

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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 29, 1946. (It was Friday). Several county residents vaccinated for smallpox after outbreak in San Francisco and Seattle.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The Northwest area may get a huge wind tunnel. It will be used to test flights at speeds faster than the speed of sound, and will offer no competition to the old style wind tunnel, generally known as the legislature.

20 YEARS AGO: March 29, 1936. (It was Sunday). Maurice Tedrow, district ranger of Rogue River National forest, promoted and transferred to Colville National forest in Washington.

Clarence E. Pankey, orchardist and member of pioneer Rogue valley family, enters race for county clerk on Democratic ticket.

30 YEARS AGO: March 29, 1926. (It was Monday). Medford Mayor O. O. Alexander and city recorder, M. L. Alford, travel to Portland with \$500,000 in bonds sold recently for water improvements.

Seventh Day Adventists convention committees appointed at business session here.

40 YEARS AGO: March 29, 1916. (It was Wednesday). Henry O'Malley, for nine years in charge of the U. S. Bureau of Hatcheries in Rogue valley, appointed chief of the division of fish culture at Washington, D.C.

Grizzlies scheduled first outing of season; hike to Table Rock from Col. Washburn's ranch.

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

1. Margaret Truman plans to be married in April, May, June, mid-summer or early fall?

2. Many states require an employer to pay women employees the same wage as to men employees for similar work; right or wrong?

3. The Girl Scouts of America was founded in an Eastern, Middle Western, Southern or Western city?

4. Cities of about equal population have much the same number of traffic deaths each year; right or wrong?

5. Stalin, late Russian dictator, was a native of Moscow or the Ukraine, former Polish, Siberian, or Caucasus area of the Soviet Union?

6. About one-third, one-half or two-thirds of the wheat grown in the U.S. is used for domestic food consumption by humans?

7. U.S. Chief Justice Warren is a Republican. Can you name another Republican on the Supreme Court?

The Answers: 1. April 2. Right. 3. Southern (Savannah, Ga.). 4. Wrong. 5. Caucasus area. 6. About one-half. 7. The other two are Justice Burton and Harlan.

Still for Adlai

A reader asks why we have dropped Adlai Stevenson overboard so summarily.

That is one of the major occupational hazards in the newspaper business editorially speaking—being misunderstood, either accidentally or intentionally.

THE MAIL TRIBUNE has never thrown Mr. Stevenson overboard either summarily or otherwise. His defeat by Kefauver in Minnesota was to us both surprising and disappointing. But that did not mean it changed this paper's admiration for the man, or our judgment that he is the best qualified candidate in the Democratic party for the presidency.

IT DID MEAN, as stated at the time, that this "upset" would greatly strengthen the anti-Stevenson forces at the Chicago convention and unless Adlai could stage a sensational comeback would reduce his chances of securing the nomination to the vanishing point.

For as we remarked, what the convention will want will be a VOTE-GETTER, and only candidates who have demonstrated their ability in that direction, or not clearly demonstrated their inability—will have a fighting chance.

That is still our opinion. It had—or has—nothing to do with our view of Mr. Stevenson's qualifications for high office, merely his lack of success as a campaigner in the primaries, so necessary this year in the business of reaching high office.

IN OTHER WORDS, so long as the former Illinois governor is in the race for the Democratic nomination, we are for him, and for the very simple reason he is, as we see it, the best man for the job.

But unless he can go into that convention with a substantial showing of primary popularity and grassroots support, then he might as well hang up his gloves, and call it a day. He can't, in our opinion, get to first base without either one or both.

WE DON'T MEAN the candidate who leads in the primaries will automatically win the nomination. Senator Kefauver in 1952 demonstrated the falsity of that assumption. We only mean that a one-time loser in the game of politics has two strikes against him anyway, and as a one-time loser, Adlai Stevenson must show he has more on the ball than his Democratic enemies claim, or he is "out" so far as the 1956 campaign is concerned.

