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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 15, 1946
(It was Friday)
Applegate hunt nets two cougars, one of them about eight feet long.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: A bill has been introduced in the Senate giving the vote to 18-year-olds. There has been too much 18-year-old voting already.

20 YEARS AGO
March 15, 1936
(It was Sunday)
New Rotary plow expected to arrive today for use at Crater Lake National park.

Frank Newman, Medford attorney, announces candidacy for Republican nomination for county district attorney.

30 YEARS AGO
March 15, 1926
(It was Monday)
Some 13 are initiated into Hillah Temple of the Shrine at the southwestern state conference in Ashland.

From Local and Personal column: Taking advantage of the fine warm weather of yesterday many residents of the city put in much of the day in making garden, and in cleaning up their yards, but the majority retired from such work at noon, owing to the warm weather and hot sun.

40 YEARS AGO
March 15, 1916
(It was Wednesday)
Medford school board decides to hold commencement May 19; school closes officially May 23.

Orchardists start bringing thermometers to county agent's office for testing during frost season.

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

1. St. Patrick was probably born in what is now Northern Ireland, England, France, Scotland or the Republic of Eire?

2. U. S. business unit with highest annual sales is Du Pont, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Standard Oil of N. J. or U. S. Steel?

3. Senator Kefauver predicts he'll have more or fewer pledged votes in the 1956 Democratic convention than on first ballot in 1952, or about the same number?

Present shortage of schools is due chiefly to too little construction during the war, or to rise in the birth rate, or to both, or to neither?

5. As a result of the "package deal" with Russia last fall, Spain is or isn't now a member of U.N.?

6. Largest church in the world is St. Peter's in Rome; right or wrong?

7. A poltergeist is a type of bandage, public opinion investigator, Antarctic explorer, noisy ghost or coward?

The answers: 1. England. 2. General Motors. 3. More, he predicts. 4. To both. 5. Is. 6. Right. 7. Noisy ghost.

At 62 Instead of 65?

The Senate Finance committee is preparing its report on the bill passed overwhelmingly by the House last year, to liberalize the social security system. One House provision evidently disliked by a majority of the committee would lower to 62 from the present 65 the age at which old age annuities would become available for women.

A retired worker now gets his annuity increased by one-half for his wife if she also has reached 65. Supporters of the House proposal, pointing out that most wives are several years younger than their husbands, argue that many workers who really should retire at 65 feel impelled to work beyond that age until their wives also reach 65.

A WIDOW is eligible for three-fourths of what her husband's annuity would have been, but only when she reaches 65. This means, argue supporters of the House proposal further, that too many widows are in need—deprived of support from the deceased husband yet required to wait for an old age annuity until they meet the age qualification.

Opponents of the House proposal point out that by materially increasing the total of annuities, it would either require higher social security taxes or else make the system financially unstable. Pointing out also that women as a whole live longer than men as a whole, they argue that the average woman worker in her sixties is in at least as good health as the average man of the same age, and hence should not get a retirement annuity at 62 while a man has to wait until 65 for one.

WHEN the social security system was set up in 1935, there was still considerable unemployment. So one purpose of the legislation was to induce older persons to drop out of the labor force.

With employment as high as it is today, some opponents of the 62-instead-of-65 proposal feel that older workers should be encouraged to work as long as they can, instead of being tempted to retire before they need.—E. R. R.

St. Patrick's Day and the Irish

Fewer and fewer U.S. cities now hold St. Patrick's Day parades or largely attended St. Patrick's Day banquets. The Day has been the especial province of those Americans who were born in what is now the Republic of Eire or whose parents were born there, and not many of them, relatively, are left now.

The first great wave of immigration to this country came from Ireland in the 1830s and 1840s, especially after the Potato Famine there. It set off a burst of Nativism here that found political expression in the American (Know-Nothing) party.

In Help Wanted columns of newspapers of the time could be found the notation, "No Irish Need Apply." But politicians saw votes in the newcomers, and Tammany Hall in New York City, originally anti-Irish, became an Irish-American stronghold.

