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ROBERT W. RUIHL, Editor; HERB GREY, Advertising Manager; GERALD LATHAM, Business Manager; ERIC ALLEN, Jr., Managing Editor; EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor; HARRY CHIPMAN, Telegraph Editor; RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor; OLIVE STANCHER, Society Editor; DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

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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 22, 1946. (It was Friday).

County Engineer Paul B. Rynning says county roads are in the worst shape they have been in for 20 years.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Considerable wheat was "froze out" last winter by frosts and rain. The yellow mustard, Canadian thistles, and kindred weeds in the same fields are coming along fine, farmers report.

20 YEARS AGO: March 22, 1936. (It was Sunday).

H. F. Chaney of Portland, executive vice-president of the Medford corporation, visits facilities here.

Total of 169 counted dead in floods, blizzards, in eastern states.

30 YEARS AGO: March 22, 1926. (It was Monday).

Extensive damage results in some unsmudged orchards in valley in past five days, Floyd D. Young, frost expert, says.

Jackson county subject of several articles in Oregon Business, publication of state chamber of commerce.

40 YEARS AGO: March 22, 1916. (It was Wednesday).

From Flourence Rock Frills: The roads have been dragged and were in fine shape, but this rain, possibly the equinoctial storm, may spoil them again.

From Local and Personal column: The two black walnut trees presented by B. S. Radcliff of this city to the park commissioners of Ashland have been planted with due ceremony in Lithia park of the Granite City.

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

1. Grace Kelly's husband-to-be, Prince of Monaco, does or doesn't have Monte Carlo within his realm?

2. Unemployment is usually larger among Negroes or Whites, or is it about 50-50?

3. American men marry at a higher or lower age, on the average, than 25 years ago, or at about the same age?

4. The independent state of Andorra is in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America or Central America?

5. This country has more Baptists, Lutherans or Methodists?

6. The cash margin required for buying stocks hasn't been as high as 100% in the last 10 years: right or wrong?

7. Easter Sunday and April Fool's Day coincide this year: right or wrong?

The answers: 1. Does. 2. Larger among Negroes. 3. Lower age, on the average. 4. Europe (between France and Spain). 5. More Baptists. 6. Wrong; it was 100% in 1946-47. 7. Right.

Hamden, Conn.—(U.P.)—Alan Postman gets around. He was appointed probation officer for Hamden town court, a post he also holds in Milford, West Haven, Orange, Bethany and Woodbridge. He lives in West Haven and has headquarters in New Haven.

Looks Like a Dark Horse

Well, Adlai Stevenson is a good sport. The upset victory of Senator Kefauver in Minnesota must have been a terrific blow but instead of calling everything off or sulking in his tent the former Illinois Governor came up smiling, congratulated his successful rival and announced to all and sundry he was staying in the race.

WE COMMEND his spirit. But we fear this upset will so strengthen the anti-Stevenson forces in the Democratic convention, that any repetition of the "miracle" of four years ago will be impossible. Almost anything can happen in politics, of course, but that Chicago convention as usual will be made up mostly of "professionals" and the one thing they will insist upon will be a vote-getter, particularly in the farm districts, to head the ticket. Mr. Stevenson has shown no aptitude in that direction. In fact to be beaten as badly as he was with the Humphrey-Freeman-Farmer machine behind him pretty definitely excludes Adlai entirely from that category.

IT WAS the hope of Governor Harriman of New York and his "inactive supporters" that Kefauver and Stevenson would kill each other off in the primaries, and thus let our former ambassador to Russia in. One part of the hope has been realized, but if Kefauver continues his winning ways, particularly in California, Mr. Harriman won't have much elbow room, if he does make the grade.

On the other hand even if the Senator from Tennessee, should sweep everything before him, his nomination would not be certain at Chicago. For delegates to party conventions are for the most part strongly partisan and while they don't disregard primary results, they refuse to be ruled by them. In other words the professionals as before stated hold the key-posts, and Kefauver isn't, and never has been popular with the Democratic pros—among them no less a Democratic power than ex-President Truman himself.

This might bring Governor Harriman off his "inactive post"—it is reported that he has not only been stung by the presidential bee but is running a high fever therefrom—but from this distance we can't see the former head of the Union Pacific and Tammany choice, heading the Democratic ticket in 1956, or any other time.

