

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everybody in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-6151

ROBERT W. RUEL, Editor; HERB GREY, Advertising Manager; GERALD LATHAM, Business Manager; EARL ALLEN JR., Managing Editor; EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor; HARRY CHEPMAN, Telegraph Editor; RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor; OLIVE STANCHER, Society Editor; PAUL ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

An Independent Newspaper Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1897

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail—In Advance: Per Copy 10c. Daily and Sunday—One year \$12.00; Daily and Sunday—Six months \$6.50; Daily and Sunday—Three mos. \$3.50; Sunday Only—One year \$3.50

Official Paper of the City of Medford; Official Paper of Jackson County; United Press—Full Leased Wire; MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative: WEST-HILLMAN COMPANY INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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 28, 1946. (It was Thursday) Eino Hemmila, manager of Levertite Interstate Theaters, Inc., announces that student prices at local theaters will be 45 cents.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Snow fell yesterday upstate, where March is apparently preparing to go out like something the cat dragged in.

20 YEARS AGO: March 28, 1936. (It was Saturday) Rod Baker elected president of Butte Falls Township club; Al Hildreth elected vice-president, and Mrs. John Cadzow, secretary-treasurer.

Jackson county ranchers warned to obtain licenses for dogs; no compensation paid for lost sheep or goats if animal killed by unlicensed dog.

30 YEARS AGO: March 28, 1926. (It was Sunday) Medford to be one of two Oregon cities which will get transcontinental air mail service.

From Local and Personal column: The effects of the local spinal meningitis scare about two weeks ago, caused by two cases, are all gone, and but few needlessly alarmed and excited parents kept their children out of school for a short time.

40 YEARS AGO: March 28, 1916. (It was Tuesday) S. S. Bullis, president of Southern Oregon Traction company, agrees to proposed 15-mile railroad to Blue Ledge mine.

From Local and Personal column: The first roses of the season are in bloom at Siskiyou Heights. They are the Pink Cherokee — always an early bloomer.

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

1. More than half, about half, or less than half of all new cars sold in 1954 and 1955 had some form of automatic transmission?

2. The Post office department wants Congress to raise basic air mail rate to 7c, or to 8c, or reduce it to 5c, or leave it at 6c?

3. Since this Republican party was founded in 1854, have there been more Republican or Democratic presidents, or the same number of each?

4. In addition to the federal minimum wage law, over half the states have such laws of their own; right or wrong?

5. The game of lacrosse has (a) 6, (b) 8, (c) 10, or (d) 12 men to a side?

6. If an unparoled alien joined the Communist party while still under 21, he can or can't be deported for that reason?

7. A Cajun in Louisiana is a sugar-and-nut candy, kind of lobster, descendant of French settlers from Nova Scotia, or alligator?

The answers: 1. More than half. 2. Raise it to 7c. 3. Twice as many Republican presidents. 4. Right. 5. 10 men. 6. Can be. 7. Descendant of French settlers.

The first electric power station was believed built by Thomas Edison in 1882.

Talent Project Work

Twice within the past week we have received inquiries about when work on the Talent project will begin. A number of construction people have apparently heard about it, and asked friends here to check on the situation.

This is only a small sample of what can be expected in the way of new faces when the big building job does get under way, for work of this magnitude cannot be done without people, and many of them in excess of the local labor supply will be required.

THE TIME is not quite yet, however. The project is authorized, the planning is completed, and bids tentatively will be called next month or the month after. But there are still a couple of hurdles to be gotten over first.

Major one is passage by congress of the initial \$2,400,000 appropriation for work in fiscal year 1957 (starting July 1, 1956). There is little reason to fear that this will not be done—but in an election year anything can happen.

The second one is approval of the repayment contract, between the bureau of reclamation, which will do the work, and the Talent Irrigation district, which will get most of the immediate benefits and pay the cost over a period of years.

CONGRESS will presumably vote on the budget within the next few months. The election in the Talent district on approval of the contracts, which have been negotiated to a point where they now meet with the general approval of the bureau and of the TID board, can be expected shortly.

With those two things out of the way, the bids submitted and the contracts let, work could get under way by early summer.—E. A.

British Royalty

"The British keep their royal family around for the satisfaction they get out of pomp and ceremony," an editorial writer on the Albany Democrat-Herald recently declared, looking down his nose at the institution of monarchy and its admittedly high upkeep costs.