ANOTHER wave of newcomers from Ireland (both the south and Ulster) came in after the Civil war, with some 655,000 entering in the decade from 1880-1890. By the latter year, however, they were in second place to the German-born as the largest single group of all foreign-born. In the 1950 census only 5.2 per cent of the foreign-born in the United States had come from the Emerald Isle.

The mayor of New York who reviews the 1956 St. Patrick's Day parade there is the son of a former U.S. senator born in Germany, and his predecessor, Vincent B. Impellitteri, emigrated from Italy. That's a far cry from the days of Mayors Hylan, "Jimmy" Walker, and O'Brien, and the American who now wears a touch of green on March 17 is not necessarily of Irish stock.—E. R. R.

1956 Candidates and TV

The bill pending in Congress on election practices would, among other things, amend the Federal Communications act of 1934. This requires broadcasting stations, if they give their facilities free to one candidate for office, to offer them free to all other candidates for that particular office.

The Federal Communications Commission has ruled that under this requirement the stations may not differentiate between major-party candidates and minor-party ones. It makes no difference if some of these last may be quite obscure or even crack-pot. (Among the 18 parties contesting the 1952 presidential election were the Church of God Bible, Poor Man's, Spiritual, Vegetarian and Republican parties.)

THE PROPOSED change would require the stations to give equal free time only to major parties. They would be expected to follow their own sense of public responsibility in offering free time to other parties or candidates of some standing.

Under the act, as it now stands, the broadcasting stations are apt only to sell time to a candidate once he has been nominated. Then they must by law offer similar time at the same rate to his rivals. These may be financially unable to accept the offer, at least in full, thereby giving an advantage to the better heeled candidate or party.

AFTER President Eisenhower on Feb. 29 explained his decision to run again, the Democratic National committee demanded free time to reply, calling him a candidate. All TV networks and all but one radio network rejected the demand, classifying the Eisenhower broadcast as simply a non-political news event.

One radio network did give the Democrats time to reply, and their spokesman was Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), the 1952 vice presidential candidate but not at present a candidate for any office.—E.R.R.

Matter of Fact by Joe and Stewart Alsop

Washington—The dreary unreality of most current discussion of world problems is wonderfully well illustrated by the noisy Senate row about East-West trade.

Several Democratic Senators are in a towering rage, real or pretended, because the Eisenhower administration has reluctantly allowed our Allies to increase their trade with the Soviet bloc. In reply to the Senators' criticism, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks has chiefly mumbled that the whole subject is classified. This is a very fashionable answer nowadays.

Meanwhile, anyone who troubles to read that not very highly classified publication, "The Wall Street Journal," must suspect that the Senators and Secretary Weeks are arguing about locking the barn door long after the horse has gone.

From the moment the embargo system was set up, equipment for extracting and purchasing petroleum products has always stood near the top of the list of forbidden exports to the Soviets. In this field the Western lead was believed to be very great. Since the fuel oil shortage was also believed to be one of the chief weaknesses of the Soviet economy, the strictest rules were made to perpetuate that shortage. And how the "Wall Street Journal" has turned these rules into an ironical joke, with a single story.

THE story is about a Texas concern, the Dresser Industries of Dallas, whose Vice-President, J. B. O'Connor, has made a contract with the Soviet government to bring the radically new Russian turbine oil drill to America. O'Connor will certainly suffer if he is shown to be talking through his hat; yet he boldly claims that this Russian turbo-drill is up to ten times as efficient as the conventional oil well drills in use in this country and throughout the Western world. The technicalities behind this claim have no place here. But the joke it indicates is very clear indeed.

Great efforts have been made, causing much ill-feeling among our Allies, to prevent the Soviets from getting the benefit of Western "know-how" in this matter of petroleum extraction. But now it turns out, if O'Connor is right, that the people with the superior know-how are the Soviets. And there is at least one good reason for thinking that O'Connor probably is right, too.

In brief, Soviet crude oil production has increased by over 80 per cent in the last five years, thus overcoming the much touted oil fuel shortage, while American domestic crude oil production has gone up by only 22 per cent in the same period.

