

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-6141

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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 months 3.50; Sunday Only—One year \$3.50.

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

Advertising Representatives: WEST-HOLIDAY 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

April 23, 1946 (It was Tuesday) Kiwanians of division 11 of Pacific Northwest district convene at Holland hotel tomorrow for luncheon.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The warm afternoons have caused orchardists to test out this year's shade, and talk about goose-eggs as big as hall stones.

20 YEARS AGO

April 23, 1936 (It was Wednesday) Members of IOOF of southern Oregon celebrate 117th anniversary of organization in the U. S. April 30.

Plans for local observance of National Music week, May 3 to 9, are progressing, according to Miss Jeunessa Butler, chairman.

30 YEARS AGO

April 23, 1926 (It was Friday) Celebration May 7 at Crescent City, Calif., to mark dedication of Douglas Memorial Bridge being completed on the Redwoods.

Better Homes week receives attention in Oregon about 30 communities are participating, including Jacksonville, Ashland, Medford and Central Point.

40 YEARS AGO

April 23, 1916 (It was Sunday) Most denominations in the country represented at Social Service exposition tonight at the Medford Nat.

County Clerk Gardner compiles data on liquor business in Jackson county for first three months of present year, and has noted a marked increase.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. Estes Kefauver said in mid-April he was ahead or behind Adlai E. Stevenson for the presidential nomination, or even with him? 2. About one-fifth, one-third or two-thirds of all girls and boys 18 or 19 years old are in school? 3. U. S. Supreme Court justices must have been, like the President, born in the U. S.; right or wrong? 4. More Catholics, Jews or Protestants live in New York City? 5. In which of these Arab states is the British position strongest today: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia? 6. Passports for foreign travel are issued by the State, Justice or Commerce department, or the White House, or federal courts? 7. Charles E. Bohlen is our ambassador to Great Britain, Italy, the Soviet Union, Spain or France?

The Answers. 1. Slightly behind, Kefauver said; 2. About one-third; 3. Wrong; 4. More Catholics; 5. In oil-rich Iraq; 6. State Department; 7. To the Soviet Union.

SORORITY ELECTS

Roseburg — (U.P.) — More than 200 delegates to the state convention of Epsilon Sigma Alpha, philanthropic and social sorority, closed out their meeting here yesterday by naming Mrs. Wanda Marling of Bend as new state president.

The Roseburg Vote

The voters of the Roseburg school district did it again. Last week, for the second time this year, and for about the fifth or sixth time in the past several years, they voted down the school district budget as proposed by the school board and budget committee. We predict they will find, sooner or later, they have made a serious mistake—one which will handicap their children, hinder the proper administration of the schools, and impair the stability of the educational system.

AS WE VIEW the situation, the negative vote was motivated less by active antagonism to the schools and their policies as such, than by an unthinking reaction to ever-mounting taxes.

What is going to happen remains to be seen. There will undoubtedly have to be a drastic revision of the school program, and a resubmission of a reduced budget. If this can be done by cutting down on "non-essentials" (if any) and still maintaining decent basic standards of education, fine.

THERE is a danger, however. If the cuts are sharp enough to produce a budget which the aroused taxpayers will approve, they may well cut into the lean meat of the educational meal. If this happens, Roseburg schools would fall below the rather flexible state standards, and no longer be eligible for state assistance through the basic school support fund. This money is a major portion of each school district's income.

What happens now in Roseburg will have a tremendously important effect everywhere else in the state.

FOR IF, in its "agonizing reappraisal" of its schools, and standards it expects them to maintain, Roseburg comes up with an answer as to how full, rounded and productive education can be obtained at smaller cost, it will be a major victory.

We fear, however, they will find that the vast numbers of new students, plus all the other increased costs of the past two decades, have simply made schools tremendously expensive—at least compared to years past.

And who will say that they aren't worth the cost? The children in our schools ARE our future. They must have the best we can give them.—E.A.

Health Menace

There was an editorial in the Eugene Register-Guard the other day which, if the names of communities and individuals had been changed a bit, might well have been written about Medford and its environs.

Under the title, "Doctor Cites Suburban Health Hazards," the Lane county newspaper discussed the growing menace to health posed by burgeoning suburbs, and their attendant septic tank-cesspool-drainage problems.