And to run a poor second or third in the primaries would, as we see it, mean just that.

That doesn't mean that those who believe in Adlai Stevenson should throw in the sponge, or this is any time to quit—quite the reverse, in fact. It merely means facing the situation realistically, not resting under the delusion that at this stage of the game refusing to do so and indulging in "wishful thinking" is going to help. — R. W. R.

Why?

Speaking of Adlai Stevenson we have to admit, that many of the reasons given for not supporting him, are reasons why we do—and did.

Complaint No. 1 is he doesn't "give 'em hell," a la H. S. T. Well, in this department we believe Mr. Shakespeare gave better advice than the expert politicians.

William S. advised being true to oneself, and one could then be false to no one.

That is what we liked about the Illinois governor four years ago and think he made a mistake to be persuaded otherwise by the politicians. Mr. Stevenson then refused to accept the time-honored practice of trying to picture everything in blacks and whites, supporting the fiction that one party was all wrong, the other all right, and to choose between them was as simple as to choose between Old Man "debbil" and the Heavenly Angels.

INSTEAD of that Adlai talked SENSE. He pointed out where he believed the Republicans had made mistakes and the Democrats could do better, he analyzed the issues between the parties with clarity, intelligence and conviction, but he did not throw any brickbats or tear his hair, or tear up the platform carpet.

He took then, what he took at the outset of the present primary race, the "moderate, sane course." Not because he was a chicken or even an "egg head," but because it was his belief, that approximately in the middle of the road was the TRUTH. He believed also, the American people wanted the truth, had reached a stage of development where they wanted facts rather than a barrage of epithets and political slogans that were perhaps stimulating to the emotions but an insult to reality and intelligence.

WE LIKED that. We also liked Stevenson's subtle irony and humor. We wanted a president of that type in the White House. But as is pretty generally known now, we failed to get him.

Well, that is okay. "Vox Populi, Vox Dei." However, we still believe Governor Stevenson's defeat was due to other causes than the qualities noted above, or the criticisms most frequently fired in his direction, particularly by the political "pros" of both parties.

The remaining primaries may prove we were—and are—mistaken. We rather hope they do, but our guess is they won't. — R. W. R.

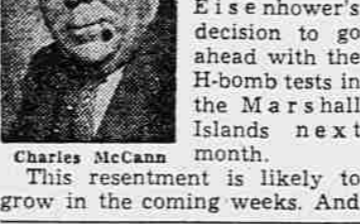
Tax Legislation Seen Wedge for Sales Tax

Portland (U.P.)—State Sen. Robert D. Holmes, candidate for Democratic nomination for governor, says the last Legislature's tax legislation was "a preparatory wedge for a sales tax."

Coming H-Bomb Test Unpopular In Japan, Among 'Neutralists'

By CHARLES M. MCCANN United Press Correspondent

The United States is not going to be very popular in Japan for some time to come. The Japanese government, Japanese political parties and Japanese people generally resent President Eisenhower's decision to go ahead with the H-bomb tests in the Marshall Islands next month.



Charles M. McCann

This resentment is likely to grow in the coming weeks. And

it will be fanned not only by the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russians but, undoubtedly, by "neutralists" like Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India.

There is no indication, fortunately, that in the long run the friendly relations between the United States and Japan will suffer.

But Japanese ill-feeling seems sure to continue. Japanese opposition to H-bomb experiments stems from the big tests held in March, 1954.

At that time radioactive fallout contaminated 7,000 square miles of the Pacific. The waters involved are used by Japanese fishing boats. There

was practically a national panic in Japan for fear that fish sold after the tests were poisoned. To make it worse, the crew of one fishing trawler far from the test area were dusted by fallout. One of the 23 men died later.

It developed, long after the tests, that the fish were not poisonous and that the crewman of the trawler Fortunate Dragon who died was the victim of a liver complaint. Nevertheless the United States paid \$2,000,000 damages as a gesture of good will.

