

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 April 3, 1948 (It was Wednesday) More than 3,500 Jackson county residents take smallpox vaccinations at health office.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: One of the Older Girls reports besides nylon she also acquired, while standing in line, cold feet and a citation for overparking.

20 YEARS AGO April 3, 1938 (It was Friday) More than \$38,000 will be paid to some 1,400 eligible waiver holders in voluntary liquidation of Jackson County bank.

Walter Olmscheld ushered in as new exalted ruler of Medford Elks lodge.

30 YEARS AGO April 3, 1928 (It was Saturday) W. H. Gore of Medford, chairman of delegation which will leave to present congress with request for about \$5,000,000 in taxes lost because of revestment of O and C lands.

From Local and Personal column: Small boys on Beatty street, who are alleged to have been throwing rocks and causing general disorder, said Chief of Police Adams today, are known and if better conduct is not shown in that section of the city, arrests will follow.

40 YEARS AGO April 3, 1918 (It was Monday) Mr. and Mrs. J. O. C. Wimer, former Jackson county residents, observe 57th wedding anniversary in Salem.

Medford Mayor V. J. Emerick proclaims the week April 3-9 as Home Products Week.

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

- 1. General Eisenhower's percentage of the electoral vote for President in 1952 was much higher or lower than his percentage of the popular vote, or about the same? 2. Juan D. Peron, former dictator of Argentina, is now in exile in Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama or Paraguay? 3. The American Bar association opposes or accepts the use of cameras in court rooms during trials? 4. More of our Presidents since the Civil war were born in Ohio, Virginia, New York or Massachusetts? 5. The game once called battledor and shuttlecock is now called what? 6. The Supreme Court has or hasn't said it's willing to reconsider its decision against racial segregation in public schools? 7. A gerrymander is a small reptile, political maneuver, old Irish tune, poorly built building, or talkative woman? The answers: 1. Electoral percentage much higher. 2. Republic of Panama. 3. Opposes. 4. Ohio. 5. Badminton. 6. Hasn't. 7. Political maneuver.

Ashland Request Is Granted

What a pleasant surprise! We have received a request from Ashland to express our views on the European and Middle East problems, and present our solutions of them.

So often of late we have been requested to stop expressing our views on any problems—or at least change the views we have expressed—that the above is most reassuring and refreshing.

We always did like Ashland. They are a fair-minded, well informed, tolerant group over there, and inclined to think out their own problems, instead of accepting the sure-fire solutions of others, even including the Big Brass in Washington.

And it seems there has been a special interest in Ashland of late as to what to do with Germany in Europe and with Israel in the Middle East.

WELL this department knows what to do with them, just as a few hundred million individuals inhabiting this whirling and harassed globe also know. In fact, it is rather simple.

Take Germany, for example: No. 1: Germany should be united, one nation under one flag and all foreigners and foreign troops withdrawn.

Then Germany should be disarmed and neutralized—relieved of any military burdens financial or otherwise, and allowed to follow its true genius which outside of making good music and beer, is industrial development, improvement and expansion. Under such conditions the standard of living in united Germany would reach astronomical heights.

THE United Nations should then take charge as trustee, but unfortunately so long as the one-power veto exists, this would be difficult, if not impossible, to achieve. So Uncle Sam and John Bull should take over and not only guarantee German neutrality but solemnly pledge to declare war on Soviet Russia, or any other country, daring to violate that neutrality.

Russia would like to take over unarmed Germany, of course, but it would not risk war—particularly an atomic war—with the USA to do it.

So there you are—the Germany problem SOLVED! Not so difficult, was it?

ISRAEL and the Middle East present an impressive that is somewhat similar.

The Arabs publicly proclaim nothing will satisfy them until the Jewish intruders are either exterminated or driven out of their "holy land" and into the sea. The Israelites naturally don't relish such a fate and declare they will fight to the last gun and the last man, to retain their identity as a nation, and an independent one.

There is little evidence either nation will materially modify its position.

SO WHAT? Well, that isn't as hard to answer as it may seem. Just establish a neutral zone between Israel and the Arabs large enough and sufficiently well fortified to render a surprise invasion by either side a very unappetizing sort of venture.

Then assuming the United Nations veto still renders any international agreement impossible, let the United States and Great Britain enter into an agreement similar to the one regarding Germany and let the world know about it, particularly Soviet Russia, with special emphasis that any violation of that zone neutrality by any one will mean war, by land, sea and in the air.

This would allow Israel to follow its natural bent which is not war but peaceful commerce, and the Arabs, no longer fearing Israel aggression, could in their large, thinly populated territory find a place for their refugees, and enjoy whatever it is Arabs do enjoy, to their hearts content, ad infinitum!

SO THAT settles problem No. 2!

