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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 16, 1946 (It was Saturday) Medford Mayor Clarence A. Meeker in Klamath Falls attending meeting of public employees.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Spring is officially due to arrive Thursday, but the general belief is Spring will get here when she gets here.

20 YEARS AGO

March 16, 1936 (It was Monday) Wild horse roundup in Little Applegate results in only six being captured.

Earl J. Rogers, frost observer, arrives in valley to assume seasonal duties.

30 YEARS AGO

March 16, 1926 (It was Tuesday) Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Schollars of Medford to observe 54th wedding anniversary tomorrow.

Washington school student dies of meningitis; second fatal case here in two days.

40 YEARS AGO

March 16, 1916 (It was Thursday) Chief Engineer John T. Whisler completes report on irrigation prospects of valley; favorable for "immediate possibility."

From Local and Personal column: It is unlawful to catch fish under 10 inches in length until after April 1. Many people are doing so, however, and are thus inviting serious trouble.

What's the Answer?

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

- 1. Cash income per capita is highest in the Pacific Coast, Middle West or New England states? 2. A tendency for arteries to become weakened often is or isn't inherited? 3. It is usual or unusual for a political party to renominate a Vice President? 4. Traditionally the wine shipped in largest quantity from Jerez, Spain, is port, champagne, Malaga, Sherry or Madeira? 5. Basic ore producing aluminum is iron, silver, bauxite, uranium, or fluorite? 6. Arab military forces outnumber Israeli ones by about two, 3 1/2, 5, 10, or 20 to one? 7. Limburger cheese is named for a city in Belgium, France, Germany, Poland or The Netherlands?

The answers: 1. Pacific Coast states. 2. Often is. 3. Usual. 4. Sherry (correct pronunciation of Jerez). 5. Bauxite. 6. About 5 to 1. 7. Belgium.

Milkman, Squirrel Meet; Friend Bites

New Albany, Ind.—(U.P.)—Milkman Bud Miley, a kindly man, who was walking his route when a squirrel hopped from a tree to his shoulder. "Ah," said Miley, "our little furry friends." He reached to pet the squirrel and it bit him on the finger.

On the Cost of Schools

The patrons of the Roseburg school district have a way of placing their school administrators in an embarrassing position with some regularity.

For the third time in a row, voters on the first try have turned down the proposed school budget for the coming year. In past years, the budget, trimmed down, has finally been approved by the voters at the second or third try—so the schools have kept operating.

BUT it's a pretty shaky basis for operations, when the school staffs, the school board, and the citizens budget committee, after long weeks or months of work, outline what they feel to be a "rock bottom" proposal—and then have it turned down.

Medford thus far has been fortunate, for here the voters seem to be fully aware of the anachronism of the 6 per cent limitation as applied to current school budgets. They have regularly approved the budgets each year.

WITHIN a few months, the Medford school district will be presenting its 1956-57 budget for approval. On the basis of early estimates, it will run something like a million dollars over the 6 per cent limitation.

Perhaps now would be a good time to review again why this is so, and why the voters must each year approve the spending proposals for the schools. The explanation has been made frequently in the past, and will be necessary again in the future, for the patrons must know the situation if they are to maintain their support of the school system.

THE explanation, without adornment, can be given in two words: More kids. To expand this a little, however, these points may be helpful:

1. The Oregon constitution prohibits budgets from going up more than an average of 6 per cent each year, unless specific approval is given by the voters.

2. The tax base (the amount raised by taxes within that 6 per cent limitation) in most school districts was established many years ago.

3. Since then, the costs of everything (building materials, textbooks, ink, paper, chalk, furniture, salaries and so on) have gone way, way up.

4. The numbers of children have increased by leaps and bounds, not only because of an increased birth rate, but because of the rapid growth of the west coast by people moving here from the east.

THE result of these circumstances has been budgets fantastically over the original tax base plus 6 per cent per year. The increases in the scope of the schools' job, and the cost of doing it, have far, far outstripped the 6 per cent figure.

As a result, the schools have to go back to the voters each year to ask their approval on budgets—even if the budgets do not show a great increase from the prior year.

A RECENT legislature made it possible for a taxing unit to establish a new tax base, if the voters approved. An increased tax base somewhere near a realistic figure thus eliminates the need for going back for a new vote each year. Some taxing units have done just this.

But many school districts have been reluctant to do so.

One reason is that they are still growing so fast, the new tax base could well be outmoded within a few years, and then they'd be right back in the same situation they are now.

Another reason some thoughtful school men give is that it is a good thing to go to the people for budget approval each year. It gives school patrons a chance to know how much their schools are costing, what their needs and problems are, and a chance to feel an active participant in the business of supporting the schools.—E.A.

"Revolution" in Schools?