BECAUSE it comes so close to home, and is so markedly similar to the warnings sounded repeatedly on this page in recent years, we thought our readers might like to read the following excerpts:

Dr. Harold Osterud, Lane county health officer, laid it on the line last week when he said that many lots in the suburbs around the Eugene-Springfield area are not suitable for building. The reason, he said, is poor soil conditions for septic tank use.

Some subdividers of land will object to the utterances of the health officer because they conceivably could slow development of the suburbs. We hope Dr. Osterud backs up his words with action in refusing building permits where poor soil conditions prevail. If the county board of commissioners is interested in the general welfare of the people, it will back the health officer.

In the suburban areas around Eugene and Springfield... no public sewer system exists. This necessitates the use of septic tanks for sewage disposal. Where improper soil conditions exist, proper absorption of septic tank effluent is impossible. Soil conditions are so different that in some cases good or bad conditions may vary from home to home. If you live in the suburbs and your septic tank works properly, it is no guarantee that health hazards do not exist in your neighborhood. Disease, as everyone knows, does not respect property lines, any more than it does a city boundary.

Dr. Osterud, correctly we believe, says the suburban areas should be provided with public water systems. The only practical way to accomplish this, he says, is through annexation.

An example of what can happen due to poor soil conditions for septic tanks is in the area of Springfield...

The east Springfield area has the highest incidence of infectious hepatitis, a disease that attacks the liver. It primarily occurs in areas where sanitation conditions are poor because of inadequate sewage disposal.

Lane county, of course, is not the only part of the state that has seen this disease increase. The incidence of cases has risen rapidly over the state since the big rush to the suburbs started. There were only 201 cases of infectious hepatitis reported to the state board of health in 1950. This had risen to 1,811 cases in 1954.

When conditions are poor for septic tanks, the effluent finds its way to the ground surface and is carried down the main drainage ways. A map of hepatitis cases in the Eugene-Springfield area is disturbing, to say the least.

As the suburbs continue to grow, the hazards of contagious disease spreading because of poor sanitary facilities naturally will increase. The logical solution is annexation to the nearest city and installation of public sewer systems.

Serious thinking people in the suburbs must come to realize that any increase in taxes can indeed be small compared to hospital bills.

THERE'S not much that needs to be added. Jackson county's problems may differ slightly — but in the essentials they are almost identical to those recounted by the Guard.

Hepatitis incidence in this county tells its own story. Health department figures show there were 16 cases in 1950; 7 in 1951; 2 in 1952; but in 1953 the total rose to 48, and in 1954 to 74. Last year there were 35 cases. So far in 1956 there have been 5.

We have long felt that annexation of the fringe areas is the best single solution for the problems of most of them, rather than forming more of the rather unwieldy and complicated special districts.—E.A.

Situation on Cyprus Getting Angrier Daily; Rebellion Open

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The situation in Cyprus is getting angrier day by day.

Field Marshal Sir John Harding, British governor and commander in chief of the island, is cracking down hard on extremists.

He has succeeded, by the means of a tight coastal patrol, in cutting down the supply of arms to the extremists.

But the extremists, in open rebellion against British rule, continue their attacks. They are using home made bombs and, lacking sub-machine guns, are utilizing shotguns.

For the moment, the extremists are concentrating largely on attacks against their fellow islanders, Cypriot Greeks whom they accuse of cooperating with the British authorities. They are shooting down men in their homes, in movie theaters, in churches.

Some of these men undoubtedly are suspected by the extremists of being among the masked men, informers, who accompany troops and police in raids on rebel hideouts.

But some of the attacks are indiscriminate. At least two children, both Greek Cypriots, have been killed recently by crude bombs thrown at British military vehicles. In neither instance were British personnel hit. Other children have been wounded and Cypriot men bystanders have been killed or wounded.

Turk Anger Increasing Harding is responding to each rebel attack by imposing strict curfews, lasting up to one week, on big cities, villages and entire rural areas.

The Turkish islanders, who number 100,000 of the 500,000 population are getting increasingly angry over the turmoil. The threat of new riots between Greeks and Turks has arisen.

Harding, fearing an outbreak, forbade the celebration of the Turks have set for today, which is Turkish Republic day, 34th anniversary of the overthrow of the sultans.

On the political side, the Turkish government is watching the situation closely and with increasing annoyance.

Greece is firmly supporting the rebel side and the demand of Greek Cypriots in general for "self-determination" which would mean union with Greece.

Britain refuses to give up Cyprus. In that, Britain has the full support of Turkey. If Cyprus changes hands, Turkey wants it.