EX-PRESIDENT Truman, with his usual bounce, vitality, and self-confidence maintains that "any Democrat can beat Eisenhower this year."

Harry must be thinking of what he did in 1948; rather than of the political conditions and climate that exist today and promise to continue until election day.

As so often noted, anything can happen "in love war and politics" but we have been unable to find anyone in Southern Oregon, regardless of party, who shares "Papa" Truman's optimism—as his daughter's marriage approaches.

In fact as far as the local experts are concerned, they think barring a physical upset of a serious nature, no one can beat "Ike."

They may be wrong—or they may be right.

BUT IT all adds up, as we view it, to the probability that history will repeat itself as far as the Democratic convention of this year is concerned.

That is, none of the pre-convention favorites will get the nod, nor the white-haired boys thus far mentioned, but some dark horse—as Adlai Stevenson was four years ago—very dark too, but of the fighting rather than the intellectual type, and a demonstrated vote getter.

It might be Senator Symington of Missouri. It might be someone else. But it won't be—at least as things look now,—Stevenson or Harriman and probably not Estes Kefauver.—R. W. R.

Great Decisions

WHAT is it? "Great Decisions" is a program of foreign affairs information disseminated through press, radio, television and brochures, designed to supplement discussion groups. It is informal and is open to anyone or any group interested.

WHERE will it be held? "Great Decisions" for 1956 is a county-wide program. Last year it was conducted with great success in Portland, Corvallis, Eugene, Springfield, and elsewhere, and is being repeated there again this year with apparently even greater success.

WHEN will it start? Sunday, March 25, is the starting time. One week will be devoted to each of eight discussion topics, so the program will conclude May 20. Those participating can start, or stop, at any time.

WHO is behind it? In Jackson county it is sponsored by a temporary committee organized only for this purpose. Don Hansen, an attorney and member of the city council, is chairman. The Foreign Policy Association is a co-sponsor in that it furnishes materials and information on organization. The city schools and Southern Oregon college are cooperating in the presentation of materials, and the radio and television stations and the daily newspaper are making time and space available for the materials. The program elsewhere has received high praise from virtually every responsible individual and agency interested. President Eisenhower last year sent a telegram of congratulations to the Portland World Affairs Council, which sponsored the program there.

HOW can one participate? In two ways. By reading the materials and listening to them in the mass media, and in the prepared fact sheets (which will be available at \$1 per set at the Chamber of Commerce at 5 South Riverside ave.); or, for more complete participation, by forming or joining a discussion group (six to twelve persons are the recommended number) to cover the eight discussion points. Ballots are provided for individuals or groups to express their opinions on each of the eight questions, and which can be forwarded to Oregon members of Congress and the state department.

Argentina Schools Closed by Polio Epidemic: Buenos Aires — (U.P.) — Argentine schools will remain closed until April 15 because of the polio epidemic, the Ministry of Education announced Wednesday. Normally schools reopen the first week of March after the long year-end vacations. However, hopes that the epidemic was beginning to wane were set back Wednesday with the reports of 47 new cases and six more deaths. This brought the totals to 179 deaths and 1941 cases.

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 initials for publication is permissible. 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.

He's Cranky

To the Editor: With due respect to Dr. Holt both as a doctor and as a citizen, I would like to make some comments on the comparison in his letter of Sunday, March 18.

I am in complete agreement with everything stated in your letter. What iodine has done for goiter possibly fluoride will do for teeth. But, to the best of my knowledge they didn't dump iodine in any city water supply but added it to salt which can be bought at any grocery store. For those who still want goiters the non-iodized variety is still available. It seems more democratic to have it on a voluntary basis than to make everyone using the water take castor oil whether they need it or not. From a Fanatic Cranky Taxpayer.

L. C. Fowler, Route 1, Box 332, Talent, Ore.

What are the Facts?

To the Editor: Answers to questions of Mrs. Norton Smith in letter of Sunday, March 11: Question No. 1—(Where and when were studies made that show one out of five children will have mottled teeth from drinking water fluoridated at one part per million as proposed for Medford?)

The U.S.P.H.S. when promoting fluoridation says through its senior sanitary engineer, J. F. Maier, "If there is some 10 to 20 per cent fluorosis in the community, that would not be objectionable." After drinking fluoridated water, 15 per cent of the children in Aurora, Ill., 36 per cent in Moline, Ill., and 56 per cent in Florence, Ariz., have fluorosis. Florence is hot and children drink more water, therefore the greater incidence of fluorosis.