All this did not convince the Japanese that the H-bomb tests were not a real threat. As far back as October, 1954, Japan started protesting officially against any new H-bomb tests.

Immediately after the announcement by the Atomic Energy Commission last January of the new tests, Japan sent a note of protest.

Japan also asked a guarantee in advance that the United States would pay for any damage or inconvenience the tests might cause to its shipping or its fishing industry.

Protest Rejected. The protest was rejected. But the United States promised to consider any solid claims of specific damage.

It is now disclosed that President Eisenhower himself decided that the tests must go on. The United Nations Trusteeship Council was informed that there is no alternative.

"It is the conviction of the United States that it has a responsibility not only to its people but to all the peoples of the free world to maintain at a maximum its capacity to deter aggression and preserve peace," the U.N. was told.

That argument, when the stark facts of life are considered, seems unanswerable. But it will not satisfy Japan.

Water Pollution Tide Rising; Bill Foreseen To Aid Meeting Costs

Washington—(C.Q.)—Congress must decide in the next few weeks how much money to give states to fight the rising tide of water pollution.

The 1948 Water Pollution Control Act, the first comprehensive anti-pollution program ever passed by Congress, runs out June 30. Two stronger versions await action. One calls for a \$10 million program, spread over five years, the other for more than \$1 billion with no time limit.

Pollution statistics alone appear formidable enough to prod Congress to pass one of them. But if statistics aren't enough, public health officials, fishermen and recreation enthusiasts stand ready to help push the legislation through.

Poisoning Growing. Public Health Service statistics show water—the nation's lifeblood—is being poisoned faster than mechanical hearts can purify it. The yearly growth in the number of sewage treatment plants has not kept pace with the amount of waste pouring into streams.

The biggest offender is industry. Statistics show it dumped almost twice as much waste in waterways in 1955 as in 1950. And the expected growth of synthetic and nuclear production, with their poisonous byproducts, magnifies the problem.

Other studies show the demand for clean, fresh water nearly will double by 1957. The percentage increases over 1955 demand predicted for 1975 are 105 per cent for industry, 70 per cent for municipalities and 42 per cent for irrigation.

Since the supply of fresh water remains fairly constant, the only solution to increased demand is to keep using water over and over during its flow to the sea. This means money—and lots of it—for more sewage treatment plants.

Big Costs. PHS figures show that municipal spending would have to total \$5.3 billion by 1965 to meet sewage purification needs that year. That is only \$1.4 billion less than total municipal spending for sewage plants from 1920 through 1954. The PHS officials say they have no estimates of industrial need, except that it would be at least as much as the municipal total and probably more.

How much Uncle Sam should chip in to help states fight the pollution is the big question before Congress. A bill passed by the Senate June 17, 1955, would contribute \$2 million a year over a five-year period to state, interstate and municipal sewage projects approved by the Surgeon General. The federal money would pay one-third to two-thirds of the project's cost.

Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), chairman of the House Public Works Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee, says the Senate version does not go far enough. He has introduced a bill which would, besides the \$2 million in the Senate bill, authorize \$1 billion for sewage plants. No time limit for using up the billion was set in the bill, but total grants for any one year would be limited to \$100 million. The federal money would have to be matched 50-50 by the states.

Hard Sales Job. Blatnik admits he will have a hard time selling Congress on the \$1 billion provision. The Administration is against it on grounds municipalities give sewage treatment works a low priority by choice, not necessity. Blatnik predicts the rest of his bill will go through unscathed. It parallels the Senate version but includes revisions sought by state and municipal health officials.

President Eisenhower is expected to play a leading role in getting anti-pollution legislation passed. In this year's health message he said: "Problems of water pollution control grow more pressing with population growth and with industrial development and expansion. . . I again recommend that the authority in this Act be strengthened and placed on a permanent basis."

