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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. June 16, 1946. (It was Monday). The ritualistic team of the Medford Elks lodge No. 1168 wins state championship at the Elks' state convention at Baker.

20 YEARS AGO. June 16, 1936. (It was Tuesday). Mayor George W. Porter welcomes to Medford a member of Canadian royalty.

30 YEARS AGO. June 16, 1926. (It was Wednesday). The auto tourist traffic to and through Medford was recorded at 75 yesterday, the highest daily number this year.

40 YEARS AGO. June 16, 1916. (It was Friday). Robert Peloupe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Peloupe of Eagle Point, receives appointment to West Point; leaves Thursday for Los Angeles.

What's the Answer? 1. The Johnson-Knowland bill to regulate campaign spending, co-sponsored last February by 85 of the Senate's 96 members, has or has not passed the upper house?

2. According to the calendar the first day of summer is May 1, June 2, June 21, July 1, or July 12?

3. Albacore tuna fish in the Pacific stay close to the California coast, range as far north as Alaska, or cross the ocean to Japan?

4. Texas is much larger than Alaska, or Alaska is much larger or are they about the same size?

5. The word "flammable" means the same thing as "inflammable"; right or wrong?

6. France will or will not support a Moroccan application for admission to the U.N.?

7. Nepotism is a nervous disease, favoritism for relatives, or an Oriental religion?

The answers: 1. Still in Senate committee. 2. June 21. 3. Some known to cross to Japan. 4. Alaska is much larger. 5. Right. 6. Will support. 7. Favoritism shown to relatives.

MIND OF HER OWN. Detroit — (U.P.)—When Meredith Tugel, 20, was graduated from the University of Detroit Thursday night she gained a degree and a reputation for having a mind of her own. Although her father, mother, four aunts and an uncle are all school teachers, the attractive young graduate is breaking the chain by seeking a career in business.

It's Up to "Ike"

The health of President Eisenhower was not an issue in the recent primary campaign.

We see no reason why it can't be kept out of the presidential campaign.

We don't mean it should not be considered by the voters,—it will be and should be.

But we mean that no good will be served by making the presidential health a matter of partisan debate, one side of course playing down the effects of the ills he has suffered and the other playing them up.

SUCH a partisan controversy would be futile, slightly indecent and settle nothing.

For when it comes to the matter of health, and particularly "life expectancy" in the upper brackets, the better the doctor the less he is inclined to glibly predict what may, or may not happen in the future. As George Washington remarked: "the event is in the hand of God."

President Eisenhower may live to be 100; he may reach the end of the trail tomorrow. No one can tell. No one can know,—least of all the politicians on either side of the aisle.

So why not dismiss the subject entirely?

THERE is another point in favor of such action.

President Eisenhower has made the fact crystal clear that WHEN and IF he has any doubt about his physical ability to carry on for four more years, and do the job as the people of the country deserve to have it done, he will "not choose to run" and will announce the fact himself.

We oppose the President on many of his policies, especially in the domestic field in contrast to the foreign, but we have never questioned his integrity, or doubted for a moment, that when he makes a pledge he will carry it out.

WE are quite aware of the pressures that will be brought upon him to "save his party and the country" by seeking another term, nor do we share the naive judgment of many of his worshippers that he is above playing politics; but we do have complete confidence that in this case, he is not only the best judge of his capabilities, but that he will be absolutely honest with himself and the American people, regarding them.

So as far as this paper is concerned we are going to leave it there.

So that's THAT!

If the President says he is fit to run,—ok, that settles it as far as we are concerned. If he says he "isn't"—ok again, for surely no candidate for the highest office in the land, should be forced into the White House against his better judgment, or contrary to his appraisal of his abilities to do justice to the demands of such an arduous task. So once again, as far as we are concerned, "It's up to Ike."—R.W.R.

Pardon The Smile

There wasn't much to laugh about in the recent primary. There promises to be even less in the approaching national campaign.