A Turkish government bulletin just issued points out that Cyprus is 43 miles from the Turkish mainland and 683 miles from the Greek mainland.

The bulletin points out that Turkey ruled the island from 1571 until 1878 when Britain took it over, and that Greece signed the 1923 Lausanne treaty under which Cyprus was formally ceded to Britain. Greece never has ruled it.

This bulletin asserts also that from the racial viewpoint, the "Greek" islanders really "stem from the group of people scattered through the eastern Mediterranean called Levantines."

The political situation is more complicated because Egypt and Saudi Arabia openly favor the Cypriot rebels. Not because they care about Cyprus, but because the rebellion troubles Britain. The latest report is that planes from Egypt have tried to air drop arms to the rebels.

Turkish-Egyptian relations are becoming unfriendly. No solution to the Cyprus issue is in sight. Nor is there at present any basis for negotiation since the talks between Britain and Greek Orthodox Archbishop Makarios collapsed when at the point of secession.

The situation at the moment is one of extremist violence against British repression. Physically and politically things are getting worse steadily.

course of the conversation it developed that she and her husband were just back from Japan, where they had spent several years.

She is a teacher, and has been teaching English in the GI schools. He is a Red Cross official. They are on their way home for a vacation.

IN THEIR years in Japan, they have been close to a fascinating situation—a conquered country whose conquerors are engaged in the fabulous task of making the conquered people over from enemies into friends.

They spoke interestingly of this amazing enterprise. They told of the Japanese people's feeling toward us. They told of the feeling of our people toward the Japanese. They related illustrating incidents. They answered questions. They offered opinions that were obviously based upon experience and understanding.

In a few minutes the conversation was animated, interested and PERFECTLY NATURAL.

Among those taking part in it, there was no consciousness of race or color or social differences.

THIS, I think, is the moral: TIME has been passing in our country. It took time, for example, for these two colored people to acquire a degree of education and culture that matched the education and the culture of those with whom they were associating in that railroad club car. Their parents or their grandparents couldn't have managed it, because not enough TIME would have elapsed.

Time heals so MANY sore spots.

LET'S go back a few centuries into history. The Normans conquered Saxon England. The culture of the Normans was higher than the culture of the Saxons. For a long, long time the wall dividing Norman from Saxon was high and impassable.

But TIME tore down the wall. In England, there is no longer any Norman or any Saxon. There are only ENGLISH. The same thing happened in France when Rome conquered Gaul. There was a long time when there were Romans and Gauls. But time fixed that. Now there are only FRENCH.

IF we can have TIME enough — if the radicals and the rabble rousers on both sides of this segregation business will only keep their shirts on and let nature take its course—we will arrive at a solution of this race problem that will be quite satisfactory to everybody.

I think this little incident in the club car bears out that conclusion.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Except for the farm situation — which produced the political monstrosity known as the farm bill — I suppose there is no graver issue in the Eastern and Southern parts of our country today than racial segregation.

It doesn't mean much to us out in the West, but east of the Mississippi river and south of the Mason and Dixon line it has explosive possibilities because it is an EMOTIONAL issue.

Economic issues can smoulder along, giving off smoke and a certain amount of heat but not reaching the crisis stage. But emotional issues are apt to explode.

THIS bit of preaching is inspired by an incident on this train a few hours ago. A colored man and his wife were sitting back in the club car. They were well dressed — tastefully, not flashily. Their faces gave evidence of culture. They were surrounded by white people. No talk was going on. People were just looking out at the scenery.

Then — casually, naturally — the colored woman turned to a white woman in the next seat and made some remark that opened a conversation. In the

can't be beaten? Washington — Since the President's veto of the farm bill, and the recent series of primaries, some Democrats are beginning to say that Eisenhower can be beaten, and even to sound as if they meant it. Most Democrats still privately believe that there is about as much chance of beating the President as there would be of defeating a suddenly resurrected George Washington.

Yet the reasoning of the more optimistic minority is at least worth reproducing. It falls roughly into five parts.

1. The public opinion polls provide the only solid evidence that the President is invincible. But early in the 1948 campaign the polls also showed Thomas E. Dewey winning by a landslide margin. And this year, before the Minnesota primary, the polls showed Adlai Stevenson running as much as three to one ahead of Estes Kefauver. In short, the evidence provided by the polls — or so the Democratic optimists claim — is demonstrably unreliable.

2. More reliable evidence is provided by the elections which have taken place since 1952. As one Democrat put it, "The Republicans have lost more elections under Eisenhower in the last three years than under any Republican President in this century, and probably in history."