After the defeat of the Roseburg school budget, mentioned above, one of the school board members declared the people have only two choices:

1. To make up their minds they would have to continue supporting schools at about the present level, or

2. To lead a "revolution" against present school standards, which would have to be waged at the state and national levels.

He said:

It must be clearly understood that no substantial cut can be made in the budget which was submitted, without a re-evaluation of the burden of education which government is to assume in this district.

In this regard, it must be understood that to make any major change in policy would result in a failure on the part of the district to comply with standards promulgated by the state board of education.

If that happened, of course, the district would lose its share of the state basic school support fund—a substantial portion of the total budget.

IT WAS a question in his mind, he indicated, as to whether people were simply voting in protest to admittedly high taxes, or whether they really wanted to cut back education to standards which are far below those of the present.

Unless the people are prepared to embark on this "revolution," he said, they can expect no significant cut in the budget, but are "indulging in a ridiculous exercise of the franchise by straining at gnats and swallowing the camel."

Our hunch is that the Roseburg voters did not think the matter through thoroughly. For the sufferers, if the schools are chopped down, are the children of this and coming generations.—E. A.

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.

Chinchillas

To the Editor: Immediately after the close of the war an ex-GI, W. R. Cox of Gresham, decided to grow chinchillas. Others in the area also grew them. He persuaded them to combine for mutual benefits, so N.W. Chinchilla Farms came into being. In 1949 some of the animals developed prolapsed intestines. Everyone of these died, also animals which one day were full of life and vigor would be found dead the following morning.

Dr. S. F. Crynes, who owns and operates Physicians Medical Laboratory in Portland, was engaged to find the cause. For more than a year he tried to isolate the bacteria, virus, or parasite causing the trouble without success. By that time the animals were dying at the rate of 30 or 40 per month and the reputation of the growers was gone. Late in the fall of 1951 Dr. H. L. Richardson, Asst. Prof. of Pathology in the medical school in Eugene took over. He had previous experiences with fluorine, suspected its presence, and tested a carcass for it. Result: liver 47.00 p.p.m., kidneys 69.00 p.p.m., pellets fed 26.50 p.p.m., timothy hay 0.13 p.p.m., well water 0.40 p.p.m. and tap water 0.41 p.p.m. Mr. R. E. Maiera, a toxicological chemist of Portland, was hired to continue experiments and the project was transferred to the medical school where he wished to enroll as a graduate student. He was promised credit towards a graduate degree for this work. Dr. Baird, dean of the medical school, wrote Mr. Cox, "Your proposal meets with our approval. We shall be pleased to proceed with the research."

Charles D. Byrne, Chancellor of the State Board of Higher Education wrote: "The board accepts the grant (\$500.00 per month) and I have been directed to express our thanks and appreciation for your interest in our institution." But suddenly all this enthusiasm and approval disappeared. In July the medical school refused to continue the research, broke their contract with Mr. Cox, and disregarded their promises to Mr. Maiera. It was impossible for Mr. Cox to ascertain the cause. Shortly thereafter when Dr. Richardson was appointed by the Multnomah County Medical Society, on a committee to act against fluoridation of Portland's water supply, he was dropped from the faculty.

Who wields a stick big enough to cause these officials to act so reprehensibly? Anna M. Streed, 36 North Peach st., Medford, Ore.

(Editor's Note: Because of the allegations made in the letter above, it was felt only fair to submit a copy of it to the University of Oregon medical school for comment before it was published. It might also be pointed out the medical school is located in Portland, not Eugene, and that the Multnomah County Medical Society, rather than appointing "a committee to act against fluoridation of Portland's water supply," actually is on record, through the action of its legislative body, in favor of fluoridation. The reply from the medical school follows.)

This is in reply to your letter of March 13 concerning the statement you transmitted on the subject of research in fluoridation by Dr. Howard L. Richardson at the Medical School. This statement is so full of inaccuracies that it is difficult to know where to start in pointing them out. It is true that Dr. Richardson conducted some research with chinchillas in 1951 at the Medical School under a grant financed by Northwest Chinchilla Farms; however, the project was terminated by Dr. Richardson before it was brought to a conclusion and no significant results were obtained and no paper was ever published regarding the research. The subject of fluoridation of water supply was never mentioned in connection with the project, and had no bearing on the termination of the work. We have a rather bulky file on this subject in our office and if you desire further information, I would be happy to supply it to you. Based on this information, I would say that the major part of the statement you submitted has no basis in fact and that certainly no conclusions regarding fluoridation could be drawn from any work conducted by Dr. Richardson at the Medical School. W. A. Zimmerman, Assistant to the Dean, University of Oregon Medical School, Portland 1, Oregon.