But the undersigned did get a smile out of the following from the esteemed and staunchly Republican Corvallis Gazette-Times, quote:

"A news release states that 'Doug McKay, Republican nominee for United States senator, and Phil Hitchcock, who was his primary rival for the nomination, are joining forces for four campaign trips in two weeks.'"

"This sort of cooperation and good feeling by the two former rivals for one of Oregon's most important elective positions shows the stuff both men are made of. That they could renew a friendship after a bitter campaign struggle is all the more remarkable."

"A bitter campaign struggle!"

The recent campaign between Messrs. McKay and Hitchcock was about as much of a "struggle" and as "bitter," as the "grand right and left" at the OSC reunion of the class of 1956!

If either aspirant said anything even slightly complimentary about his GOP opponent it never reached this office, and as a whole the fact there was a contest was practically never mentioned, by either.

Such an "Alphonse-Gaston" sham-battle has never been equalled in the political history of this state.

HITCHCOCK carried Jackson County and made a good showing in the state but not because of any campaign, bitter or otherwise he waged against his better-known and more experienced opponent.

When Hitchcock wasn't pinning roses on McKay and vice versa both men were joining hands—and brick-bats—in heaping abuse on Wayne Morse. The only rivalry was which could get in the best and most damaging licks. Secretary McKay won out in this department as he did in the election.

AS TO REVEALING "the stuff both men are made of" we regret the Gazette-Times did not particularize in some detail.

What in its opinion, was the "stuff" thus exposed to public view? It couldn't be "stuff AND nonsense," of course. And there could hardly be any reference to the stuffed shirt type of 100% political partisanship which places party loyalty above loyalty to principle.

What was it? We believe there are many who would like to know. — R. W. R.

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.

Honest People. To the Editor: A suitcase of clothing belonging to us was lost on June 8 between the California-Oregon line and Weed, Calif. It was found and returned the following morning. In the excitement of getting it back, we neglected to obtain the name and address of the finders. If they read this, would they call or send us their name and address? Getting back the suitcase and all its contents proves that there really are some honest people, after all.

Mrs. Harlan Levitow 517 Western ave. Medford, Ore.

U.P. Writer Classifies Week's News, Balancing Good vs. Bad

By CHARLES M. McCANN. United Press Correspondent. The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

The Good. 1. Argentina's provisional government quickly crushed an attempted counter-revolution by supporters of ousted dictator Juan D. Peron. An uprising by Peronistas had been foreseen ever since Peron was thrown out last September and forced into exile in Panama. The revolt broke out Sunday night. The government, under President Pedro E. Aramburu, declared martial law. The uprising was smashed within a few hours. Forty-five rebel leaders including former Gen. Juan Jose Valle were executed summarily. The rebels had planned to make him president as a place-holder for Peron. Confident that the threat to it had been wiped out, the government then lifted the state of martial law.

2. Spain agreed to hand over its zone in Morocco to Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef by June 27. Mohammed will now rule over all of Morocco. France had granted independence to its Moroccan protectorate last March 2. In a move to safeguard its important air and naval bases in Morocco, the United States set up an embassy in Rabat, the Sultan's capital. It will now negotiate direct with the Sultan a new agreement on the bases.

3. French Premier Guy Mollet, after winning the backing of Parliament in a series of confidence votes for his domestic and foreign policies, sent Foreign Minister Christian Pineau to confer with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in Washington. Pineau hoped to get American support for its policy in Algeria. Especially he sought assurance that the United States would oppose any attempt by the Arab countries to put the Algerian issue before the United Nations Security Council.

The Bad. 1. It was announced that new Soviet Foreign Minister Dmitri T. Shepilov had accepted an invitation to visit Greece on his forthcoming Middle Eastern tour, in addition to Egypt, Syria and Lebanon. The visit to Greece will enable Shepilov to meddle in the Cyprus dispute between Greece and Great Britain. His tour spelled trouble for the Western Allies. In Egypt, where he was due Saturday, Shepilov was expected to offer the Arab nations support in their encouragement of the rebellion against France in Algeria.