There is no expert on British constitutional theory in our office, but we wonder if maybe the royal family isn't worth what it costs England, and for reasons other than "pomp and ceremony."

FIRST, and then possibly the most important, is the fact that the throne is just about the only connection between the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is a tenuous connection, at best, when one considers that the Commonwealth contains such dissimilar governments as those of India (a republic), Canada (a dominion), Australia (self-governing with federal organization and a two-party parliament), and the Federation of Malaya (the organization of which defies brief description).

All these, to one degree or another, acknowledge Queen Elizabeth II as their sovereign (not ruler). Whatever else they have in common is mostly in the misty realm of economics, not government.

ANOTHER reason the British have for keeping their monarchy is that it furnishes continuity and stability to the government. Unlike the United States, the chief executive officer (the prime minister) can be turned out of office at any time he lacks a majority in parliament. When this happens, the throne remains, non-political and unshaken.

The Queen, nominally at least, has the task of calling upon someone else to form a government, a ceremonial function which is necessary in the delicate balances of democratic forms used by democracies which are not republics. This role is played by an elected president in most other parliamentary democracies, but in Britain the throne has served this function well.

POSSIBLY the one thing which has permitted the tradition of royalty to survive in the world's first major nation which evolved, almost without knowing it, into a democratic government, is the fact that the throne is a symbol. It serves as a focal point for an Englishman's feelings toward his nation.

The king or queen, while remaining a human being, is to the English a living exponent of the virtues of the nation, a rallying point, an object for veneration and respect the like of which Americans have never had, nor felt the need for. It is a little like our feeling for the Stars and Stripes, but carried further and deeper.

POMP and ceremony are natural companions to this type of organization, and are again symbols of majesty and tradition and history. Each nation is prone to such displays upon occasion.

And even Americans have some such feelings, though it is customary here to snicker at the forms of royalty. How else can one explain our predilection for drill teams and marching units, and lodges where gaudy uniforms are worn and the officers are called "supreme" this and "exalted" that?

Perhaps an institution which can be all these things to a nation is worth the cost of a jet bomber or so each year.—E. A.

Question

Oregon's doctors have voted nine to one for fluoridation of drinking water. Can we drop our prejudices for a moment and give a frank, unbiased answer to this question: "Does anyone seriously suppose that if there were even a remote possibility of danger from consuming a millionth percentage of fluoride in our water these informed people would have given the proposal such an overwhelming vote of approval?"—Salem Capital-Journal.

Communications Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

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.

Should Read History

To the Editor: This is my first letter to the editor although several times I have been tempted. A recent communication from G. S. Reilly of Ashland so thoroughly irritated me that I feel inclined to challenge his remarks.

First, it appears to me that Mr. Reilly may not be aware that the Civil War ended years ago. With reference to a California Supreme Court ruling allowing interracial marriages, I too do not care to see intermarriage between Negroes and whites. However, the Negro man and the white woman referred to were no doubt both American citizens. As such they should have the rights of American citizens and even though we do not care to see them intermarry, how can we refuse them that right if they wish?

The Negro American citizen is a human being good enough to serve in the armed forces, to defend his country and those principles and freedoms, one of which gives Mr. Reilly the privilege of expressing himself openly and without fear. If we are to call ourselves good honest Christian people, then we should allow this Negro the same rights as any other American citizen.

Second, Mr. Reilly would have us amend the constitution of this country to prohibit any attorney from holding a government political position. Such a ridiculous statement needs to be challenged. I am not an attorney but who can deny that some of the most brilliant statesmen of our country are and have been attorneys? He would imply that only those people who earn their living by the sweat of their brows are able to determine right from wrong, and are therefore the only ones fit to hold public office. Certainly these people are the backbone of our country, but in our society there is a need for many services which require men to work with their brains rather than their muscles. These men too are very necessary to our way of life.

I cannot understand how any right thinking person can intimate that these men are not competent and able to tell right from wrong or good from bad. We find men in all walks of life who are dishonest and incompetent. Any man who would make the statement that no man who has not earned his living by the sweat of his brow is a fit man to hold public office should be ashamed. He should spend more time reading the history of this great country of ours.

C. W. Abbott, Box 164, Central Point, Ore.

Who Is Competent?