Facts Now Conclusive

To the Editor: The American Osteopathic association is another national health organization that has endorsed the policy of fluoridation. Determined to not be a "me too" organization, the House of Delegates of the A.O.A. delayed its decision, after some debate, until adequate reports of research and field trials could be made available. Their endorsement came only last July. Until two or three years ago, evidence for or against was still incomplete and inconclusive. Now, however, the Delaney committee hearings are four years old. Findings they called for are now available, and it seems appropriate that the scare program be dropped for a look at the facts. Statistics now include not only the Newburgh-Kingston ten-year studies for 1.2 p.p.m. fluoridation effects, but many others, such as studies of exposures for 36.7 years (average for group tested) at eight times the recommended dosage, and in which medical, x-ray, and dental evaluations were made. No physiological or systemic damage could be found. Mottling of the teeth is insignificant at the recommended concentration of fluoride in the water; is prevalent in varying degrees at higher concentrations. Incidence of dental caries was reduced up to 65 per cent. It is true that fluorine is poisonous; so are digitalis, nitroglycerin and table salt. Used in the proper amounts, however, all these obviously save life and health, rather than destroy. Fluoride is present in trace quantities in all normal healthy tissue. The public should be permitted to vote on the issue. But it should also discern between reports that are obsolete, unreliable, or pertain to excessive dosage levels, and those that are current and substantiated by extensive trials under controlled conditions. As to economy and waste, what does it matter if only 1 or 2 per cent of the treated water is used for drinking or cooking? The annual cost, per capita, is estimated at less than the charge for one shoe shine. The amount saved in dentist bill will more than compensate. If it be true that only the children benefit, it is also true that their parents' purse benefit. Children grow up with permanent benefit, and, as the program continues and new generations arrive, the entire resident population benefits. The need starts with childhood, and is greatest among families where dental care is either ignored or too expensive. Thus what assurance can there be for effectiveness of other measures? G. A. Dierdorff, D.O., Medical Center Building, Medford, Ore.

THE GOOD

1. The French Parliament gave Premier Guy Mollet a mandate to embark on a do-or-die attempt to bring peace to Algeria, chief of the country's North African possessions. Independents already had been granted to Morocco. It was reported that a similar agreement for Tunisia was on the point of success in negotiations in Paris. Mollet will let Algerian rebels their choice of two programs.

First is a sweeping ban of political, economic and social reforms. Second is a stern campaign to suppress guerrilla warfare.

2. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles moved into friendly territory on the final stage of his tour of Asia. In "neutralist" India and Indonesia Dulles was subjected to most hostile criticism of his own statements and United States policy in general. But he found a congenial atmosphere in Ceylon, Thailand, Viet Nam and the Philippines. Today Dulles arrived in Formosa for a visit to Nationalist Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Thence he will proceed to Japan and Korea.

3. Soviet Russia accepted an invitation by the United States, Canada, Great Britain and France to start a new round of disarmament talks in London starting next Monday. Harold E. Stassen, President Eisenhower's special disarmament aide, will represent the United States. It was made known that the delegates will discuss the problem of atomic arms control. The United States decided to start talks on this issue after more than one year of consideration.

THE BAD

1. The Cyprus dispute was sharpened by a flare of disagreement between the United States and Britain over statements made by the American ambassador to Greece and by a State Department spokesman in Washington. Britain interpreted these statements as favoring Greece in its demand that Britain give up the island. Prime Minister Anthony Eden received a confidence vote of 317 to 251 in the House of Commons on his policy of firmness in dealing with violence by Cyprus Greeks. President Eisenhower said at a press conference in Washington that the United States was "ready to do any-

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Straws in the New Hampshire wind: Nixon gets an astonishing tribute of confidence. Kefauver wins a clear-cut victory over Stevenson.

LET'S deal with Nixon first—because it seems improbable that any Democratic combination with Kefauver could win this year over a combination of Eisenhower and Nixon. Nixon's name wasn't on the New Hampshire ballot. He didn't campaign in New Hampshire. No organized effort was made on his behalf. BUT—MORE THAN 21,000 REPUBLICANS VOLUNTARILY WROTE IN HIS NAME ON THEIR BALLOTS AS THEIR CHOICE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. That pretty well tells the story. LET'S talk about Nixon for a moment. In recent months, many brickbats have been thrown at him. Few bouquets have been tossed in his direction. The brickbats have been thrown by professional Democrats—to whom it has seemed clear that Nixon is the MAN TO BEAT. No Democrat has been able to see much nourishment in sharp criticism of President Eisenhower. But Nixon has been fair game. So the Democrats have gone after him hammer and tongs. The Republican professionals have tossed no bouquets in Nixon's direction for a variety of reasons. Among other things, they haven't wanted to make it appear that they are promoting a slate. They've probably been scared a little by the vehemence of the Democratic attack on him. Anyway, they have kept still.

THE New Hampshire primary was a free-for-all. It was open to everybody. Those who went to the polls had no inhibitions. They just voted their feelings. And the Republicans among them expressed an amazing liking for young Richard Nixon.