FURTHERMORE, there is plenty of other evidence of the same sort in other fields. Steel products are regarded as a sensitive export category, for example. Yet a technical mission of European steel masters recently found that the large, integrated Soviet steel plants were actually more efficient than three-quarters of the steel plants in Great Britain, where the industrial revolution began. This finding was supported by the leader of the mission, the able executive director of the British Iron and Steel Board, Sir Robert Shone.

According to Sir Robert, the big Soviet plants are about as efficient, in terms of output per worker, as the "top end" of the British steel industry. "No instrument one could think of was lacking," Sir Robert said. These and other findings of the steel masters' mission so upset Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey that he is reported to have sounded the alarm on the highest level of the U. S. government—which was a trifle odd, since the intelligence reports have been telling Humphrey the same story for at least two years before the steel masters went to the Soviet Union. Again, machine tool exports to the Soviets are mostly strictly embargoed. Yet the tough and experienced engineers of the American Automation Mission found that Russian machine tools were both finely designed and excellently made. They further concluded that current Soviet machine tool output was higher than American machine tool output. And they found that some Soviet ideas about automation techniques looked like advances on prevailing American ideas.

MUCH other evidence along the same lines might also be mentioned, but this should be enough to make the point. In sum, the Soviet economy has grown very greatly and Soviet technology has advanced very rapidly in the period since the war. For these reasons, the famous embargo is now beginning

to be self-defeating. In certain very special areas, the controls may still be worth the inter-Ally friction that they cause. But all the experts agree that in most areas, the embargo now causes less inconvenience to the Soviets than to the American policy-makers.

Trade-wise, in fact, the experts think we ought to stop worrying about the embargo and start worrying about the final conclusion of Sir Robert Shone. Shone embodied his conclusions in a warning that if the Soviets chose to export steel products, they could under-sell most Western countries, deliver on their contracts, and make a rather handsome profit, too, because of their cheap labor. Since the experts further think that the Soviets are now beginning to have an exportable steel surplus, Sir Robert's warning ought to be taken very seriously indeed.

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Today and Tomorrow by Walter Lippmann

MOUNTING DISORDER

In North Africa and the Middle East, from Morocco to the Persian Gulf, the three Western nations are under attack in all their key positions of power and influence.

They are beset by guerrilla warfare as in Algeria, by rebellion as in Cyprus, by a threat of war as in Palestine, by infiltration and subversion as in Jordan, Syria, and the Persian Gulf protectorates.

Amidst the mounting disorder and confusion there is being posed the crucial question of whether these local but connected conflicts are still negotiable by concessions and compromise, by the use of statesmanship and diplomacy. There is a growing doubt as to whether it is still possible to achieve agreed settlements, whether on the contrary there is an historic revolutionary tide which will allow no peace until in this area the power of France, Great Britain and the United States has been broken.

THE question is whether the Arab rulers and politicians, their officers and intellectuals, will settle for anything short of the expulsion of France from North Africa, Britain from the Eastern Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, the extinction of Israel as an independent state, and the reduction of the United States to the position of a hired servant of the Saudi-Arabian oil kingdom.

In London, Paris, and Washington the governments are still trying desperately not to despair of settlements by negotiation. But they are being forced to ask themselves whether any settlement is anything more than the taking off point for new demands, whether any appeasement will in fact appease.

At this point, with the Westerners still bound to seek settlement by negotiation, they find themselves treating the local struggles separately. Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia are held to be French problems. Cyprus, Jordan, and the Persian Gulf protectorates are British problems. Palestine and Saudi-Arabia are held to be primarily American problems.

THE Westerners are treating as a series of localized issues and by separate actions what is a wide and generalized movement against them collectively. This general movement has its center in Egypt and derives its critical power from the backing of the Soviet Union. The Kremlin is not only arming Egypt. It is interposing its own power to frustrate resistance and opposition to Egypt. Yet the Allied diplomacy in its attempts to negotiate is dealing almost entirely with local leaders.