Give More Authority. Both Senate and House bills give the federal government

more authority to conduct pollution research, but do not strengthen its enforcement hand greatly. Under both bills, the U. S. could bring suit against a polluter if either the state where the pollution originated or the one downstream suffering from it requested court action. Only the state in which the pollution occurred can initiate federal court action under the current Act.

The biggest protest against putting more teeth in anti-pollution legislation will come from industry. Their battle cry is expected to be, "Let the states handle it."

But industry is so heavily outnumbered by anti-pollutionists, the problem before Congress is not whether to extend the Act, but how.

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Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

DEFENSE AND INDIFFERENCE. Washington—Some very sensational statements have recently been made by the highest

Air Force authorities, but anybody has paid any attention to them at all. Consider the following brief samples:

Gen. Nathan Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff:

"They have been and are out-producing us in all categories but medium bombers. . . Here is the area of deep concern—the Soviets are presently beating us at our own game—production. . . The Communists are making scientific and technological advances at a faster rate than we are."

Lt. Gen. Thomas S. Power, Chief of the Air Research and Development Command:

"With both quantitative and qualitative superiority on their side, we would lose the protection of the deterrent force and be at their mercy. This danger is very real and immediate."

WHAT all three generals are saying, of course, is that the Soviet Union is rapidly outstripping the United States in strategic air power, the one field in which this country has heretofore enjoyed superiority. Surely it is no exaggeration to describe such warnings as sensational. Surely an official warning of "a very real and immediate danger" that this country will be at the mercy of the Soviets, for example, is nothing if not sensational.

Yet such warnings are met these days with a long, bored, national yawn. Why?

The question is worth asking, because the national indifference to such warnings is a vitally important phenomenon. There appear to be a number of inter-locking answers.

IN the first place, there is a tendency to regard all generals as professional cryers of "wolf, wolf."

Certainly the services have sometimes been guilty of budget-minded scare-mongering. Yet, as General Twining pointed out in his testimony, the Air Force has consistently underestimated Soviet progress in air power, and by a very wide margin, rather than the other way round.

Then there is the theory that "they don't really know—they're just guessing." The theory is comfortable, but incorrect. When Twining testified

recently that the Soviets were producing more than twice as many long range bombers as this country, and that they were already testing intermediate range missiles, he was not guessing. He knew. How he knew may be none of the public's business. But the facts themselves are very much the public's business.

THERE is the equally comfortable theory that "we can't do anything about it anyway," which is equally incorrect. Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Trevor Gardner resigned essentially because of an official decision not to undertake the "crash" missile program he proposed. By the same token, to increase our long range bomber production at least to the Soviet level, as Gen. Curtis LeMay has strenuously advocated, would require a simple order to the Boeing plants. The order has not been given, entirely for budgetary reasons.

The plain fact is that the American government has officially decided to permit the Soviets to outstrip this country in strategic air power. Many people refuse to worry about this decision, because Dwight D. Eisenhower is head of the American government. But General Eisenhower's military experience was in a different field, and he himself has often disclaimed personal infallibility.

Swallows On Schedule. To the Editor: This morning I received a letter from one of your readers bemoaning your article about the arrival of the Swallows to San Juan Capistrano Mission.

When I heard about this unusual happening I too questioned and doubted the story. A few months ago a representative of a publishing house which had published this story in one of their books came into my office in search of something to back up their story. If they couldn't find any proof for their statement they were going to be forced to withdraw the book from circulation. The man was desperate!

I took my Bible out of my desk and read him one verse from Jeremiah 8:7 and here it is, "Yea, the stork in the heavens knoweth her appointed times; and the turtle and the crane and the swallow observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the judgment of the Lord." He said "that's good enough for me," and thanked me for the help.

Well, Mr. Editor, I can understand your attitude, but believe it or not, the Swallows did arrive this year on schedule, and they are busy repairing their homes or building new ones.

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.