To the Editor: Will you please define the terms "competent evidence" and "competent witness"—terms freely used by those who favor fluoridation? It would seem that all those who favor fluoridation are "competent" and those who do not are "incompetent." Is this an honest discussion or a "smear" campaign?

Also, please tell us. Is there a difference between a "doctor" and a "physician." I note that in the front-page article on fluoridation, those who favor it are referred to as "physicians" and the opponents as "doctors." I wonder if there is a difference, and, if so, what.

If we stop to do some honest, unbiased thinking, I believe we will see that we are being "brainwashed" by a minority group that expects to make great financial and political gains from fluoridation.

John C. Stille, Shady Cove, Ore.

Shivers Charges Political Plot

Houston, Tex. — (U.P.) — Gov. Allan Shivers last night accused House Speaker Sam Rayburn of masterminding a "cynical and calculated" political plot using Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson as a pawn.

Rayburn has proposed that a Texas produce Johnson at the Democratic National convention as a favorite son presidential nominee and as leader of the Texas convention delegation. The convention will be held in Chicago later this year.

Last night Shivers, while professing warm personal friendship for Johnson, charged that the state's senior senator was being led to play the role of a "dupe." Liberal Democrats are using him, Shivers said, to split the ranks of conservative Democrats.

Shivers spoke at a one-day meeting of the state Democratic Executive committee, attended by 1500 persons. He talked for 40 minutes. He was interrupted by applause 30 times, and there was whistling and shouting, too.

Shivers bluntly accused Rayburn of conniving to "take over the state Democratic convention, the Texas' delegation to the National Convention, and Lyndon Johnson."

Dr. Exner's Views

To the Editor: Will you please print the following under Communications:

Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies—A Report Prepared for the City of New York by F. B. Exner, M.D., F.A.C.R., 509 Olive Way, Seattle, Wash.

Part II. In Part I of this paper I pointed out that even if fluoride were a safe and effective drug for prevention of tooth decay, it should not be added to the water supply. Aside from practical and moral objections, the water supply is not a suitable vehicle for medication, since control of dosage is impossible. I also pointed out that fluoride can be given by methods which are controllable. These controllable methods are actually cheaper and they are voluntary.

I emphasized that the effects of fluoride, both "good" and bad are dependent upon the amount of fluoride consumed; and that this, in turn, is dependent equally on concentration in the water and amount of water consumed.

The remainder of Part I was devoted to considering the methods used to convince people that there is some magic about one part per million which makes fluoride in that concentration harmless, and to conceal the fact that in the United States, as elsewhere, fluoride in minute doses does produce chronic, cumulative, systematic poisoning.

Dental effects of fluoride. While it is convenient to distinguish between "dental" and "systemic" effects of fluorine, we must not forget that any such distinction is arbitrary and cannot be sharply drawn. Fluorine, in the concentrations found in drinking waters, has no known effect on enamel of the erupted tooth. Its effects are on the cells of the toothbrush, and on surrounding structures. These are actually systemic effects. Moreover, "dental health" is fully as dependent on the condition of the supporting structures of the tooth as on the integrity of enamel. Position and alignment of the teeth, and a correct bite are also important. All these things, as well as the enamel, dentine, and pulp of the tooth itself, may be adversely affected by fluorine in the water supply.

Part III. In Part One of this paper, I told why fluoridation is unsound medically, and that sounder alternatives are easily and cheaply available. I presented evidence that the Public Health Service has gone to great lengths to deny the very real danger of chronic fluoride poisoning from the fluoridation of water.

Please read all of Dr. Exner's 50-page report.

John E. Gribble, 139 Kenwood ave., Medford, Ore.

Catholics To View Apparent Re-living Of Christ's Agony

Konnerkusreuth, Germany — (U.P.)—This tiny Bavarian village got ready today to receive thousands of Catholics Friday to witness Therese Neumann's apparent re-living of Christ's agony on the cross.

Her brother, Ferdinand Neumann, said the 58-year-old woman already has undergone the preliminary suffering which for 30 years has culminated in her re-enactment of Christ's last hours on Good Friday.

Two years ago Miss Neumann, daughter of a poor tailor, was reported close to death from the combined efforts of influenza, a circulatory ailment and the strain of her Good Friday pain.

