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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 12, 1946
Mrs. Robert C. Hart elected president of the Jackson County Public Health association.

20 YEARS AGO
April 12, 1936
Mercury reaches 84 in Medford, setting new high since weather bureau started keeping records here in 1911.

30 YEARS AGO
April 12, 1926
Total of 20,000 acres around Oregon Caves in Josephine county set aside for game refuge.

40 YEARS AGO
April 12, 1916
Ashland residents defeat 34 to 378 a proposal to refund \$43,500 work of municipal bonds.

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

Ex-Costa Rican President Bedded by Heart Attack
Mexico City—(U.P.)—Refugee Costa Rican ex-President Rafael Calderon Guardia is "resting well" after a heart attack similar to President Eisenhower's, and has a good chance of complete recovery, it was reported today.

Four Oregon Churches Win Design Awards
New York—(U.P.)—Four Oregon churches won awards in design competition of the National Council of Churches. They included the First Presbyterian Church, Cottage Grove; Central Lutheran Church, Eugene; Zion Lutheran Church, Portland; and Central Lutheran Church, Portland.

Morse, Neuberger Vote For Farm Bill Passage
Washington—(U.P.)—The 50-35 vote by which the Senate passed the farm bill included: Republicans for: Dworshak and Welker. Democrats for: Bible, Hayden, Jackson, Morse and Neuberger. Republicans against: Bennett, Goldwater, Knowland, Kuchel, and Watkins.

Disarmament Talk Futile

If we were sensible there would be some real progress made at the European disarmament conference.
By "we" we don't refer to the editorial "we" but "we the people" and we include not only the people of this country but people of all countries—the so-called civilized ones at least. (Assuming that any are really civilized.)

BUT WE ARE not sensible. We are ruled not by reason but by fear. We fear and distrust Russia. Russia fears and distrusts the United States. When there is no mutual trust, there can be—and will be—no real disarmament.

Oh, a few ships might be sunk, as was done in 1920, and a few obsolete weapons abandoned, but as far as actually weakening the defenses of any world power is concerned, there is no more likelihood of that being done than there is of Comrades Bulganin and Khrushchev seeking American citizenship.

IN FACT, as we view it, this disarmament meeting is a sheer waste of time and money. If this were not a presidential election year we doubt if it would have been held at all. But for political reasons both Russia and the United States wished to demonstrate to their own peoples and the world in general, that they want peace, and to talk disarmament—or at least not REFUSE to do so—appeared to be the best way to accomplish this.

IT WAS QUITE significant, incidentally, that just before departing for Georgia with his golf clubs, President Eisenhower should have made no reference to the international disarmament conference, but should have asked for more millions for armament increases particularly in the realm of guided missiles and jet planes.

In fact while Mr. Stassen is eloquently urging disarmament "over there," practically every representative of the government over here is either urging increased armaments, or maintaining the appropriations already made are sufficient to keep us up to Russia in the most stupendous armament race in human history.

Rather silly isn't it? But so long as we refuse to be sensible that is it, and we fear that is the way it is going to be—for a very long time at least.

IT ISN'T reasonable, it isn't logical—but unfortunately it IS human nature. If cold logic instead of warm emotion ruled the genus homo, a real program of reduction in armaments would soon result in London.

For, as so often remarked in this department the advent of the atomic and hydrogen bomb has made war, on any world-wide scale at least, self-defeating. It no longer pays. We have yet to hear any authority on Russia, deny that Russia doesn't want another World War any more than the United States does. Its recent drastic change in policy, in fact, is based essentially upon this complete change in its view of armed force as a desirable or determining factor in settling international disputes. It is to Russia not a matter of morals, but simply of national self-interest.

Yet Soviet Russia is doing the same the USA is doing—spending more and more on armaments, on land, at sea and in the air, and boasting of the fact.

SO HERE we come to an interesting feature of the problem. These billions spent for new weapons of wholesale destruction, are not, it is claimed for aggression but solely for defense.

The United States makes the same claim. We are arming more and more but not for WAR, but for peace.

The only difference from the American standpoint is Uncle Sam means what he says—he is telling the truth—Imperialist Russia isn't.

SO WE RETURN to the point from which we started—mutual fear and distrust. There is plenty of evidence to support the American attitude, and little if any to support the fear and suspicion of Russia. But it makes little practical difference whether these states of mind are justified or not, they do exist and so long as they exist, calling disarmament conferences, has no more real value in promoting world peace than calling the cows home to the milking shed at sunset—or whenever they should be called.

IN SHORT, calling disarmament conferences under world conditions as they now exist is futile—it is putting the cart before the horse.

First there must be mutual good will and mutual trust, before any real program of disarmament, has even a chinaman's chance of success.

Meanwhile there is one hopeful note in the symphony of "doom and gloom" namely:

While hopes for disarmament were never less warranted, hopes for peace as far as war on any large scale are concerned, were never brighter.

What mutual good will and trust cannot do—for neither exist—mutual fear and self-interest CAN.

We refer, of course, not to the fear of one nation for another, but the fear of all nations of the dire results to THEMSELVES of war in this age of atomic weapons. — R. W. R.