Question Nos. 2 and 3—(In what cities were surveys made by medical authorities which show physical damage from drinking water fluoridated at one part per million? Will water fluoridated at one part per million kill rats?)

Such surveys can only be made by toxicological, chemical and pathological analyses of the internal organs of man. Obviously this cannot be done except after death. For this reason carefully set up and controlled experiments should have been done on test animals before fluoridation was recommended for use by humans. That is why the work done on chinchillas at the Oregon Medical school was so valuable. Although the work was not completed and although it was stated to have no value in regard to humans, enough work was done so that autopsies showed the presence of liver disease and disease of the gastrointestinal tract. In order to determine if this difficulty was peculiar to chinchillas alone, rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters and rats were purchased. Careful tests were made on these animals also. The same results were obtained. Fluorine is accumulative. When small repeated doses are ingested it accumulates in organs more rapidly than when single larger doses are ingested. But it takes 17 to 27 years to produce the same results in humans that was obtained in chinchillas and hamsters in a few months. Other results in chinchillas were: decrease in weight from 25 to 12 ounces; reduction in life span from 8 or 9 years to 3; and complete infertility. In Wichita Falls, Tex., Mrs. G. A. Wolfe, owner of Wolfe Kennels, found the same effects upon her dogs and puppies. Vital statistics from U.S.P.H.S. for Grand Rapids, Mich., four years after fluoridation show deaths from heart disease increased from 585 to 1059; from nephritis 50 per cent and from intra-cranial lesions 50 per cent. Population increase for the same period was 7.4 per cent.

Anti-fluoridation Committee: By Mrs. George Jennings and Anna M. Streed.

(Editor's note: In the answer to Question No. 1, it should, perhaps, be pointed out that Aurora, Ill., and Moline, Ill., both have naturally-fluoridated water slightly in excess of 1 ppm. Fluoride concentration in water in Florence, Ariz., is not at hand, but it is in an area where many cities have natural fluoridation far in excess of the 1 ppm recommended for Medford. Regarding Question 2 and 3, it could be noted that more than 4,000,000 Americans have been residing for generations in areas of natural fluoridation. The Council on Dental Health of the American Dental Association says: "Many studies have been conducted among these people by competent investigators and the search has been painstaking, yet no one has been able to find any adverse physiological effect except an enamel defect known as dental fluorosis in areas where the fluoride concentration is too high." The answer falls to give the source and the concentrations of fluorides found in the chinchillas.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

SOME GUESSING

We do not know very much about the off-the-record speech against Stalin which Khrushchev made to the Communist Congress.



Walter Lippmann. There is nothing implausible in their picture of themselves as men who served Stalin because they were terrorized by him.

Nor is it in the least improbable that in the Russian revolution, as in other revolutions before it, the period of terrorism comes at long last to an end, once the great tyrant disappears.

The news which is so meager but yet so fascinating raises many questions to which we should like to know the answers. We should like to know what it is that has impelled Khrushchev to launch such a big and spectacular campaign of defamation.

Why has he done that when, with his control of the Soviet press, he could have gone on ignoring Stalin, not mentioning his name, and letting Stalin's memory fade out? What has made the anti-Stalinist campaign necessary at this time?

IT DOES NOT seem to me at all likely that Khrushchev has undertaken this campaign primarily as part of the general Soviet campaign to win the good opinion of the non-Communist world. I say primarily because it is plain enough that the open disavowal of Stalin will have a big effect on European and Asian opinion.

The Stalinist dictatorship and the reign of terror were originally the main reason for the break between the Soviet Communist orbit and the Socialist movements in the Western democracies. If Khrushchev can convince the non-Communist Socialists, and indeed the parties of the left, that the new rulers of Russia have broken with Stalin, he will have removed a powerful psychological block to the revival of the policy of collaboration in a popular front.

Yet, while anti-Stalinism serves the present policy of the Kremlin, it seems to me most improbable that Khrushchev would be doing anything so dangerous solely because it is good propaganda abroad. The Soviet propaganda abroad has been working effectively on the line of not mentioning Stalin, and the propaganda could have gotten along without this outright deliberate destruction of Stalin's image. There must be developments in the heart of the Soviet Union itself, and indeed within the Communist Party itself, which account for what is now being done.