Health Good Now. But this year, her brother said, her health is good.

On Good Friday, unless her condition worsens, an expected 4,000 visitors, including American soldiers in the area, will file silently through the room where she will be lying on a bed.

Each year but one since 1926 Miss Neumann has shown the "Stigmata." Open wounds appear on her hands and feet, in her left side and on her forehead, corresponding to the wounds of Christ when he was crowned with thorns, crucified and lanced.

The Vatican has not taken an official stand on Miss Neumann, declining either to support or condemn her.

There have been about 320 similar cases recorded since St. Francis of Assisi first bore the Stigmata 700 years ago. Not all have been recognized by the Roman Catholic church.

RAIL OFFICIALS FLY

Washington—(U.P.)—The official magazine of the Aircraft Industries Association boasted today that a railroad recently leased an airplane for use of its executives on business trips. The magazine didn't name the railroad.

INVITATION TO CONFUSION

There is at present strong support in Congress for a variety of constitutional reforms, all of which have to do with the Presidency.

The Senate will be voting this week on several Amendments dealing with the Electoral College and how the popular vote for President should be counted. There is in the background the revised version of the old Bricker Amendment is not only not needed but might well prove extremely embarrassing to the President. As for the reform of the Electoral College system, the fact is that though a theoretical case can be made for reform, there is no agreement among the reformers on what the reform should be.

The leading proposal now before the Senate, the so-called Daniel - Mundt amendment, proves on its face that Congress is not ready to deal with the question. This amendment would not institute a new system of voting for President. It only sounds as if it might if one does not look at it carefully. All that it really does is to invite each of the 48 state legislatures to do what those legislatures have now, and have always had, the right and power to do. The Daniel - Mundt Amendment is not in fact what it purports to be—a new and better system of electing the President.

It offers each state legislature a choice of systems. Senator Daniel in Section 2, offers each state legislature the right—which it already possesses—to order the electoral vote divided among the three leading candidates in proportion to the popular vote. Senator Mundt, in Section 3, offers each state legislature the right—which it has always had, and has in fact at times used—to let the electors be chosen like Senators and Representatives—two at large and the rest by Congressional districts. Senator Mundt also offers the state legislatures—though nothing is said about it—the right to keep the general ticket system provided they also elect their Representatives at large.

SO FAR AS I can make out, as to how the popular vote shall be counted, the one and only thing the amendment changes is to prohibit a state from electing its representatives by districts and its electors on a general ticket. If the state wanted to have the general ticket system for electors it would

like New Mexico and North Dakota today — have to elect its Congressmen on a general ticket.

The temptation to do just that would be strong, especially in the smaller states, because with all the electoral votes counted as a unit, the state has a greater impact on the choice of President. The best proof of this is that for more than a century all the states have voluntarily adhered to the general ticket system. The reason they have adhered to it is that this system gives them their greatest political weight.

WHATEVER may be said in favor of the Daniel reform, the Mundt reform or any of the other proposed reforms, nothing can be said in favor of a constitutional amendment to invite

each state legislature to consider before each presidential election how it will have the popular vote in its state counted. That, however, is what the Daniel-Mundt amendment really does. It decides nothing, it merely invites and incites the majority party in each state legislature to tinker with the system in order to help shape the result of the election.

This system of electing Presidents, which is now stable and uniform by general consent throughout the nation, would become variable and unsettled. A close national election could come to depend on whether a particular state legislature had for that election picked one system rather than another.

Congress is quite evidently not ready to propose a reform of the electoral system. For what is now before it in the Daniel - Mundt amendment is in fact an elaborate pretense. It covers what is simply a passing of the buck to the 48 state legislatures.

(C) 1956, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Control of Congress Hinges on Voters in Urban Areas of U.S.

Washington — (CQ) — Voters in cities of 50,000 or more population—and not rural voters—will largely determine the party to control Congress after November's election.

A Congressional Quarterly study of the 435 House districts shows that two-thirds (61) of the 93 districts won in 1954 by less than 55 per cent of the vote are mid-urban or big-city areas. Only 12 of the 93 are in rural areas; 20 are characterized by small cities of 25,000 to 50,000 persons.

Thus, despite the interest of the politicians in the farm vote, it appears that medium and large cities will determine the makeup of the 85th Congress.