THERE is some factual basis for this extreme statement. The Democrats scored a higher proportion of the popular vote in the 1954 Congressional election than in any off-year election since 1934. Wherever else you look — the special elections (7 out of 8 Democratic wins), the gubernatorial elections (9 governorships won, none lost), the state legislatures (500 seats won five lost) — the pattern of remarkable Democratic success holds.

3. Further evidence is provided by the recent primaries. The Democrats compare the party vote in 1952 and 1956 primaries, and claim cause for jubilation. The 1952 Minnesota primary voting was about two to one Republican, and this proportion was reversed in 1955. The Republican vote in Wisconsin dropped 20 per cent. In Illinois, the Democrats went from a third of the vote to almost half, and in New Jersey from 27 per cent to 43 per cent.

4. "All this talk about a third party revolt in the South is a lot of malarkey, plus Republican wishful thinking." Again, there is some factual basis for this statement. According to a memorandum circulated by the Democratic National Committee, not a single Democratic Senator, Governor, or other high party official in the South has publicly favored a third party. And a lot of Southerners, from Alabama's Gov. Folsom to Georgia's revered Sen. George, have been busy pouring cold water on the third party idea.

AS a recent statement by Sen. Hubert Humphrey suggests, the Democratic leadership hopes to avoid a convention split over the civil rights plank. The idea is to frame a plank which will make a formal bow towards the Supreme Court's desegregation decision, but will leave out all mention of federal enforcement.

If this measure of appeasement has the desired effect, the Democrats will have at least rational grounds for hoping that the Southern and normally Democratic border states will return to their traditional allegiance.

In that case, the Democratic candidate will inherit 170 electoral votes, with only another 96 needed to win. Surely, the Democrats argue, with the farmers in revolt special voting groups unhappy, it will not be impossible to pick up those 96 votes.

5. The Democrats have now plucked up their courage to attack the President frontally. A byline in the current issue of the "Democratic Digest" sets the tone: "Ezra Takes the Blame... But It's Ike's Farm Depression." The President will be attacked frontally for "broken promises" on farm and labor legislation, and obliquely as a "part time President" presiding over a "rich man's Administration."

THIS line of attack could be effective. However, though some Democratic claims are exaggerated (for example, there is no contest for the Republican nomination, which largely accounts for the drop in the Republican primary vote) Democratic successes at the polls since 1952 have been undeniably impressive.

Even so, there is a certain whistling-in-the-dark sound when Democrats talk about beating Eisenhower in November. If one imagines a post-election headline — "Eisenhower Beaten By..." — it is remarkably difficult to fill in the blank with the name of any visible Democratic candidate.

Yet the facts listed above do suggest that the Republicans may be a mite too complacent about the election, as they were once before in recent memory.

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Future International News Headlines Seen By Writers

United Press correspondents around the world look ahead at the news that will make the headlines.

Eden, Get Hot

London expects Prime Minister Anthony Eden to get into the propaganda act his Russian guests "Mr. B. and Mr. K." are staging on their visit to Britain. The public reception of Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist Party Chief Nikita S. Khrushchev has been cool. But British newspapers are jammed with the fulsome outpourings of the Russians on co-existence, peace and Anglo-American friendship. Pressure is mounting on Eden to get hot quickly with some propaganda of his own.

Mr. C. and Mr. M. Hong Kong hears that the Chinese Reds, impressed by the hay Bulganin, Khrushchev and Georgi M. Malenkov are making, plan some good will tours of their own soon. Premier Chou En-Lai would be Peiping's No. 1 happiness boy, but Chairman President Mao Tse-Tung may join in. British authorities shudder at the thought that they might ask to visit Singapore, or even Hong Kong itself.

Bookies Beware Bigger raids are in the offing for bookmakers and other gamblers in selected American cities. Last week's Internal Revenue Service crackdown hit five cities. These raids netted only 18 men who either hadn't bought their \$50 gambling stamps or had failed to pay their 10 per cent wagering tax. Several more cities were on the raid list. But word leaked out and the gamblers took off like jet planes. Now there'll be a new list.

May Day Melees Look for riots in some Far Eastern cities when leftists celebrate May Day on May 1. Four million labor unionists are to demonstrate in Japan — 500,000 of them in Tokyo alone. Tokyo police fear trouble. In Singapore, two rival union factions are to celebrate together for the first time. If the day

passes without a free-for-all or anti-British riots, it will be a surprise.