From here on, he's vice-presidential timber. There can be no doubt of that.

Week's Good and Bad News in World Affairs Balanced Sheet

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

1. The French Parliament gave Premier Guy Mollet a mandate to embark on a do-or-die attempt to bring peace to Algeria, chief of the country's North African possessions. Independents already had been granted to Morocco. It was reported that a similar agreement for Tunisia was on the point of success in negotiations in Paris. Mollet will let Algerian rebels their choice of two programs.

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thing that is reasonable and practicable to help" in reaching a solution. But many Britons still were critical.

2. Dispatches from Algeria made it clear that France faces a formidable job in trying to end violence. One big question was whether Mollet could find any Algerians who had authority to negotiate. Rebel leaders threaten death to any Algerians who negotiate with France on anything less than a basis of outright independence.

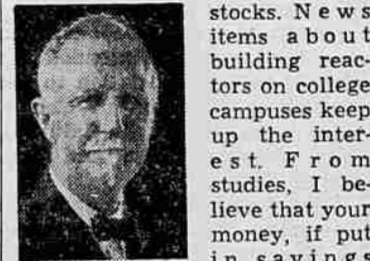
3. Warlike talk by both sides

increased tension between the Arab nations and Israel over Palestine. President Eisenhower expressed his own deep concern over the situation. He said he had been working "long hours . . . far into the evening," especially on Middle East problems. He said he was worried for one thing over the possibility of an arms race. "There is no blinking the fact that in that area our interests are greatly jeopardized," he said. He mentioned the danger that war might break out.

Babson Views Future World Power Sources

By ROGER W. BABSON Babson Park, Mass.—Readers

are still being pestered by Canadian brokers to buy uranium stocks. New items about building reactors on college campuses keep up the interest. From studies, I believe that your money, if put in savings banks, can be both safer and more profitable than if put into a speculative clay bank.



Roger W. Babson

Uranium will have its uses, but for many years these will be confined to military purposes, especially in connection with ammunition, shipping, guided missiles, and mobile electrical plants. Uranium, however, is subject to many competitors, including water power, oil, natural gas, and cheap coal. These other natural resources will hold down the price of uranium, especially in view of its great quantity all over the world. The main thing for the oil and gas people to fear is legislative persecution such as the electric utilities suffered under Roosevelt. The recent action of the U.S. Senate, however, in connection with the natural gas bill, shows that there is no reason to fear such destructive legislation at present.

Probably the first competitor that all these natural power resources will face is the unused power from the sun. This has tremendous possibilities and will some day be harnessed. Looking ahead many years, I see much more profit in buying property located land in Florida, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and southern California, where the heat of the sun is great, than in buying land in Colorado, Utah, or somewhere else with the hope of getting uranium. Grandpa used gravity to help regulate his tall clock; later it was used to develop power from falling water. There are other uses for gravity, though they are very few at present. Yet, when we think of the tremendous unused power of the ocean tides, we realize the possibilities of harnessing gravity. Today gravity power is where steam power was 200 years ago. Men lift the cover of a kettle; but no one knew how to harness it. For details, write the Gravity

Research Foundation, New Boston, N.H.

The secret of harnessing most power is to have a "differential" which will enable the power to work in opposite directions. The great work of Watt's in harnessing steam was to devise the reciprocal engine, which provided a differential, permitting the steam to automatically enter opposite ends of the cylinder of his engine. This means that the harnessing of gravity may await the discovery of a partial insulator of gravity—probably some new alloy. As there are millions of different alloys which have not yet been tested, it is probable that a partial insulator of gravity will be discovered. Earth Revolutions

As you read this column, do you realize that you are moving at the rate of 1,900 miles per hour? (The world is approximately 24,000 miles in circumference and the day consists of 24 hours.) This revolution offers the greatest opportunity for free power. Furthermore, it will not need a differential in order to be harnessed. The most hopeful thing is that most physicists, astronomers, and other scientists agree that they do not know what makes the world revolve: They do not accept seriously the standard theory that—like a baseball—our globe was sent twirling when it was thrown off from the sun or some other planet and has been twirling for billions of years ever since. In view of experiments with toy motors, where the revolving armature has no electrical connection with the magnetic field, another theory is possible. This is, that the interior of our globe consists of some new metals or alloys making it the rotor of a great motor. The field of this motor is the electrical waves coming from the sun and other planets or generated by the

Thomas Edison told me that more static electricity is used in one thundershower than is produced each day by all the power companies in the U.S. When this static electricity can be harnessed, I forecast that every factory will have a large revolving globe on its roof which will furnish power, light, and heat for the factory without cost, or without the consumption of our natural resources. Therefore, don't put too much money into any one thing, uranium, oil, natural gas, water power, or even gravity! The first principle of successful investing is proper diversification.

Don't Forget Gravity

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