This is how the 435 House districts are divided:

Table with 3 columns: District Type, Dem., GOP. Rows include Rural, Small-town, Mid-urban, Metropolitan, and TOTAL.

Congressional Quarterly's analysis was made by breaking down census figures and applying them statistically to Congressional districts.

The figures revealed that the greatest source of Republican strength lies in small-and medium-sized areas, not in agricultural areas as is generally supposed.

A rural and metropolitan district alignment provides the Democrats with their strength. In the South, Democrats hold 110 of the 120 districts. Seventy-two of the 85 metropolitan districts held by the Democrats are concentrated in northern big-city areas. Thus, of the 218 votes ne-

cessary for a majority, Democrats hold 182 seats by virtue of the south-and-northern metropolitan district alignment.

Republican claims that a proposed change in the electoral college method of electing a president, to permit some proportional representation, would hurt the GOP are borne out by CQ's figures.

Cities Under-Represented. Metropolitan districts are under-represented in the House. The big-city areas contain about 20 per cent more people than do rural districts; if all districts contained the same number of people, Metropolitan centers would gain 12 House seats. And since Democrats already hold a majority in 85 of the 142 Metropolitan districts, they likely would gain additional strength if the representation of big cities and rural areas were evened up.

The metropolitan areas also have only five of their spokesmen in 38 top committee posts. Eleven of the 19 Democratic chairmen of standing House committees hail from rural districts, 15 of the 19 ranking Republican committee members represent small-town and mid-urban districts.

(Copyright 1956, Congressional Quarterly)

The U.S. has 30 per cent of the world's railway mileage.

each state legislature to consider before each presidential election how it will have the popular vote in its state counted. That, however, is what the Daniel-Mundt amendment really does. It decides nothing, it merely invites and incites the majority party in each state legislature to tinker with the system in order to help shape the result of the election.

This system of electing Presidents, which is now stable and uniform by general consent throughout the nation, would become variable and unsettled. A close national election could come to depend on whether a particular state legislature had for that election picked one system rather than another.

Congress is quite evidently not ready to propose a reform of the electoral system. For what is now before it in the Daniel - Mundt amendment is in fact an elaborate pretense. It covers what is simply a passing of the buck to the 48 state legislatures.

(C) 1956, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

ATTEND RESURRECTION REVIVAL

With Dr. and Mrs. E. T. QUANABUSH of Costa Mesa, Calif.

for France the opportunity to rule the New World from Mexico—which Spain had flubbed. So he sent over Maximilian and made him Emperor of Mexico and backed him in his job with French troops.

It was a flat violation of our Monroe Doctrine, of course, but we were far too busy with our own bloody and terrible family quarrel to do anything about it. But in time the Civil War came to an end, and without losing any of it we ordered Napoleon III to get his troops out of Mexico PRONTO—or else.

We had then the greatest military force in the world, and the third Napoleon bowed to the inevitable and got out. Left without his European support, Maximilian was overthrown by Benito Juarez, the great Mexican Liberator. He was captured and executed by Juarez.

That ended Old World hopes of dominating the New World from Mexico.

THE Republic of Mexico has been weak and impotent—as a result of being badly mismanaged and misruled during most of its career. But something new is stirring down there. Because of all that is happening, there is reason to hope that in time Mexico may take her place along with the United States and the Dominion of Canada as a stabilizing influence in the Western Hemisphere.

At any rate, this meeting of the heads of state of the United States and Canada and Mexico at White Sulphur Springs is an interesting development. It could be a very important development.

Wait a minute. Remember that from Mexico Spain once came near dominating the New World—and might have managed it if the officials she sent out to rule in the domains she had conquered hadn't been so greedy and so cruel.

THEN there was France. In the middle of the nineteenth century, with the United States distracted by its tragic Civil War, Emperor Napoleon III got the idea that he might seize

A former sheriff, chaplain and pastor for 25 years, his messages are filled with experiences that help and thrill.

Begins—TONIGHT 7:45

Continues—NIGHTLY Except Sat. & Mon.

MEDFORD TRUTH CENTER "Unity"

Invites you to join in a special Easter Devotional service, Sunday, 11:00 a.m., at the Knights of Pythias Hall, Fifth and Grape Streets, Medford.

Great EASTER Program, Sunday 9:45 a.m.