Test Coordinator at
the Naval Air Test Center, Pat-
uxent River, Md.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear
the name and address of the writer
although under certain circum-
stances the use of a pen name or
initial for publication is permis-
sible. The Mail Tribune reserves
the right to edit all letters with an
eye to clarification and condensa-
tion. Letters submitted for publica-
tion must not exceed 400 words.

Fountain of Youth

To the Editor: I do not live
in Medford, but have been read-
ing the fine articles in your
paper regarding fluoridation of
city water. I know nothing about
sodium fluoride except what I
read, but if adding it to the
drinking water will save even
25 per cent of the children's
teeth, and leave no other bad
effects, it would certainly be
worth while.

One part in a million does not
seem very much, but I read that
it is 25 times more potent than
arsenic, so maybe that is enough.
It seems to be a chemical engi-
neered with super-human intelli-
gence, and perfectly reliable.
When put into the water it has
no effect till the child reaches the
proper age, then it gives the
teeth just the proper amount of
hardness, regardless of the
amount of water consumed.
When the task is done it quits,
and never again does it add any
more hardness to teeth, bones,
nerves, arteries, or affect ad-
versely any of the vital organs.
Wonderful, isn't it? I have read
that the communists use it to
make their victims docile and
easy to manage. But it could not
have that effect here, for it is
not put in the water for that
purpose.

Your plan does not go far
enough. Only a small part of the
population will benefit by it. I
have a plan which would bene-
fit everybody. Why not put as-
pirin in the water? The experts
could figure out how much
would relieve those who have
headache, and yet not have any
effect upon anyone else—even
if, like myself, they are allergic
to aspirin.

The many who cannot sleep
at night could be helped by put-
ting sleeping pills in the water.
We could add cold tablets. That
would benefit everyone, not just
a favored few. For those with
heart trouble, the water should
contain some powerful stimu-
lant—probably strychnine, or
some of the new "wonder
drugs."

As I said, I do not live in Med-
ford, but it would be nice to
stop at one of your lovely drink-
ing fountains, and realize that as
I drink, I am not only quench-
ing my thirst, but am also stock-
ing up on all the needed medi-
cines and chemicals, and that I
am adding days (maybe years)
to my life.

Yours for a "fountain of eter-
nal youth" in every home (as
well as at the street corners).
John C. Stille
Shady Cove, Ore.

Study Is Cited

To the Editor: In regard to
the controversy on fluoridation,
this is a subject so technical that
the layman must rely upon the
advice of accepted experts, since
it is natural that persons with
various motives might try to
mislead.

This was recognized by the
Portland League of Women
Voters when they made their
study and recommendations on
the issue.

The following specialists
addressed the committee and
were questioned by the commit-
tee members: Dr. Arthur F.
Scott, head of the chemistry de-
partment, Reed college; Dr.
Frank B. Queen, professor of
pathology, University of Oregon
Medical School; Dr. Harold J.
Noyes, dean of the University
of Oregon dental school, and
Dr. B. S. Savara, assistant pro-
fessor of dentistry, in the depart-
ment of pedodontics.

All information in the exhaus-
tive eight months study was
supported by documented state-
ments. Committee members sub-
mitted individual reports which
were incorporated into the final
report and a recommendation
voted upon by the committee.
The recommendation was that
the Portland League of Women
Voters support fluoridation of
the Portland city water, and the
League did approve it by a
majority.

Some facts which influenced
the League's decision were:
The amount of decay reduc-
tion thought possible by fluori-
dation is about 65 per cent. Most
benefit is to those under 12
years of age when the program
starts because this is when den-
tine and enamel are formed, but
the benefits carry through life,
and eventually the whole popu-
lation profits.

Fluorides in water at one part
per million are tasteless, color-
less and odorless.
Many American water sup-
plies are fluorinated by nature,
some in much greater amounts
than above, which is used to
strengthen enamel without ill
effects. One would have to drink
over 400 gallons of water con-
taining 1 ppm at one sitting to
receive a poisonous dose!

The majority of scientists feel
that no other public health
measure has had the extensive
study on human populations that
water fluoridation had before it
was recommended as a public
health procedure and that
enough is known to warrant sup-
port of fluoridation with every

Week's Good and Bad Foreign
News Balanced by U.P. Writer

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent
The week's good and bad
news on the international bal-
ance sheet:

The Good

1. President Eisenhower pro-
posed in a letter to Soviet Pre-
mier Nikolai A. Bulganin that
the United States and Russia
halt production of nuclear wea-
pons. Future production of nu-
clear energy would be limited to
peaceful purposes. The Presi-
dent's proposal was carefully
conditioned upon the working
out of safeguards against cheat-
ing. It was the latest in a series
of exchanges between the lead-
ers of the world's two great nu-
clear energy powers. Nobody in
Washington was optimistic
enough to believe that agree-
ment was near. But Bulganin's
first reaction was friendly. He
said, at a reception in Moscow,
that Mr. Eisenhower's commu-
nication was "a very interesting
letter and a good one."