2. The Cyprus dispute became still angrier when Britain deposed Archbishopric (abbot) Kallinikos Macheriotis of the Greek Orthodox Church from London. He was accused of attempting to raise money from Greeks in Britain to support the insurgents who are conducting a campaign of violence in Cyprus. Prime Minister Anthony Eden reaffirmed that Britain will not give in to the attempt to force it, by revolt, to give the island to Greece.

3. Eden was expected to announce within two weeks a big cut in defense spending. The cut is due partly to the need for drastic economies. But it is partly due also to Eden's conception that H-bomb strategy makes it necessary to revise Britain's defense structure. He plans to reduce conventional military strength and concentrate more closely on long range aerial warfare. The cuts, in the United States viewpoint, are part of a let-up in Allied defense strength due to Russia's sweetness and light campaign.

In the Day's News. By FRANK JENKINS. Russian propaganda: Moscow radio has broadcast a claim that RUSSIA TRIED TO STOP THE BOMBING OF JAPAN IN WORLD WAR II. The broadcast charged that the United States A-bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki as what it called "a political threat to the people of various countries."

HERE'S the answer to it: Former President Truman, who made the final decision to drop the bombs, says in Paris, where he is vacationing: "THAT'S JUST A LIE, MADE OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH IN THE USUAL RUSSIAN MANNER."

THERE are many times—and this is one of them—when one just can't help admiring the little man. When he says it, nobody can have any doubt as to what he means.

THAT brings up another story—a VERY interesting one. It is referred to in this brief dispatch from Travis Air Force base, in the San Francisco bay area:

A party of ten Hiroshima maidens, their good looks restored by the miracle of American plastic surgery, came down from the skies in California in a military air transport plane yesterday evening—most of them to spend their last night in the United States. Then they head back for Japan.

One of them, Mitsuki Kuramoto, is to remain with her aunt and uncle in Gardena for a visit. She won't go back to Japan until late in July or early in August WHEN THE NEXT CROP OF HIROSHIMA MAIDENS return home.

THESE Japanese girls were victims of the atom bombs that fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They were TRAGIC victims. Their faces were horribly burned. If you are a young woman, with your life ahead of you, I think you will agree that you would much rather be killed outright than to have to go through life so terribly mutilated as to be a hideous sight.

Well—A few people in our country gathered up enough money to bring these victims of the new weapon that had entered warfare to America. For years, they have been under treatment in the plastic surgery hospitals we have, nearly all of them in the East. The results are described as nothing short of marvelous. Almost without exception, their good looks have been restored, and they are now NORMAL young women, facing normal lives.

The Eastern newspapers have printed touching stories about them. Without exception, they are DEEPLY grateful. And they are RIOTOUSLY happy. Their happiness has brought tears to the eyes of nearly every American who has seen and talked with them.

It is a warm and human story. It typifies the REAL American.

OUR country is now engaged in a COLD WAR with Russia. In this cold war, we are not only strengthening our armaments and the armaments of our allies throughout the world. We are paying heavy taxes to provide the money with which to BUILD UP the people who are our friends already and the millions of other people whom we want to make our friends. We are trying to make life BETTER for people throughout the earth, hoping that by doing so we may keep them out of the clutches of our enemy.

I'm not too sure that in spending money lavishly throughout the world we are making the kind of friends we will need in the pinches. I'm not at all enthusiastic over the prospect of engaging in a contest with Russia to see who can spend the most money on do-gooder projects.

But I'm CERTAIN that if we can get over to the rest of the world the basic difference between America and Russia we'll DO ALL RIGHT.

WHAT has Russia done for the people she has conquered—Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc.? Everybody knows what she has done.

She has MADE SLAVES of them.

That is in sharp contrast with what the United States has done in the case of Japan and Germany—whom we fought and conquered. These Hiroshima maidens are a shining example of the difference between America and Russia.

Babson Philosophizes Over Question: What Is Wealth?