Eden Plans Crowded Itinerary For Bulganin, Khrushchev Visit

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent
It is beginning to look as if the Kremlin's "Mr. B. and Mr. K." may not have a very good time during their visit to Great Britain.



Prime Minister Anthony Eden seems determined not to let his guests make Britain the arena for another of their diplomatic circuits.

Nor, it is emphasized in London, will he accept any bid the two Russians may make for another Big Four "Summit" conference.

Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist Party Leader Nikita S. Khrushchev are to arrive in Britain next Wednesday.

Eden's program for their visit covers about every waking hour of their 10-day stay.

Official conference, luncheons, receptions, dinners, a tea with Queen Elizabeth, an opera, trips to a Royal Air Force station and to two atomic energy plants will occupy their time.

Bulganin and Khrushchev already have let it be known that they don't like it.

Complained in "Interview" they complained in an amazing question-and-answer "interview" published in the Moscow Communist Party newspaper Pravda Sunday that "certain forces" in Britain plotted to restrict their movements.

They lamented that they would not be able to accept alleged invitations from ordinary Britons to visit factories and homes, and to hobnob with the general public.

It has been made plain, however, that Eden himself personifies the "certain forces" of whom Mr. B. and Mr. K. spoke.

Despite his good looks and his immaculate homburg-hat attire, Eden is a very hard-headed man. Soviet Foreign Minister Georgi M. Malenkov took the ball away from his hosts during his recent visit to Britain.

He hobnobbed with the public most of the time, and thoroughly enjoyed himself. That is what Bulganin and Khrushchev would like to do.

Malenkov was not a government guest. He went to Britain with a delegation of Russian scientists and engineers, to inspect atomic power plants.

Eden Suspectious
Bulganin and Khrushchev will be state visitors. Not only that, but Eden has shown that he is thoroughly suspicious of them.

He has shown pretty plainly also that he is sorry he ever invited them to Britain during the "rosy days" of last summer's "Summit" talks in Geneva.

London dispatches say that in the six formal conferences he is to hold with Bulganin and Khrushchev, Eden means to talk about disarmament, German unification, Communist intrigues in the Far East and similar issues.

The dispatches say also that Eden will brush off any talks about a new "Summit" conference by inviting Bulganin and Khrushchev to show, by deeds, how anything fruitful might come out of such a conference.

Aside from the restrictions put on Bulganin and Khrushchev, there still remains the question whether any hostile demonstrations against them will break out despite the elaborate security arrangements.

Men like Bulganin and Khrushchev are carefully guarded by their subordinates against learning unpleasant facts of life. They may or may not know how many Britons—and refugees from countries the Kremlin have enslaved—detest the mere idea of their visit, and threaten to let them know it.

That is what United Nations was created for. It is our hope that it will be able to accomplish such things that keeps us backing it.

PERSONALLY, I think we'd better give UN another try before we start getting tough in the Middle East. It's easy to get tough and wade into a war. It's much harder to wade out of one after having waded into it.

Having talked about foreign relations again, let's talk again for a moment about U.S. savings bonds. Especially E bonds—the kind where \$18.75 gets you \$25.

When the war started, our people responded loyally and strongly to our government's appeal to them to buy bonds. They responded thus for two reasons:

1. Patriotism. 2. Thrift. They knew our country needed their money. And they knew that money SAVED UP DURING THE WAR would come in awfully handy after the war.

During the war, we couldn't buy much, anyway, so we stashed our money away to buy things with when the war ended and the things we wanted would be available again.

LET'S NOW go back in memory for a few years. After the war ended, inflation got started. The politicians lacked the courage to STOP it.

Prices went up. As prices went up, the buying power of the dollar WENT DOWN.

The upshot of it was that when people cashed in their E bonds they found that the \$25 wouldn't buy as much as the \$18.75 would have bought.

Why ALL this recital of history? It's like this: There are disturbing signs that inflation is starting again. If it gets going again in a big way (because the politicians lack the courage to stop it) the money we get for our bonds when we cash them in won't buy as much, interest and all, as the money we PAID for them would have bought when we started saving.

That would result in a lot MORE disillusionment.

Fish Passages At Pelton Dam Must Be Changed

Portland—(U.P.)—Oregon's fish and game commissions yesterday informed Portland General Electric Company they would not approve fish passage facilities for Pelton dam on the Deschutes river until nine changes are made in PGE plans.

P. W. Schneider, director of the game commission, and M. T. Hoy, director of the fish commission, asserted, in addition, that PGE would be in violation of its Federal Power Commission license if it begins construction of the dam without state approval of fish facilities.

The two officials said the EPC had informed them that PGE's license carried a "continuing liability at least until all fish facilities are approved and constructed."

Fred Kempe of PGE said no actual construction has been started at the dam site beyond access roads.

Plan changes mentioned by Hoy and Schneider included diversion of fish into the ladder at the re-regulating dam below Pelton; elimination of flow restriction devices from the ladder; completion of trap design, and detailed design of downstream migrant facilities.

Their recommendations for changes were based on PGE plans submitted to the two agencies March 23.