From An "Aginer". To the Editor: While sorting and reading press clippings last Saturday (235 articles), we found that your March 14 issue contained an ear pinning job by John C. Stille of Shady Cove. A beautiful job telling the Oregon City man plenty. Enclosed is the original editorial provoking item (mine) which the Oregon City writer did not publish. Also a copy from the press clippings. Also enclosed is my answer to him, which also was not published. Furthermore in a second hand manner I have been informed that I have written dirty letters to the editors. The dog that gets hit with the rock is the one that howls.

The entire program is based on false premises. The quotation of figures has been in error. Read the logic and facts in Dr. Exener's fifty page research review; done by an M.D. and is a masterpiece and has documented facts. If this matter seems usable to you, use your discretion. We can not get both sides published in Portland.

Dr. Thos. S. Dulin Jr., Dentistry, Medical Dental Bldg., Portland 5, Ore. Member and Director, Natural Food Associates.

To Oregon City Enterprise Courier: Your editorial on WATER FLUORIDATION in your Sunday, March 11th edition of your paper at least showed that you were thinking even if it was only on the level of moronic high school chemistry. I would refer you to James Rorty on "The Truth About Fluoridation," from the FREEMAN—A GOOD REPUBLICAN PAPER, and not leftist. A portion of the foundation facts which formed the basis of this article came from that school unacceptable to this Public Health Service Department, namely MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. (DR. HARRIS, PH.D.)

Furthermore, get this out of beginning chemistry especially since so little is known about the twenty-year accumulation effects on humans. The field of Bio-chemistry, toxicology and Medical aspects have not been completely studied, claims of adequacy notwithstanding. The proponents may be partially right when they say that no harm has been proven, but such statements do not make it safe either. Safety is not an opinion, it must have facts proving same. One dose today will not be poison but it is accumulative.

Furthermore, the Medical group are not unanimous in support of this activity and some of them are "RABID AGINERS." It is still a hang-over from the Roosevelt administration and a lot of the Republicans would like to clean house on these promoters of a step in socialized medicine. This fact was practically admitted in one part of the last congressional hearing on this subject.

Thomas S. Dulin Jr., Member Citizens Council Against Fluoridation.

The M.T. is Congratulated. To the Editor and Staff: Our hearty congratulations for your 50 wonderful years of distinguished service to this City and State, and to its grateful citizens.

May the ensuing years be many, and ever more and more prosperous and fruitful. Sisters of Sacred Heart Hospital. By Sister Reine, Superior

Floyd R. McCabe, Mt. Pitt Star Route, Butte Falls, Ore.

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Well, Mr. Editor, I can understand your attitude, but believe it or not, the Swallows did arrive this year on schedule, and they are busy repairing their homes or building new ones.

R. P. Abel, Box 457, San Juan Capistrano, Calif.

Laziness? To the Editor: I have just read the letter of Mrs. Gordon of 220 Erie St., Medford, and would like to ask if she is too lazy to add sodium fluoride to her drinking water. She doesn't care for the rights of others, evidently. I concede the stuff may prevent tooth trouble, but why force others to drink it if they don't want it?

If they put the stuff in drinking water, why not go a few steps farther, let's add coffee, grapefruit and other juices, potatoes, onions, carrots, bacon, etc., etc. and then all Mrs. Gordon and others too lazy to do their own mixing can just drink a glass of Medford's sparkling "gunk" and get a complete meal—Simple isn't it?

Fortunately it isn't my misfortune to find it necessary to live in Medford where some people want to govern what others drink and eat.

All this doesn't affect me one bit, but if they start putting a lot more "gunk" in the water I shall find it necessary to bring my own coffee and lunch when I find it necessary to visit Medford. Since I live about a mile from the Big Butte Springs, I know Medford's water is O.K., the way it is, and has been since 1926 or 1927.

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May the peace which comes of faith, the courage that is born of hope, and the joy which dwells in love, be with you this Easter season.

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