The prospects of achieving pacification by a series of local settlements are very dim indeed. The basic issues are not really local, or even regional. They are worldwide, involving all the great powers. Even when local chieftains and leaders are disposed, as they are now and then, to strike a bargain, they are prevented from settling by the pressure of the general anti-Western movement.

Local settlements are, moreover, inordinately difficult because there are in most of these old protectorates local vested interests which are uncompromising. This has been most manifest in French North Africa. But there is a similar condition elsewhere. This damages deeply the Western cause. Thus the Westerners do not concede enough to win the good opinion of the uncommitted nations.

THE question which must now come to everyone's mind is whether an attempt might and should be made to negotiate collectively at a higher level—with the real leaders of the Arab

Malenkov Getting First Look At World Outside Iron Curtain

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent
Russia's Georgi M. Malenkov is getting his first look today at the free world he and his colleagues in the Kremlin seek to destroy.



He is getting it in ancient London, symbol of a kingly pomp, which oddly enough served as the cradle of Communism. Malenkov is to tour Britain for three weeks, as Soviet minister for electric power stations, with a delegation of experts. His presence in Britain may give a preview of the reception to be accorded to Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist party leader Nikita S. Khrushchev, who arrive in London April 18 for a 10-day stay.

The entire period will be a nervous one for Britain's counter-intelligence services and for Scotland Yard's crack "special branch."

He may have regretted it more than once since then, but he determined to go through with it. Malenkov's visit is less formal. He is the guest of the British Central Electricity Authority. A delegation of British power experts will tour Russia while he is here.

It is one of the peculiarities of the Kremlin set-up that few of its top men, who talk so loosely of the free world, know little about it. Travel Limited Malenkov, for instance, has been to Poland and Czechoslovakia, both Iron Curtain countries, but never before to a free one. In Britain he will see streets jammed with motor cars, shops crammed with goods of all kinds, people who have no fear of their police.

It will be interesting to see how Malenkov gets along. Made Premier after Josef Stalin's death, he resigned last Feb. 8 after confessing his inadequacy.

But he is still one of the Kremlin's top men. He looks pudgy—five feet seven inches tall and weighing 250 pounds. But he is hard-eyed and tough. Now 54, he became a Communist when he was 16 and Stalin's secretary and hatchet man in the late 1920s.

What he thinks of Britain, and what Britons think of him, remains to be seen.

Editorial Comment

ASHLAND FLUORIDATION
Next week, the city council will consider the question of fluoridation of the city's water supply and this newspaper advocates favorable action as a health measure to reduce the decay in teeth of younger children.

Many points have been made in favor of fluoridation and opponents of the program have also presented arguments against it. One of these arguments is that it is so-called mass medication, then so is chlorination of a city's water supply and chlorination has been accepted for many years as a sanitary measure.

Fluoridation has been tried long enough to show that it is beneficial in reducing the rate of decay in the teeth of younger children.

We believe it is highly significant that dentists and doctors of our community are on record as favoring the program. They have had an opportunity to read special reports of the beneficial effects of fluoridation and they are responsible, community-conscious men. They believe that fluoridation is safe for a city water supply; they also believe that it is a logical step in a program of better dental health for children.

If there were no other recommendations than those by our dentists and doctors, we feel that this would be sufficient to recommend the program and justify action by the city council to approve fluoridation of our water supply.—Ashland Tidings.

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.

Kefauver Is Smart

To the Editor: I just finished reading your editorial in Tuesday's paper. In your article "Kefauver is Smart," I noticed in your list of "had the Democrats been in power the past 40 years there would have been no's," you omitted one that to me far outweighs any and all of the ones you mentioned. It is, "If the Democrats had been in power the past 40 years, there would have been no peace."

While Mr. Wilson was in power we had World War I. While Mr. Roosevelt was in power we had World War II. While Mr. Truman was in power we had Korea, and had Mr. Truman remained in power we would still have Korea. He had a tiger by the tail and either did not know how, or did not want, to let go.