We do know, however, what these developments are. We can only guess, or rather assume, that Khrushchev's main motive is somehow that the destruction of the Stalin legend is necessary to the survival of the Khrushchev oligarchy.

IT IS a temptation to make a guess that the outcome of what is happening in the Soviet regime is likely to be some kind of authoritarian military system, of which the hard core would be the army rather than the party. When Stalin died, this was the view of many of the best students of the Soviet system. There is evidence, however, to the contrary. I have been told by men, not Ameri-

As to the Grand Rapids, Mich., figures, U. S. Congressman A. L. Miller gave those figures in a speech in congress. In this regard, the following is quoted from the Cincinnati Enquirer, which made a study of the matter: "To prove that fluoridation was harmful, he (Congressman Miller) charged that U.S. Public Health Service statistics showed that four years later, after fluoridation had started, there were 1059 deaths. There was an increase of 50 per cent in the deaths from nephritis. There was an increase of 50 per cent, over a period of four years, in the deaths from intra-cranial lesions." What Representative Miller had not bothered to bring out was that his figures for 1944 were those for the city of Grand Rapids all right. But for his 1948 figures he chose to include the entire county of Kent, Mich., of which Grand Rapids was a part."

cans, who saw a great deal of Khrushchev, Bulganin, Zhukov and Molotov at the Summit meeting in Geneva, that Marshal Zhukov was treated as a distinct inferior, and that there was no doubt that the party leaders were on top.

The present anti-Stalin campaign may not, therefore, stem from the military leaders. But we may well ask ourselves whether in the long run Khrushchev and the party leaders, having destroyed the legend of the dictatorship, can maintain enough authority and discipline to rule the Soviet empire. There is a great risk for the Communist Party in the Kremlin campaign to destroy the legend of Stalin's infallibility, to teach the people that it would have been desirable, had it been possible, to over-throw the defiled master of the Communist world. This campaign is teaching the Russians that there might be good reason to rebel against Communist authority.

We must not, therefore, rule out the possibility that the military men will become more powerful in the government if the party authority weakens.

THE military men will, of course, become more powerful in the realm of foreign relations. They may already be. It is often said, quite rightly, that though the tactics may change, the goals of Soviet policy do not change. This is undoubtedly so true of the immediate concrete goals of Soviet policy that one may say that these goals would be what they are if the Communist rulers were replaced by Russian nationalists.

There are certain fundamental goals of Russian policy which are much older than the Communist regime. The present line of the iron curtain in Europe, which means the domination of Eastern Europe from Moscow, has been at least a dream of Russian policy for a hundred years. All Russian governments have insisted on the domination of Poland, and all have worked toward the domination of the Danube Valley and of the Balkan peninsula.

The drive of the Russian empire into the Middle East and toward the Indian Ocean was not invented by the Communists. It reflects a deep and lasting Russian hope and ambition. The same can be said of the Russian ambition to dominate the neighborhood of Eastern Siberia as against Japan and as against China.

THE point I wish to make is that the goals of Russian policy are not primarily Communist and that they will not be altered, no matter how much the regime inside Russia becomes altered.

Indeed the more the internal regime is Russian, nationalist and patriotic, rather than Marxist and doctrinaire, the more we may count on the Russian state pursuing stubbornly and tenaciously the old Russian objectives in Eastern Europe, in the Middle and Far East.

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Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

GOOD-BYE WASHINGTON

Washington — Dear Stew: I leave tomorrow for two months and a half in the Middle East; and so, as your custom is, I want to try to sum up how things look to me on the eve of my departure.

Maybe advancing years are making me a bit obsessive, but in my opinion every other feature of the national scene pales into the dimmest insignificance when compared to our foreign and defense problems. Of course it's important that the country is prosperous. Of course it's important that we have in Eisenhower a leader who is loved.

But the whole smiling prospect of present day America can prove and will prove to be an empty and dangerous delusion, if the cause of freedom in the world is not upheld. You may be shocked when I say so; yet it seems to me that our present situation has more than a flavor of the situation in Britain in the late '30s.

BRITAIN was prosperous then, remember. The Conservative governments of Baldwin and Chamberlain commanded immense majorities. The opposition was feeble and feckless, as I'm afraid I think the Democrats have been these last three years.

None but a very few, who were thought to be "merchants of gloom and doom," were worried about the way the whole European balance of power was turning against Britain. And then this vast shift in the power balance produced its inevitable effect; and all that had seemed so good and hopeful proved to be ruinous and wrong.