More Jets Wanted

Look for the Air Defense command to make a strong bid to get a lot of the new F104 jet fighters, fastest combat planes in the world. The planes are earmarked for the Tactical Air command, whose job is support of ground troops and air combat over battlefronts. But the ADC feels the plane would be an odds-on bet to head off any enemy bombers that might come screaming across the polar ice cap.

End Of The Road Insiders say Indonesia may cut its last ties with the Netherlands this week by finally abrogating all Dutch-Indonesian union agreements. It would mean the end of all privileges Dutchmen — and Dutch business firms — now enjoy.

Freeway and Rail Routes To the Editor: One of the most important considerations in connection with the location of a freeway was not discussed in your editorial. This is the possible use of such freeways in case of emergency. National security is one of the major reasons our government plans to spend some \$50,000,000,000. If these freeways are to be considered as security highways, then the choice should be simple. Medford will always be the largest city between Eugene and Redding. Through travelers would not stop in the city no matter where the highway is located. And tourists do not mind the few extra minutes necessary to drive into the city.

At the rate Medford is growing, in 20 years the city will have a population of 40,000 to 50,000. To destroy a fine residential section in order to have a new freeway routed through the city seems wasteful. The city will need far more land to house the increased population, and some of this valuable farmland will become attractive residential divisions. Present mercantile and other facilities will not be adequate. Merchants, business and professional men should give thought to how the downtown area can be expanded. A major need is more parking.

One route suggested in your editorial, but apparently not being considered, is to elevate it above the SP tracks. I have an alternative. The city should request the SP to adopt a five-year plan to remove all downtown railroad buildings to a suitable location outside the congested area. Then the railroad should construct a subway along its present right of way in the downtown city area, for all future trains. The railroad could be granted authority, subject to a code approved by the city, to construct mercantile and other buildings, and parking for automobiles, on the surface of the right of way.

Remember we are only looking 20 years into the future. And there will be many 20-year eras coming after. Remember, also, in our constantly growing city, these railroad trains running through the city will become a constantly increasing inconvenience.

For the SP, revenues from surface improvements would in time pay for subway and surface construction. No greater contribution could be made by an impersonal railroad to the communities which have done so much to help make it a billion-dollar institution.

John H. Holz, Medford, Ore.

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.

Editorial Comment

SAVAGE RAPIDS SCREENING Congressman Harris Ellsworth, Republican, 4th district, dean of Oregon's delegation in Washington, has renewed his fight to prevent serious destruction of salmon and steelhead in the Rogue river. He has asked the house appropriations committee to earmark \$208,000 to pay for revolving screens above the turbines which each year kill more than 125,000 steelhead and salmon at Savage Rapids dam.

This is a peculiar problem. Savage Rapids dam was built in 1917 by an irrigation district before there were firm federal and state laws requiring fish passageways and protective devices. It was rebuilt in 1950, with \$700,000 appropriated by congress to be expended through the Bureau of Reclamation, and to be repaid by the district. But since the project was not then, nor is it now, a federal project, no money ever has been approved by the budget bureau for fish facilities. And state laws do not permit such expenditures in state funds.

What Representative Ellsworth is asking the appropriations committee to do is to take the long view, in recognition of public laws requiring conservation of fish and game, and to authorize the spending of \$208,000, without reimbursement, for a nationally famous recreation river visited by thousands. The economic loss in salmon and steelhead is estimated conservatively at \$160,000 annually. But the benefits to fishermen would be far greater were the turbines to be screened and the run of fish allowed to rebuild. These benefits, represented by escapement and annually increasing migrations, would be cumulative.

—Portland Oregonian.

Congressional Quiz

(Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—True or false: The American Farm Bureau Federation is the oldest farm organization in the U.S.

A—False. The National Grange is the oldest, founded in 1867. The Farm Bureau, founded in 1920, claims the largest membership of the farm organizations, however, with 1,600,000 member families. The Grange has 860,000 members.

Q—Six Vice Presidents of the United States have also been elected President. Can you name them?

A—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Martin Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge and Harry S. Truman.

Q—Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson announced on March 27 that the Commodity Credit corporation, which holds over \$8,000,000,000 worth of surplus farm stocks, is out of a commodity it held in quantity last year. What is it?

A—Butter. Benson told the House Agriculture committee butter stocks were "virtually all committed." But CCC still has plenty of cheese.

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