Lack of space, we grant, compels a certain oversimplification, but we have every confidence that Ashland—at least those asking the request—will agree that the above gives them a basic outline which if followed will in due course peacefully solve two of the world's most immediate, pressing and complicated problems.

And we shall make no charge, nor expect any thanks or Nobel peace prize.

The only worry, as far as we are concerned, is to convince someone—ANY one outside of Ashland—of the wisdom, vision, desirability and efficacy of such a solution of two of the world's most perplexing problems.—R.W.R.

GOP Said Attracting Young Labor Unionists

Boise—(U.P.)—Clyde V. Brummell, director of precinct organization for the Oregon Republican Central committee, says the GOP is attracting young members of labor unions in increasing numbers.

At a meeting of the Columbian club here yesterday, Brummell said the Republican party presented an "individual appeal to the labor union craftsmen."

"Working craftsmen are not the products of biological punch presses turned out in a common mold with the same yearnings and needs," he said, "and those who classify the working man as a common man are advocating a reactionary and unfree philosophy."

Mollet To Make Trip Into North Africa

Paris—(U.P.)—Premier Guy Mollet announced today he will soon make a flying trip to terror-ridden North Africa, where Arab violence caused nearly 400 deaths over the four-day Eastern week end.

"I plan to return very soon to Algeria, not to interfere with the authority of Minister Resident Robert LaCoste but to fulfill a promise," Mollet told newsmen at his week end residence in Rambouillet.

Official sources said the date for the trip probably will be set at a Cabinet meeting late this week or early next. Mollet plans to return to Paris tomorrow to deal with LaCoste's demands for 200,000 reinforcements.

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.

Disputes Quotation

To the Editor: A recent letter to the editor appearing in an Oregon newspaper objected to fluoridation of drinking water, contending that a recent pronouncement of His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, in his address to the First International Congress of Histopathology of the Nervous System, on the 14th of September, 1952, condemned fluoridation. This printed address by Pope Pius XII has been read carefully and I find no statement or inference which would justify the statement that Pope Pius XII has condemned fluoridation of community drinking water.

Before the Pope issues a pronouncement, a thorough search is made by a research staff to avoid any possible error. One is not justified in reading words or inferences into public statements. We must bear in mind that the fluoridation subject has been known by the Church for at least 25 years. We can conclude that if the Church believed that fluoridation was contrary to moral principles, then the Church would have made such a pronouncement. The Church has always been interested in the study and advancement of science.

In studying the Pope's message it is noted that he encourages the study and science of medicine and speaks of the common good on the community, proclaiming that the State has as its function the care for the common good in the community. Applying this principle, the Pope says that the State must first have legal authority. The legal authority of fluoridating water has been clearly established by law. Its Constitutionality has been approved by the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon.

The next principle that the Pope announces before an Act can meet the common good is the principle of a question of fact. It has been approved by practically all of the National, State, and County medical and dental associations, as well as the United States Public Health Service, as causing no injury to the body but on the contrary making substantial reductions in the amount of tooth decay—up to 60 per cent. Thus, it would clearly appear that principle has been satisfied.

Msgr. Robert Peters, writing for "The Register", the official diocesan newspaper of Peoria, Ill., stated that fluoridation of drinking water does not involve any moral doctrine and one should be free to vote on fluoridation according to what he or she believes will best serve the community. Leo Smith, Pacific Building, Portland, Ore.

Editor's note: The reference in the letter above is to a quotation in a letter to the editor in the Mail Tribune of Feb. 12, 1956.)

Retirement at 62

To the Editor: Your recent editorial on the proposal, passed by the House of Representatives, to lower to 62 years the age at which women may become eligible for social security benefits, states very succinctly some of the arguments which have been made for and against this change in the present law.

The proposed amendment is similar to, but would not go quite as far as, my own Senate bill, which would lower the eligibility age for women to 60 years. This change has been recommended by Dr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, for 20 years a leader in this field and Commissioner of Social Security until April 1953. It was one of the annual recommendations of the Federal Security Agency to Congress between 1942 and 1952. Unfortunately, the Eisenhower administration has told the Congress that it opposes lowering the eligibility age for women.

The cost of the change to age 62 which would be made under the House bill has been cited as one objection to this step. Yet, according to the chief actuary of the Social Security Administration, it would increase the cost of the system by only 1/2 per cent of payroll. He testified before the Senate Finance Committee that all the proposed extensions of H.R. 7225 would be more than met by the 1 per cent increase in payroll deductions authorized by that bill, so the actual soundness of the social security fund would not be endangered.

I believe that the other objection to lowering the eligibility age for women—that more people should be "encouraged" to work as long as they can—misses the point. Retirement on social security is, of course, voluntary, and no employer should use it as an excuse for dismissing willing and capable workers when they reach eligibility age, whether that be 65, 62 or 60. But I do not think the right way to "encourage" people to

Malenkov's Success in Britain Declared New Type Red Threat

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent Russia's Georgi M. Malenkov has developed into a new kind of Moscow menace during his current visit to Great Britain.