I am not comparing the Eisenhower administration to the Baldwin and Chamberlain governments. The personalities and outlooks could hardly be more different. But I am suggesting that in the midst of our prosperity, and perhaps because of our prosperity, we are passively assenting to the same kind of vast, unfavorable shift in the world balance of power that finally brought Britain to ruin.

As the supreme example of this neglect, I would cite the change that is now going on in the status of the American Strategic Air Command.

THIS single force, I need hardly point out, is the sole shield and buckler of the free world. It is the central, basic instrument of the defense of the United States. It is what Secretary of State Dulles had in mind in his remarks about "massive retaliation"; and it is what Secretary of Defense Wilson and President Eisenhower have in mind now, when they talk about "atomic stalemate."

You and I have already written so much about the impairment of the Strategic Air Command's striking power that a good many people who are kind enough to read our stuff are beginning, I'm afraid, to be thoroughly bored by the whole subject. But I hope that you

will go on writing about it, all the same, for the very good reason that no subject is more important.

FOR what, in essence, is the present American policy? The present policy is to tolerate a situation in which about two-thirds of SAC's total striking force is dependent upon overseas air bases; the policy is to tolerate this dependency although those SAC air bases are beginning to be hopelessly vulnerable, both strategically and politically, because of the Soviet jet bomber and ballistic missile programs. The present policy, in short, is to pretend that the new power the Soviets are gaining just isn't there, or what they won't use this new power anyway.

The arguments that the Soviets won't use their new power, which they are spending billions to acquire, are just about as logically convincing as the arguments that made Pearl Harbor a catastrophic surprise. And even if the Soviets do not use their new power, SAC's vulnerability will still be a hard fact. With two-thirds of SAC's striking force in danger of being neutralized any fine morning, it is misleading and mischievous to talk about "stalemate."

When the enemy has the power to kill, and we have only the power to wound, there will be no stalemate.

The defense problem is therefore the key problem, and you will have to go on dealing with that. As to what I shall find in the Middle East, meanwhile, I follow our usual rule of keeping an open mind until one sees the facts on the spot. But I rather think I may find the kind of local reflection of a general shift in the balance of power that one also saw in Europe in the '30s.

YOU recall how the sort of people who are now called "uncommitted" went all out, in the '30s, to adjust their surf boards so they could ride the waves of the future. I have a notion that a lot of surf board adjustment is going on now, in the Middle East and elsewhere. I suspect, too, that it wasn't very brilliant to make such an effort, at the famous Summit meeting, to convince the Soviets and the rest of the world of our devotion to peace at any price.

In any case, I shall be looking into and trying to report on one very critical aspect of the shift in the world power balance, while you in Washington report on other aspects of the same life-and-death phenomenon, and while you, in Washington, report, too, I hope, on all the interesting episodes of our changing political scene.

Best of luck, Joe. (Copyright, 1956, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

free people. I hope my own talks here will considerably reduce these minor points of disagreement.

It appears now, however, as if the visit was a conspicuous failure. It is indicated that the points of disagreement were major, not minor, and that the Dulles-Nehru talks just emphasized them.

US-India Relations Improvement Unlikely

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has made it clear that no improvement in relations between the United States and India can be hoped for in the immediate future.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles conferred with Nehru for hours during his tour of Asia.

There was considerable hope that Dulles might be able to soften Nehru's hostility to American foreign policy.

But it now appears that Nehru gave Dulles a lecture on this country's shortcomings.

Nehru disclosed in a speech to his Parliament Tuesday that he took United States policy apart, point by point, and expressed his disapproval of it insofar as Asia is concerned.

Meeting Announced: A few hours after the news about Nehru's speech arrived, it was announced in Washington that he would visit President Eisenhower in July.

What can be accomplished by

this meeting it is now hard to foresee.

Undoubtedly, on the surface, it will be friendly. But the atmosphere probably will be chilly enough to offset any coincident Washington heat wave.

Dulles went to New Delhi, Nehru's capital, after attending the meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization countries in Karachi, Pakistan.

Dulles said on his arrival: "Basically, there is far more of agreement than disagreement between our two countries. We do have some differences. But the differences are characteristic of

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HEAR ROBERT LANE AT First Christian Church 9th and Oakdale - Medford 7:30 P.M. EACH NIGHT THIS WEEK!