At present survival rates, 3,404,000 World War II veterans may still be living by the year 2000.

GOP Efforts to Pin 'Do Nothing' Label Seen Uphill Battle

Washington—(CQ)—Republican efforts to pin the "do-nothing" label on the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress make shrewd politics.

An uphill battle apparently awaits the Grand Old Party in its attempt to win control of Senate and House in the 85th Congress, to be elected in November. The do-nothing charge, if it sticks, might prove as effective as it was in 1948, when President Truman pasted it on the Republican-run 80th Congress.

As matters stand, Republicans must make a net gain of 15 House seats if they hope to re-install Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) as Speaker next January. Their chances appear best in 31 districts won by Democrats in 1954 with 55 per cent or less of the vote. Twenty of these districts elected Republicans in 1952.

But the GOP's problem may be complicated by losses among the 203 districts that elected Republican Representatives in 1954. Such losses would boost the number of wins needed in districts currently held by Democrats.

Losses—if they occur—appear most likely among 63 districts won by Republicans in 1954 with 55 per cent or less of the vote. These districts are scattered through 29 states. However, 25 are concentrated in five states—New York (6), California (5), Indiana (5), Pennsylvania (5) and Connecticut (4).

Most Vulnerable
As a practical matter, Republicans whose margins of victory were the smallest in 1954 would seem to be the most vulnerable. All told, 14 of the 63 "marginal" Republicans won election with less than 51 per cent of the vote.

One—Rep. Shepard J. Crumpacker, a three-term from South Bend, Ind.—already has announced he will retire rather than seek re-election, because of the uncertainties of politics.

In another approach to the question of vulnerability, Congressional Quarterly analyzed the vote in these 63 districts in terms of the relative changes that occurred between 1952 and 1954. This analysis suggests that Republicans may encounter some of their toughest fights in districts where their vote fell the most in 1954, and that of the Democrats the least.

At one end of the 63 districts is a group of 11 in which the GOP share of the vote increased, on the average, from 49 per cent in 1952 to 54 per cent in 1954. Although the total number of votes cast in these districts, as in most others, declined in 1954, the Republican turnout dropped only 15 per cent. The Democratic vote, meanwhile, was off 25 per cent.

At the other end of the "marginal" scale is a group of 14 districts in which the GOP's share of the vote dropped from 62 per cent in 1952 to 54 per cent in 1954. Here the total Republican vote was off 32 per cent, that of Democrats only 1.5 per cent. This may spell real trouble for Republican candidates this fall.

Averages, of course, give only a slim clue to what may be voting trends. Each Congressional district is in a class by itself, since local issues, the personalities of the candidates and other non-party factors may be of overriding importance in determining the outcome of an election.

Even so, it seems significant that in four of the 14 "biggest drop" districts, the 1954 Democratic turnout actually increased

an average of 18.4 per cent while the GOP vote dropped an average of 24 per cent.

Two Questionable States
Democrats elected governors in Maine and Minnesota in 1954. If the Democratic trend continues in 1956, these GOP House seats will be among the most vulnerable.

Democrats who see a parallel between 1956 and 1948 point to these similarities: Then, as now, farmers were sore at the Republicans, and the reelection of President Eisenhower is being as widely predicted as was the election of GOP candidate Thomas E. Dewey.

But Republicans say that, in 1948, no one foresaw the 80th "do-nothing" Congress would be punished at the polls by returning Democrats to overwhelming control. Thus their efforts to pull the same switch, in reverse, in 1956.

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Many Americans To Spend Week End Making Tax Return

Washington—A large number of Americans will spend part of the April 13-16 week end on federal income tax returns and payments. Returns must be filed even by those whose deductions and exemptions relieve them from tax payment—estimated to be one of every four or five who file a return.

Last year no less than 57.6 million personal income tax returns were filed, of which more than half were joint returns of husband and wife. The number of Americans 18 years of age and older was around 110 million, so about two in every three were included in an income-tax return.

Started in 1913
This would probably have sounded, if not appalled, the members of Congress who initiated our present income tax legislation in 1913. (A Civil War income tax had been imposed in 1862-72; a second income tax, imposed in 1894, had been ruled invalid the following year; the 16th amendment, authorizing an income tax, was ratified in 1913.)

In the 1913 tax the exemptions were \$4,000 for a married person and \$3,000 for a single one. On taxable income above these limits, the rate was only one per cent up to \$20,000. The maximum was a mere six per cent, and this didn't begin to operate until the \$500,000 net income level.

Even during World War I the exemptions didn't go below \$2,000 for married and \$1,000 for single, and six per cent was the highest rate during World War I on taxable income up to \$4,000.

Congressional Quiz
(Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—Only one President of the United States has been elected and served a term, failed in a try for re-election and then been elected for a second term. Who was he?

A—Grover Cleveland was elected President in 1884 and 1892. He received a plurality of the popular vote in 1888, but Benjamin Harrison received a majority of the electoral vote. Cleveland's is the only name that appears twice on the roster of our Presidents, as 22nd and 24th. All other Presidents who served more than one term served consecutively.

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