Malenkov did not go to Britain as a guest of the government. He went instead, in his capacity of minister for electric power stations, as the guest of the British Electricity Authority.

Malenkov also has helped materially to ease the way for Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist Party leader Nikita S. Khrushchev, who are to arrive in Britain on April 18.

Malenkov's success in Britain is just as much a Communist as are Bulganin and Khrushchev. He is dedicated to the same philosophy—to promote Communist world domination by one means or another.

Make Unbridled Attacks Bulganin and Khrushchev made themselves thoroughly unpopular on their recent tour of South Asia. They abused the hospitality of the governments which entertained them by unbridled attacks on other countries, notably the United States and Britain.

The Malenkov method is more subtle and more dangerous, in that it disarms suspicion. There is still a great deal of opposition in Britain to the forthcoming visit of Bulganin and Khrushchev. They are going on a state mission, as guests of Prime Minister Anthony Eden.

But if they meet with no hostile demonstrations, however careful they may be, it will be due in great part to Malenkov.

Washington—(U.P.)—Congress—beset by demands to tighten laws on campaign contributions and spending—is weighing the possibility of turning part of the problem back to the states with a plea to "do it yourself."

The issue will come to a head soon after the Easter recess, when the Senate takes up the task of revising the Corrupt Practices Act. Laxness of this law was dramatically demonstrated by the \$2,500 offer from an oil company attorney, reported and rejected by Sen. Francis Case (R-S.D.) just before the vote on the natural gas bill.

Senators will have before them two approaches to the problem. One was devised in 1955 by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo.) and endorsed by the Senate Rules Committee. The other is sponsored by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) and Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R-Calif.).

The Johnson-Knowland bill excludes them, but provides for candidates for federal office to file copies in Washington of whatever reports their individual states require on their campaigns for nomination.

Hennings has said he will fight to bring primaries under federal regulation. Johnson and Knowland show no signs of backing down from their opposition to this. The outcome of the battle will turn, in part at least, on how adequate other Senators think existing state laws are.

Congressional Quarterly's survey of those laws shows: Forty-two states with some regulation. Six—Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Nevada and Rhode Island—with none.

Thirty states limit the amount that may be spent in securing a nomination for the Senate; 18 do not. Limits range from \$2,500 in Ohio to \$60,000 or more in Oklahoma.

Thirty-one states have limits on spending for nomination to the House; 17 do not. Ohio and Utah set the lowest ceiling, \$2,500; Oklahoma and Georgia, the highest, \$25,000 or more.

Complete reports on campaign contributions are required in 19 states. No reports need be filed in 17. The other 12 have partial coverage, applied to candidates or political committees, but not both.

As for campaign expenditures, complete reports are required in 31 states; candidates but not committees must report in 11; there is no coverage in the six remaining states.

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THIS is only one of a series of similar British messages to Washington, furthermore, all sent in recent days and all on the same theme. A very long formal message, setting forth the entire situation in fullest detail and urgently asking for determined American action on several fronts, was sent off rather more than a week ago. A further message, asking for clear proof of American support for the Baghdad Pact in the form of economic aid, was subsequently sent by Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

As these words are written, the American response has not yet come through. The long days of waiting, no doubt occasioned by the absence of both

President and Secretary of State from Washington until only a few days ago, have given the British leaders the feeling of "shouting warnings into a feather bed." Although Prime Minister Eden has just visited the President, some members of the Cabinet have even advocated another flight to Washington, either by Eden himself or by a qualified personal emissary capable of putting the facts before President Eisenhower on a man-to-man basis.

SUCH, then, is the atmosphere within the governmental circle. The cause of it is relatively simple. In brief, the abrupt dismissal of Lt. Gen. Sir John Bagot Glubb from command of the Arab Legion in Jordan revealed a much greater fundamental insecurity in the British position in the Middle East than had been previously imagined.

Perhaps the London view is wrong, but the wisest men here think there is a momentary danger of a new coup in Jordan, paid for by Saudi Arabian oil dollars, organized by the Communist underground, and spurred on by violent propaganda of the Egyptian radio. Another successful coup in Jordan, installing an anti-Western government there, would place the pro-Western government of neighboring Iraq in serious danger; and in this and other ways would directly imperil Britain's access to the vital Middle Eastern oil source.

In addition, it would vastly increase the likelihood of an Arab-Israeli war this year—and the chances of war this year are already quoted at even by the highest authorities in London.