2. The foreign ministers of the
eight Southeast Asia treaty
countries took their first real
step toward putting teeth into
their pact against Communist ag-
gression. They agreed, at a meet-
ing in Karachi, Pakistan, on the
necessity of maintaining strong,
mobile combat forces which
could strike back quickly against
an attacker. They also voted sup-
port of Pakistan against the at-
tempt of Afghanistan—with
Russian aid—to take over part
of its territory.

3. The lower house of the
West German Parliament ap-
proved Chancellor Konrad
Adenauer's "soldier bill" which
will speed German rearmament.

The upper house is expected to
approve it later this month.
Adenauer's own position was
strengthened by a victory in the
Baden-Wuerttemberg state elec-
tion.

The Bad

1. The situation in the Middle
East became steadily more ex-
plosive. President Eisenhower
called for "urgent and early"
United Nations action to prevent
war between the Arab countries
and Israel. The United States
ordered a battalion of Marines
to join the 6th Fleet in the Medi-
terranean in an apparent show
of force. Britain already had
sent 2,000 paratroopers to Cypr-
us. British Prime Minister An-
thony Eden was put under heavy
fire in the House of Commons
because of the setback Britain
suffered when Jordan fired Gen.
John Bagot Glubb as chief of its
Arab Legion. The leaders of
three allied Arab countries—
Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria
—agreed at a meeting in Cairo
to warn Western governments
against arming Israel. They
agreed also to treat any Israeli
attempt to divert the waters of
the Jordan river, under a power
project, as aggression which
would call for united retaliation.

2. President Eisenhower made
it plain that despite his exchange
with Bulganin he was concern-
ed over the broadening of the
cold war. He said this situation
had taken a "very serious" turn
because it now combined both
the political and economic fields.

3. The French National As-
sembly opened a critical debate
on the crisis in Algeria. Premier
Guy Mollet virtually staked the
fate of France's colonial empire

on the success of a plan to end
terrorism in that key North
African possession. But one dif-
ficulty—among many—is that
there may be no Algerians
who can negotiate with authori-
ty. The rebels demand out-right
independence, and are willing to
fight for it.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

On the west coast of Mexico
above Mazatlan there are two
outstanding resorts. One of them,
at Guaymas, has been described
in these sketches. The other is
at Los Alamos. Both are in the
state of Sonora.

Guaymas has glamor. But Los
Alamos has more of it. There
was a time, some three centuries
ago, when Los Alamos was the
greatest silver producer in the
Spanish world. It had wealth.
It had power. And it had build-
ers. Its architecture was as beau-
tiful as any in Spanish Ameri-
ca. What remains of it is still
so beautiful that it makes you
catch your breath.

Knights in armor trod its cob-
bled streets. Great Spanish
ladies looked out from the bar-
red windows of its entrancingly
lovely homes—and perhaps
tossed a red rose to the caballero
of their choice. Over El Camino
Real—the Highway of the King—
on which Los Alamos was the
most important place north of
Mexico City—passed at one
time or another all the digni-
taries of New Spain.

WHAT was in the centuries that
are past.

In the plaza of Los Alamos,
in the shadow of its gravely
beautiful old church whose bells
still peal softly night and day,
burros graze. Chickens and
sometimes pigs forage for food.
And brown-skinned children play
—and wave and shout "hallo"
to American tourists.

And in fiesta week the people
of the town, from grandfathers
down to tots, gather for a happy,
carefree time. They don't do so
as a show for the tourists, for
Los Alamos is 30 graveled miles
from the paved tourist highway.
They do it for their own pleas-
ure—as their grandparents and
their great-grandparents and
their great-great-grandparents
did.

THEREIN lies the charm of Los
Alamos. It is still natural.
It is still just itself. It sleeps
in the sun and enjoys life after
the manner of contented people
who live more in the past than
in the future and whose wants
are few.

IN LOS ALAMOS there is an
inn—La Casa de los Tesoros.
It has been remodeled from an
ancient convent. Its guest rooms,
with their 20-foot-high ceilings,
were the nuns' cells. Its dining
room was the convent's refectory.
Its patios were in other centuries
the nuns' strolls.

It has been done over in ex-
cellent taste by a smart Califor-
nia couple who kept all its
romantic charm but built in mod-
ern conveniences, such as fire-
places and tiled showers in the
rooms and a swimming pool in
one of the patios. They didn't
spoil a thing. They just made
the place charmingly habitable
in these modern days.

Its rates are slightly lower
than at Guaymas—about \$20 a
day for two people—American
plan, which means meals includ-
ed in the price.

SO MUCH for the luxury places.
In the BEST Mexican com-
mercial hotels in the towns and
cities from Guadalajara north,
room rates are apt to be around
\$5 a day for two people. Seldom
more than that. Often much
less. In Tepic, a city of 40-odd
thousand people, dinner, lodging
and breakfast for two at the
city's best hotel runs a little
under \$5 for the whole shebang.
And in the morning a gang of
wholly lovable little Mexican
rascals ranging in age up to
seven years will have your car
—which you left in the street—
all shined up like a plate glass
window, and if you shell out a
handful of 20-centavo pieces (20
centavos are worth one-fifth of
eight American cents) everybody,
including you, will be as happy
as a lord.

IF YOU watch your pesos and
your centavos, you can travel

Editorial Comment

MORSE WAS RIGHT
Whatever his detractors have
said about Senator Wayne
Morse, few of them have ever
doubted that he can be a man
of rare courage and forthright-
ness. That's the kind of man he
was late last week when his
Senate colleagues permitted
Mississippi's Sen. James East-
land to become chairman of the
judiciary committee. Only two
senators objected publicly to the
senate's bowing so readily to the
"seniority" system in selecting
chairmen. The other was Sen.
Herbert Lehman of New York.

Selection of a new chairman
became necessary because of
the death of Sen. Harvey M. Kil-
gore of West Virginia. Senator
Eastland, whose continuous ser-
vice in the Senate dates from
Jan. 3, 1943, was the ranking
Democratic member of judiciary
committee. That committee,
among its other functions, passes
upon appointments to the fed-
eral bench. And the personnel
of the federal bench is an im-
portant matter right now as it
bears upon race relations and
civil rights in the South.

Senators Morse and Lehman,
rightly, pointed out that Mr.
Eastland is, to say the least, a
"racist" whose ideas of race re-
lations are not greatly different
from those of Old Gen. Tal-
madge of Georgia, the late Bil-
bo of Mississippi, and other
Southern demagogues of whom
the Republic is not proud. More-
over, it was Senator Eastland
who headed the committee
which swarmed into New York
City last winter to poke into the
distant pasts of staff members
of the New York Times. He did
not conduct himself nor his com-
mittee creditably.

With Mr. Eastland heading
the committee and with a heavy
representation of southerners on
the committee, it is little wonder
that civil rights advocates are
dismayed. Here's the make-up
of the committee:

DEMOCRATS: REPUBLICANS
Eastland of Miss. Wiley of Ore.
Kefauver of Tenn. Langer of N.D.
Johnston of S.C. Jenner of Ind.
Hennings of Mo. Watkins of Ark.
McClellan of Ark. Dirksen of Ill.
Daniel of Tex. Welker of Idaho.
O'Mahoney of Wyo. Butler of Md.

There have been times that
we have been less than pleased
to admit to friends from other
areas that Wayne Morse was
"our man from out there in
Oregon." Such times will no
doubt come again. But not this
time. This is one time we are
proud of his stand and wish
there had been 46 more like him
and Mr. Lehman.
—Eugene Register-Guard.

in Mexico for about half what
it will cost on our side of the
line. You won't, of course, live
in marble palaces. But the
places will be clean, and attrac-
tive. And if you like Mexi-
can food (ham and eggs are as
standard in Mexico as in the
U.S.A.) the food will be good.

ALL in all, an automobile trip
along the west coast of Mexi-
co is a pleasant and inexpensive
and rewarding experience.
Among its rewards are the
PEOPLE of Mexico, who are
kindly and friendly and courte-
ous and thoughtful.

They provide considerably
more than half of the charm of
such a trip.

Two towers, each as tall as a
65-story building, support the 4-
200 foot central span of the fa-
mous Golden Gate bridge.

SCREWDRIVER
(Vodka in orange juice)
It leaves you
breathless
Smirnoff
the greatest name
in VODKA
80 proof. Made from 100% grain neutral spirits.
Ste. Pierre Smirnoff Fla. Inc., Hartford, Conn.
Since 1818

The MEAT CENTER
231 EAST SIXTH ST.
Ground Beef 29¢ Lb.
SALT PORK 19¢ Lb.
MUTTON ROAST 19¢ Lb.
Pork Sausage 29¢ Lb.
4 lbs. \$1.00