By ROGER W. BABSON. Babson Park, Mass.—I meet many interesting people, especially when in Florida where, during the winter, brilliant minds gravitate. As I have just returned to Massachusetts, I wish to mention five such men.

One of these international oil expert who has just returned from Arabia. He states that a small area in the Far East contains more oil than all other sections of the world. He doesn't believe that World War III will happen during our lifetime; but if it does, the war will be for the control of this fabulous wealth of oil. He says: "Arabia is where the United Nations' headquarters should be located!"

Another very interesting man, one of the nation's greatest "fundamental physicists," is interested only in studying atoms. He thinks that our banks, factories, and stores are mere "peanuts," and that I should not waste time studying them. He talks of the marvelous possibilities from rearrangement of atoms so as to make anything cheaply—perhaps life itself—and the securing of free power from or through the air.

Another interesting man is one who has just returned from excavating the great city of Carthage in Northern Africa. Here are found seven layers of cities, averaging some 75 feet, one below the other. All were once rich and powerful; all but the last have been destroyed. This man would not own any property in any vulnerable large city. He says: "The safest investment is a small, fertile, well-watered farm in the center of the United States." Based on all previous history, he foresees within 100 years a complete collapse of our "experiment with Democracy," to be followed by a dictatorship and later a monarchy.

My next choice is a famous parapsychologist from a leading university. He is studying the most advanced methods of psychic communication, including clairvoyance, telepathy, and other extrasensory powers. He hasn't much use for telephone wires or even present methods of broadcasting. To hear him talk, you would think we were still living in the "Stone Age," with little realization of our powers to think or communicate.

My last visitor was a shabbily dressed man who had traveled over a thousand miles to discuss "Beauty," which to him included architecture, paintings, music, jewelry, and even perfume. "These," he said, "are the few things which we find in the oldest tombs of the wealthiest Egyptian Pharaohs." He believes these are the best investments today. To enjoy these things, he claims that they do not need to be heard, or seen, or touched; but that Beauty is something we enjoy through our thoughts and that, like gravity waves, it can penetrate any enclosure.

When I praised certain rich men like Andrew Mellon for buying famous paintings and establishing great art museums, he considered me very materialistic and frowned upon the thought that Beauty could be "purchased." His parting words were: "Read your Bible, especially the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes and the 13th chapter of First Corinthians."

The actual Bible which I read was published in 1549 by my ancestor, the Rev. John Rogers, who later was "burned at the stake" in London for looking ahead. After reviewing these five visitors, I wonder if there may not be a time ahead of us when the possessing of something not now considered of value may be recognized as the only true wealth. The Old Testament Prophets may have had it in mind when they talked about "Jehovah"; Jesus, when He talked about "Love"; and the early church leaders when they wrote of the "Holy Spirit." Most religions now use these words in their creeds; but very few of their followers, including those of us who call ourselves "Christian," treat these unseen forces as wealth. This is not surprising, as it took our ancestors a million years to awake to the power of electricity. It is even possible that the atoms of the physicists may also be "peanuts." I don't know.

I am inclined to believe that too many of us are wasting our lives in things that do not really help to give us wealth, happiness, or power. Perhaps real wealth is something that cannot be touched, or seen, or even deposited in a bank or kept in a safe-deposit box. I do, however, forecast that the time will come when it will be recognized that wealth is not what nearly everyone now considers "wealth" to be.

Congressional Quiz

(Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—Under Article II of the Constitution, the President is empowered to make treaties "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." How many Senators must concur in a treaty: (a) a majority of those present; (b) a majority of the membership; (c) two-thirds of those present; (d) two-thirds of those present. The Constitution says.

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Primary Voters Seen Unexcited; Cost High For Early Campaigns

Washington—(CQ)—The four-month Presidential preference derby left about three-fourths of the registered voters unexcited, despite the expenditure of almost \$1 million, 5,000 man hours and at least 225,000 miles of travel by the two most active candidates.

With the bulk of the states having reported complete returns, overall voter participation in 1956 dropped to 27.7 per cent, compared to 34.3 per cent in 1952.