To me one American boy's life is worth more than all of the things mentioned by you put together. I am sure most American mothers feel the same—be they Democrats or Republicans. I agree with you that Mr. Kefauver is smart, too smart to mention the things you listed. He really would have been asking for it, would he not?

Violet E. Upton, 502 B St., Phoenix, Ore.

Don't Forget Aspirin!

To the Editor: Now that the weight of authority has squelched the squirming "aginers," those "against" the proposed fluoridation program, and proved their methods of reasoning faulty, found their chemistry wanting, and disagreed with their emotional intuitiveness, let us now add 1 ppm of fluoride to our water supply. Then let us settle back in the complacency that dental problems are solved, that we may again continue our ways of life without further disturbance.

That fluorides help reduce caries, and that the human organism can beneficially utilize this halide in microscopic amounts seem well substantiated, although history may reverse this decision.

We may well lessen tooth decay, this external symptom of our real problem, but we Americans are geniuses, bar none, at eliminating symptoms rather than treating fundamental causes. Economically we apply palliatives, rather than meet issues squarely. We treated economic ailments symptomatically in the thirties with an absurdity never before equaled in history.

We treat symptoms of physical distress—aches, pains, headaches, et cetera—to the tune of 15 tons of aspirin daily, yet we, as a nation, are oblivious to what is known to many a food "quack" who probably is unaware of the niceties of halide chemistry. The much ridiculed food naturalist proceeds from the hypothesis that our national health scandal, not merely tooth decay, but heart disease, arthritis, etc., is, in large part, a logical result of eating highly processed emulsified foods. If fluoridation serves to blind us to this real

fundamental issue, a grave disservice will be done.

Which halide (maybe astatine!) shall we add to our water supply to correct the following situation? Over three out of four American soldiers in a group of 300 antoped in the Korean war showed evidence of heart disease—from fibrous thickening of the heart artery to a complete plugging of one or more branches of the coronary arterial tree. And none (like President Ike) showed any clinical evidence of heart disease. Comparable studies of the South Korean soldiers killed in battle showed practically no heart degeneration.

But Eureka! We shall fluoridate our water supply. All is well! So, continue to give junior his per capita intake of 100 pounds of sugar in a multiplicity of forms (devoid of minerals and vitamins), white flour products, other emulsified grain products, and various and sundry other food phonies, and don't forget aspirin—he'll need it!

Irving S. Thomas, Box 428A, Route 1, Medford, Ore.

Forest Service Asks Exclusive Land Use

Washington — (U.P.) — The Forest Service has requested exclusive use of 1724 acres of national forest land in Washington state, the Interior Department announced yesterday.

The service wants the land withdrawn from all entry under the general mining laws. Ordinarily national forest lands are open to mining entry.

The Forest Service said unless the areas are closed to mining entry the lands could be tied up by persons with mining claims.

ENGINEERS ON ROGUE RIVER

Rep. Harris Ellsworth has introduced a bill calling on the corps of engineers to make a complete survey of the Rogue River basin and to coordinate a solution for its problems of flood control, fish and wildlife and soil conservation reclamation and recreation. This action is the consequence of the disastrous floods which have hit sections of the basin this past season.

The bureau of reclamation has spent years of study and thousands of dollars gathering data on the Rogue River basin. Its plans for multiple purpose development were blocked by the sports fishing interests. Maybe an approach by the corps of engineers will prove acceptable, after the past winter's experience, but to save time and money, it should have access to the reclamation bureau data.—Oregon Statesman, Salem.

Cotton fibers consist of about 91.3 per cent pure cellulose and 7 per cent water.

Advertisement for St. Patrick's Day Card featuring a card image and text: "we have a Hallmark ST. PATRICK'S DAY CARD for everyone you know. Swem's BOOKS-GIFTS-RECORDS 217 EAST MAIN MEDFORD, OREGON"

Advertisement for Chapel Mortuary: "No Limitations We never have, and we never will refuse to serve anyone in time of need—regardless of age, color, race, creed, social standing, or financial situation! DAY OR NIGHT—PHONE 2-8030 CHAPEL MORTUARY Across from the Courthouse Frank Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS"