

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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10 YEARS AGO March 14, 1946 (It was Thursday) Medford Lions club endorses city school bond issue to finance improvements.

20 YEARS AGO March 14, 1936 (It was Saturday) Spraying for peach aphids starts in valley.

30 YEARS AGO March 14, 1926 (It was Sunday) Medford takes third place in state basketball tournament with 22-17 victory over Baker.

40 YEARS AGO March 14, 1916 (It was Tuesday) Clint Gallatin, deputy county assessor, filed for nomination on Democratic ticket for assessor.

J. Cecil Alter establishes offices in Medford as official frost observer.

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

1. President Eisenhower's brother Edgar is a newspaper publicity man, college president, engineer or lawyer?

2. Largest state is Texas, Florida, Georgia, Minnesota or New York?

3. Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany is a member of the Social Democratic, Christian Democrat, or Free Democratic party?

4. The horse that "places" in a race has come in first, second, third, fourth, or worse?

5. Medium-priced cars depreciate in value in three years by about, on the average, 40%, 55%, 70%, or 85%?

6. The natural gas bill vetoed by President Eisenhower had more support in Senate from Republicans or Democrats or about equal support from each?

7. A man named St. Laurent heads the government in France, Quebec, Portugal, Italy, Canada, or Australia?

The answers: 1. Lawyer. 2. California. 3. Christian Democrat. 4. Second. 5. About 70%, on the average. 6. More from Republicans. 7. Canada.

Loneragan Withdraws From State Primary Salem—(U.P.)—James F. Loneragan, Portland candidate for the GOP nomination of representative from the east central city

Jack Pine Uses

We read about the plans of the Johns Manville company, which is starting a big plant near Klamath Falls for the manufacture of insulating board, with considerable interest.

The interest was motivated by the fact that for a long time we have been waiting for someone to begin making use of the jack pine, or lodge pole pine, so abundant in that area.

THE ONLY previous large-scale use of the little trees has been for chipping, with the chips being used in hardboard manufacture, a process similar to that Johns Manville plans to use, with the ground fibre of the wood being dry-pressed into the insulating material.

The \$15 million or so the big company will invest in this venture is an indication of its confidence that it will pay off, and that jack pine is finally coming into its own.

With a growing cycle of only 20 to 50 years—much shorter than that of larger species—the little trees can renew themselves on a regular basis and form the backbone of a continuing industry.—E. A.

Two Stories

Steven Kelly, a 9-year-old whose home was in Salem, died in Rochester, Minn., last week following a heart operation.

His death is in tragic contrast to the successful operation performed on a young Medford man, Leon McDougall, whose story was told in last Sunday's Mail Tribune.

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL of Salem, in a thoughtful tribute to the boy and to those who did what they could to save young Steven's life, commented on his death this way:

It came just after "heart month" when this community under the urge of a special local organization, the press, television, clubs and sporting groups, had done its part in a national drive to create a fund for research into heart ailments, their prevention and cure.

It came just after 69 persons in the community had donated blood in Steven's behalf, lifting the most recent Red Cross blood drawing above its quota.

Are these movements futile—just a whim of the times? Emphatically no. They appeal for more effort and greater giving, even to the point of sacrifice. Every death from this and other ailments, such as cancer, is a challenge, an accepted challenge, to the science of medicine and surgery.

Science some day will be able to control this affliction, as it has others.

THE OTHER story, the story of "Punky" McDougall of Medford, has a happier ending. His operation was successful, and he is nearly back to normal again. Better than normal, actually, for the increased circulation of blood has "brought to life" nerves and feelings he never had before.

We're sure Punky agrees whole-heartedly with the Capital Journal's comments about Steven, and about the need for further study and research in the field of heart and other ailments.

THE TWO stories—one happy, the other tragic—stand in contrast as symbols of the fact that medical research is making progress, and the time is approaching when boys like 9-year-old Steven need not die.

They also demonstrate dramatically that people basically are good, that when called upon they will do what they can to aid their fellows, and that when the chips are down one really finds out who are friends and who are not.—E. A.

What Will We Be?

Up in the Willamette valley, telephone exchanges are being switched over to the use of word-prefixes, such as have long been in use in large cities. Most familiar, probably, are those in Portland, ATwater, BEacon, and so on.

The inevitable has happened—some of the cities are less than totally pleased with the prefix designations assigned to them.

SALEM, for instance, has been labeled EMPire. But the Salem Statesman mildly complains that either CAPital (now in use in Portland) or CHerry would be much more appropriate to the area.

And Eugene has been assigned the prefixes DIamond and RIverside.

The Register-Guard in that city says it "isn't complaining exactly," but it points out that the Guard has named its own circulation area the Emerald Empire, "and we'd sure like to have that Empire prefix ourselves."

SO IT GOES in the unhappy Willamette Valley. We checked with the local office of the telephone company, and were informed that we're due for prefixes in Medford (Central Point, Grants Pass, Rogue River and a few other places already have 'em) in just about a year.

Wonder what we'll be called? — E. A.

Night Bus Service May Stop in Salem Salem—(U.P.)—Salem city council is studying a Chamber of Commerce recommendation that night city bus service should be continued in the city even if the city government has to help pay the way.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name is permitted. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

On School Bill

To the Editor: Readers of your newspaper who are familiar with school problems must have been startled to read Congressman Ellsworth's recent by-line story about the Federal aid-to-school construction bills now under consideration in the Congress.

It seems hard to reconcile these two statements by Mr. Ellsworth. Under the Democratic-sponsored Kelley bill, recommended by the House Committee on Education and Labor, Oregon would receive \$15,452,284 in Federal school aid over four years.

Mr. Rex Putnam, Oregon's Superintendent of Public Instruction, has written me that "the Kelley bill will more nearly meet the needs in this area, so far as Oregon and most other states are concerned."

Richard L. Neuberger, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

Label on a Can

To the Editor: Label on a can of sodium fluoride designated for use in pure municipal drinking water reads as follows:

Insecticide—Caution—poison—warning. Sodium fluoride is highly poisonous and therefore must be used with extreme care.

Do you want that sort of stuff in your drinking water? Of course you don't. Do not confuse chlorine with fluorine.

John Streibinger, 126 Kenwood ave. Medford, Ore.

He's Surprised

To the Editor: Just read the half-baked editorial copied from the Oregon City Enterprise-Courier, and am surprised that an editor would write such an article, or that another editor would copy it with apparent approval.

However, some good seems to be coming out of this discussion of the fluoridation question. It seems to have developed a sure-fire technique for determining the scholastic standing and integrity of an individual.

Many of us belong to this latter class, and we do not feel too badly, or too lonely. The great nations of Sweden and France, are against fluoridation, and belong to our class.

Your selfish, uninformed servant, John C. Stille, Shady Cove, Ore.

At any one time the Naval Air Test Center at Patuxent River, Md., is testing nearly 30 different types of planes.

Embarrassing Questions Seen For U.S. On Jurisdiction Limit

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The United States may be asked some embarrassing questions at a conference which starts Thursday in the West Indies.

Delegates of the 21 American republics will discuss at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, the issue of the United States fishing limit of territorial waters.

That means the limit to which a country may claim jurisdiction over the waters off its coast. Chile, Peru, Ecuador and El

Salvador formally claim a 200-mile limit. Some other Latin American countries are ready to make the same claim.

The United States refuses to recognize that. It points out that the historic limit is three miles. It admits that the three-mile limit is really outdated in these modern times. But it wants to set a modest one instead.

Some Countries Bitter The immediate point in dispute is fishing rights. Some Latin American countries are bitter over the activities of big United States fishing fleets off their coasts. They say the fish population is being wiped out.

But some bigger issues have entered into question. One is that of the "continental shelf," involving the sovereignty over the under-water oil resources off a country's shores.

Another that especially worries the United States is defense. If a country can claim a 200-mile limit, it asks, could the claim be extended to air rights? Could a country set a sweeping jurisdiction over the air lanes over the waters?

The arguments of the United States seem somewhat weakened by a prohibition-era chicken which has come home to roost.

Back in the late 1700's the United States and Britain agreed on a three-mile limit of territorial waters. That limit was determined by the distance from shore to which a cannon fire might extend.

On the principle, in these days of guided missiles—with inter-continental ballistic on the way—a country might claim jurisdiction which could span the Atlantic.

But the United States itself set some precedents, which now may become embarrassing, back in the 1920's.

The Prohibition Act had come into force, but not into effect. Fleets of fast run-runners started operating off the American coasts.

The United States succeeded in negotiating treaties with Canada, Britain, Cuba, Panama and Mexico setting at 12 miles the limits to which its coast guard cutters might chase a run-runner.

Then it got some countries to agree that run-runners flying their flags might be pursued and captured up to one hour's steaming distance. From the coast that, in those days, might have been 30 miles.

Then came the almost forgotten incident of "I'm Alone." An enthusiastic Coast Guard skipper pursued the Canadian registered run runner of that name for 2 1/2 days and sank it 215 miles off the Canadian coast.

It may be hoped that none of the Latin American delegates at Ciudad Trujillo will be mean enough to hark back to those days. But some of them may be tempted to ask the American delegation the difference between the 200-mile limit they want and the 215-mile limit the United States took.

Consumer Credit At All-Time High; Some Uneasiness Results

By MARTIN PACKMAN Washington—(U.P.)—Uneasiness over a rapid rise in the volume of outstanding consumer credit was reflected in President Eisenhower's proposal that Congress consider giving the government standby authority to regulate installment buying.

The President emphasized that present conditions do not call for use of such authority; he thought, however, that "this is a good time for Congress and the Executive Branch to study the problem."

Washington has not exercised direct control over consumer credit since May, 1952, when the Federal Reserve Board suspended Regulation W, which prescribed minimum down payments and maximum maturities on installment purchases.

The Eisenhower administration came into office dedicated to keeping away from direct economic controls as much as possible. Dampening of boom tendencies has been undertaken mainly through the general monetary controls administered by the Federal Reserve Board.

A growing number of bankers and economists have been suggesting, however, that re-imposition of federal controls over consumer credit may now be prudent. Congress usually has considered such controls distasteful, but Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) of the House Banking Committee has said that if the President shows that controls are needed, Congress will authorize them, though reluctantly.

Consumer credit outstanding at the end of 1955 totaled \$36 billion, an increase during the year of \$6 billion. Automobile loans accounted for more than \$4 billion of the total and for about \$4 billion of the year's increase.

The rate at which installment credit has been expanding and the easy terms allowed for repayment of many of the obligations have caused more concern than the record volume of such debt. Some economists fear that when the total outstanding stops growing and starts to shrink, the economy will suffer. Changes in the extent of installment buying accentuate general business booms or recessions.

Lowering of required down payments and lengthening of repayment periods have reduced buyers' equities and increased lenders' risks. This tendency has been especially marked in the automobile field, where extremely liberal terms have been offered on new and used-car purchases. Sales of new cars for only one-fourth of the purchase price down and 36 or 42 months to pay have not been uncommon.

Consumer credit, once considered only the resort of spend-thrifts, has for many years now been recognized as a vital segment of the national economy. Almost two-thirds of all automobiles and one-half of all major household appliances now are sold on time. Consumer credit helps make possible mass production and mass employment.

Moreover, by facilitating purchase of new models before the old are worn out, it contributes to the dynamic nature of the economy.

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Longshoremen Open Contract Discussion

San Francisco—(U.P.)—Representative of 17,000 West Coast longshoremen opened a two-day meeting to prepare demands for forthcoming contract negotiations.

The master contract for all West Coast longshoremen expires June 15, unless extended to achieve a common termination date with the East Coast contract.

Most of the first day's session was spent in the study of welfare programs, including a pilot dental plan that provides care of longshoremen's children up to the age of 15.

Harry Bridges, president of International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, was to address the final session of the meeting today.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS Foreign aid project: The U. S. government has just proposed buying 10,000 tons of Burmese rice to help meet an emergency food shortage in East Pakistan.

Proceeds from the sale of the rice would be used by the Burmese to hire American technicians to direct various Burmese government projects.

IT'S a fine gesture, of course. If there are hungry people in East Pakistan, they ought to be fed and since we are the best nation on earth it's up to us, according to all the rules, to do the feeding.

But I can't help feeling it would be better for all concerned if instead of going clear around the barn and buying rice in Burma to feed East Pakistan's hungry people we just gave the food to hungry Pakistani out of our own surplus supplies, which are becoming so huge that they threaten to destroy our agricultural economy.

OUR biggest agriculture problem is to get rid of these surpluses—which arose because our politicians lacked the necessary courage to change our agricultural support policy when the basic conditions that were responsible for the policy changed. As long as they hang over the markets like a dark thundercloud, our agricultural economy will remain unsound—regardless of what we may do in the way of soil banks and such.

We can't burn these surpluses. We can't throw 'em in the rivers and the lakes and the oceans. People just won't stand for DESTROYING food. If we start dumping them on the market at whatever price they will bring, we will make their people plenty mad and thus gain us even more unpopularity throughout the world than we already dis enjoy.

BUT we can give our burdensome surpluses of food away to starving people. Ever since the world began, feeding the hungry has been the right thing to do. We'd be better off to give it away than to let it lie and rot in expensive storage warehouses.

IN New York, scores of Chase Manhattan Bank clerks are continuing their search through the vaults for a MILLION DOLLAR U.S. treasury note that has been lost or mislaid since last Wednesday.

I know just how they feel. I lost my keys a while back, and until I found 'em the world was an upset place.

Campaign-Year Nixon Biography On Stands

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent

Washington—(U.P.)—A book briefly titled "Nixon" hit the sales counters today and headed toward some angry controversy.

It's a 188-page account of the life of Richard M. Nixon written by Ralph De Toledano, a research expert on the Communist conspiracy in the United States. Henry Holt and Co. published the book at \$3.

Toledano's book will delight the vice president's friends despite its tilt toward over-praise. It will anger his enemies with special emphasis on former President Truman, top Democrats and the political left.

Chief Justice Earl Warren may be jolted by the implications of a paragraph discussing Nixon's 1950 senatorial campaign against California's Democratic candidate, Helen Gahagan Douglas.

Mrs. Douglas' record in the House was notably left wing. The Truman administration went all out for her with Vice-President Alben W. Barkley and several cabinet members on the stump. Toledano relates:

"Gov. Earl Warren, who was running for re-election against James Roosevelt, said openly that he would not raise a finger for Nixon—and he kept his word. Warren never explained why he disassociated himself from the rest of the Republican ticket. But it was known that in 1948, when he was the vice-presidential candidate he had dissuaded Thomas E. Dewey from raising the Communists-in-government issue."

Toledano details Nixon's political career from his first election to the House in 1946 through the 1954 general election campaign. Nixon defeated the unbeatable Jerry Voorhis for a House seat in 1946 in a campaign stressing the "Socialistic aspects of Voorhis's program and its general left wing character." He was in bad with left wingers thereafter.

The book organizes in story form Nixon's accusations over a period of nearly 10 years. It boils down to the charge: That President Truman and key figures of his administration tried to look the other way when evidence was produced of high level Communist infiltration of government.

It is a campaign book in a campaign year with a hard core of attack on the Roosevelt-Truman administrations on charges of being soft or muddle-headed on the issue of Communist spies in government.

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