JORDAN is by no means the only point where the situation is thought to be near the explosion point. Britain simply has not the military strength and economic resources needed to contain the Middle Eastern situation single handed. Meanwhile, no common Anglo-American policy in the Middle East has yet been agreed on in working detail. No agreement has even been reached in Washington on the practical implementation of the so-called Tripartite Declaration, by which we are committed to join Britain and France in punishing any aggressor in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In these circumstances, Britain is like a man who feels an enemy's hard fingers reaching for his jugular vein (which in Britain's case is the Middle Eastern oil source) yet can do nothing to ward off the attack. The blandest complacency appears to reign in Washington.

But it is also well to remember that just as Britain's jugular vein runs through the Middle East, so too the strategic and political jugular vein of the United States of America happens to run through Britain.

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Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

THE HIDDEN CRISIS London—A bright spring sun has shone on London all this past week, bringing out the young green in the parks and squares, and gilding the whole beautiful, luxurious London scene with an extra sheen of gaiety and hope. But beneath the smiling surface, at least in the small circle of those who know the inwardness of Britain's position, Middle Eastern developments are causing gloom so deep that it all but approaches despair.

"It feels now like 1936 or even 1937." Again: "This is the worst moment in the last 10 years; I've not felt like this since just before Munich." And once again: "Finding a way out in the Middle East is so urgent that it may not be just a matter of days, but even a matter of hours."

These are not the remarks of shallow and hysterical men. They are statements that have been made to this reporter in the past few days by responsible and experienced leaders of the British government—brave men who have played great parts and have not flinched or quailed through all the perils Britain has experienced since the rise of Adolph Hitler.

The third of the foregoing quotations, moreover, is a paraphrase of the summation in a personal message sent by Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden to President Eisenhower some days ago through an American official with whom the Prime Minister discussed the present Middle Eastern situation.

The opinions the Prime Minister expressed were so grave in all their implications that the American official asked for a summary of the conversation, in order to make sure his report was correct in detail. The hard-driven Prime Minister himself wrote out the informal message on the spot.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

A helping of politics: Although he doesn't admit it, Adlai Stevenson (who is campaigning in California) seems to have adopted new tactics. He says he isn't conscious of any change. He tells the newsmen: "You see the old Adlai Stevenson."

But— AFTER a television speech in Los Angeles, he devoted an hour and a half to shaking hands with 500 Democrats at a party rally.

The next morning he HIKED four blocks to a street rally in the heart of LA's garment district. On the way, he reached up from the sidewalk to shake hands with a truck driver who was waiting at a red light. Behind the truck driver was a deliveryman. He had his young son with him in his truck. Adlai reached up and shook hands with both of them and grinned and said "Hello."

At a sidewalk fruitstand, he stopped and bought an apple and took a big bite out of it for the benefit of the photographers.

Arriving at the street rally, he made a quickie talk to a crowd of some 600 people and after that he signed autographs as long as his political escort would let him stay. He wrote only his first name—ADLAI.

Then he went across the street to a sandwich shop, a little counter-and-stool place. He had a CORNED BEEF sandwich. After he finished his sandwich, he went around behind the counter and leaned over it and shook hands with every customer in the place.

HOW come? Let's go back a few weeks into the past. There was a primary election in New Hampshire, you will remember. In this primary, Kefauver RAN AWAY from Stevenson.

There was another primary, somewhat later, in Minnesota. AGAIN Kefauver licked the socks off of Stevenson.

IN both primaries, Stevenson was the favorite of the PROFESSIONALS.

In Minnesota, he had the all-out backing of the Democratic organization. Minnesota's Democratic governor was all FOR him, and couldn't see anybody else. Minnesota's left-wing Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey was beating the drum and leading the ballhoo for Stevenson.

But Kefauver is a HANDSHAKER. He has the golden touch that leads the people he shakes hands with and passes the time of day with to believe that he is ONE OF THEM. That he understands their problems. That he LIKES them.

NOTICE, please, that Stevenson wasn't long in catching on.

His change of tactics in California indicates quite clearly that after watching the results in New Hampshire and Minnesota he said to himself: "If that is what the people want, I'LL GIVE IT TO THEM."

"I'd like to add that if he said it to himself he said it just that way. He didn't contract "that is" into "that's." He didn't say "to 'em." He said TO THEM. He is a cultured person who uses the English language carefully and accurately, seldom if ever falling into the vernacular.

But he catches onto things—rather quickly. Don't write him off—YET.

Maj. Gen. Walter Muller Deputy Head of 6th Army San Francisco—(U.P.)—Maj. Gen. Walter J. Muller, who served as supply officer for Gen. George E. Patton's famed Third Army during its victorious sweep across Europe in 1944, has been named deputy commander of the Sixth Army.

Muller was born in Wyoming, but received most of his early schooling in San Francisco and Oakland. His most recent post was that of director of the Army Council of Review Boards in Washington, D.C.

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