What's more important is that the 1956 turnout was also proportionately smaller. A smaller number of voters cast their ballots in 1956 from a larger pool of registered voters; a larger number of voters balloted from a smaller pool in 1952.

The figures, compiled by Congressional Quarterly, show 38.6 million voters eligible to ballot in 1952 in 15 states where Presidential primaries were held, with 13.2 million going to the polls. In 1956, CQ estimates there were 39.6 million voters eligible to vote in 17 Presidential preference primaries and 11 million—27.7 per cent of the eligibles—went to the polls. This percentage may creep up when the official returns are tabulated in California, Montana and South Dakota but the change would not be more than 1 percentage point.

The percentage of the total vote polled by Republicans and Democrats in 1952 and 1956 switched. In 1952, the Republicans, spurred by primary battles between President Eisenhower and the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), polled 59 per cent of the vote. The Democrats, with only Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) entered in nearly all the 1952 primaries, polled 41 per cent.

In 1956, the Republicans managed 45 per cent of the total vote as their share. The GOP points out, however, it had no primary battles this year, with President Eisenhower receiving only token opposition for the party's Presidential nomination. They also say that their share of the total vote, percentage-wise, is higher than the Democrat's share in 1952.

Demos Pull Higher. The Democrats, with Kefauver and Adlai E. Stevenson in open competition in the primaries for the nomination, pulled 55 per cent of the total vote. The party's strategists contend this shows a Democratic trend in 1956. Republicans scoff, at this claim, point to the states like Illinois and Pennsylvania where the President outpolled Stevenson when both were on the ballot.

The cost of the primaries in dollars and cents, miles traveled, and man hours worked, is incalculable. But some minimum estimates can be made. CQ recently estimated it cost Stevenson and Kefauver a minimum of \$500 a day to maintain a staff and carry out the most frugal type of campaign. Stevenson has been an announced candidate for 204 days; Kefauver 177 days. Total cost: \$190,500.

This does not include other costs, such as television appearances, newspaper advertisements and operation of a primary day organization, paid for in the main by state groups supporting the respective candidates. A conservative estimate on this cost for both candidates is \$310,000.

Cost of Trips. Add to this cost of the two trips through the West by New York Gov. Averell Harriman, recently announced candidate for the Democratic nomination; the undisclosed cost of Democratic Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson's campaign for control of the Texas convention delegation and state organization; the cost to Republicans for turning out the GOP voters in their primaries and it is possible to arrive at an overall figure of \$1 million for the primaries.

Most observers agree this is on the conservative side and could be higher. But no one will know because there is no federal law requiring overall reporting of primary expenditures and the candidates have refused to disclose the figures voluntarily.

Man hours expended searching for voter support and delegate strength is set at 2,500 hours of a possible 3,744 since Jan. 2, 1956. This averages out to 16 hours a day for Stevenson and Kefauver. It does not include the hours worked by members of their staffs in aiding their drive for the nomination.

Many Miles Traveled. Travel-wise, one observer has tallied the travels of the two men and estimated the total at 225,000 miles. Here again the figures does not show travel for aides touring the country developing organizations to support the candidates.

In 1952, President Eisenhower used the primaries as a springboard to the Republican nomination. In 1956, Republicans used the primaries as an effective road-block to any challengers to the President.

In 1952, Stevenson did not enter a single primary and won the nomination on the third ballot. Kefauver, on the basis of his 1952 showing, contended he had the real "grass-roots" support of Democratic voters.

He set out to prove the same thing in 1956. He started fast in New Hampshire and Minnesota but lost every hand-to-hand battle with Stevenson after that.

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U. OF CALIF. FOREIGNERS. Berkeley, Calif. — (U.P.)—Foreign students on the three northern campuses of the University of California totaled 1,216 for the spring 1956 semester. According to Allen C. Blaisdell, school adviser to foreign students, 1,011 foreign visitors are enrolled at Berkeley, 147 at the Davis campus, and 58 at the UC Medical Center in San Francisco.

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