

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
July 13, 1945
(It was Saturday)

Price of haircuts at union barber shops in Medford will go up to \$1, according to Hubert DeHaas, secretary of the local barber's union.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Work is quite plentiful in the valley. The usual number are able to lay down beside it.

20 YEARS AGO
July 13, 1935
(It was Monday)

Fears for the safety of Dan Davis, miner, whose dog was found in a drift of the abandoned Braden mine near Gold Hill, were allayed yesterday when Eli Davis, father of Dan, reported he was in Bend.

John Norris of Jacksonville will conduct installation of officers of Medford lodge 83, IOOF.

30 YEARS AGO
July 13, 1925
(It was Tuesday)

Representatives of branches of photographic profession in Oregon meet in Medford.

The D.O.O.K. band under the direction of F. Wilson Waite will give a band concert in the city park.

40 YEARS AGO
July 13, 1915
(It was Thursday)

Little danger of an infantile paralysis epidemic gaining a foothold in the west, according to F. G. Thayer, city health officer.

From Local and Personal column: J. T. C. Vance left this morning for Yreka.

What's the Answer?

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

1. Former President Hoover at the 1952 Republican convention came out for Eisenhower or Taft, or expressed no preference?

2. The Salk anti-polio vaccine is prepared from live or dead virus?

3. The Septuagint version of the Old Testament was written in Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek, Latin or Egyptian?

4. About (a) 50, (b) 35, (c) 20 or (d) less than 10 per cent of all U.S. high school students are taking Latin?

5. An ancestor of British Prime Minister Eden was once royal governor of which U.S. state when a colony?

6. More than half of all auto thefts are committed by youngsters under 18; right or wrong?

7. A law school graduate gets an LL.D. degree; right or wrong?

The answers: 1. Came out for Taft. 2. Dead virus. 3. Greek. 4. Less than 10 per cent. 5. Maryland. 6. Right. 7. Wrong; he gets an LL.B.

RAPS VAMPIRE CHARGES

Bogota, Colombia—(U.P.)—The Bogota Medical college has demanded an official investigation of press and radio reports that a provincial doctor is a "vampire," it was reported Thursday. The newspapers in Bucaramanga, the national radio network are "injuries to the medical profession."

Polio Vaccine

Jackson county has had only one case of polio so far this year. That's good.

The worst of the polio year, however, lies ahead. It could well start with the current hot weather. That's bad.

But there are ample supplies of anti-polio vaccine available this summer, and even this late in the year the shots provide a considerable measure of protection against the disease. That's good.

THE JACKSON county chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is urging parents of young people up to 19 years of age to see that they are provided with this protection. Only about half of those eligible in the county have so far received their shots.

The vaccine is safe, it has proven to be effective, the cost is relatively small when measured against the future of a child's health. We join with the March of Dimes people in urging that they be given this important measure of protection before it's too late. — E. A.

Use the Wastebasket

From time to time newspapers in Oregon—including this one—have voiced mild complaints about the volume of "junk" mail which has flooded mailboxes in recent years. The flow was slowed somewhat by Congress last year when it cut off some mass-mailing privileges.

But the volume is still large. And a considerable portion of it is from out-of-state insurance companies attempting to sell their policies.

INVARIABLY, we've consigned their offerings to the wastebasket, simply because our insurance dealings are with local, reputable firms whose agents we know and respect.

Now we find we have the blessing of the state insurance commissioner in this attitude. In a recent bulletin, Commissioner Robert B. Taylor warned that the purchaser of a policy from an unauthorized company "does not have the protection to which he is entitled under the Oregon insurance laws . . ."

He adds that most "mail order" insurance companies use this method for two reasons: (1) to escape paying Oregon taxes, and (2) to avoid the financial responsibility placed upon licensed companies for the protection of the policyholder.

TAYLOR SAYS: Should a claim under one of these policies be disputed, the policyholder would be forced to go to the courts of the state in which the company is domiciled for recourse, as such companies have no legal status in Oregon courts, and this would be an expensive procedure for the claimant.

We shall continue to make free use of the wastebasket. — E. A.

M.D.s' Public Relations

Physicians are slowly coming to the realization that one of their biggest problems is public relations.

A number of local medical societies have taken long strides toward creating an atmosphere of understanding between members of the profession and their patients—understanding of medical problems, of the economics of medical care, of preventive medicine, and a long list of other areas in which misunderstanding has created doubt and distrust.

SOME DOCTORS we know about have signs in their offices inviting the patient to ask frank questions about fees in advance of treatment. This, a small item in itself, is a long step toward creating a good relationship.

Another step—again, in itself a small one—could carry this even further. At its meeting next December, the American Medical Association will consider adopting a condensation of its code of ethics, which at present runs to 48 sections in booklet form.

THE PROPOSED condensation seems to us to be a model of clarity, and, whether adopted by the AMA or not, could well serve as an ideal for individual physicians. It is designed for printing and posting in doctors' offices.

It is short, so we reprint it in full: The prime objective of the medical profession is to render service to humanity. Doctors should try to increase their own knowledge and share it with others. Doctors should not base practices on "an exclusive dogma or sectarian system" nor associate with those who do. Doctors must expose unethical conduct of other doctors. Except in an emergency, doctors may choose their patients, but may not neglect them once chosen. They should not permit anything to interfere with their independent medical judgment. They should limit their professional income to medical services. They should seek consultation on difficult cases. They should maintain confidences of the patient. They should participate in any community activity that has the objective of improving the health and welfare of the people. — E. A.

Neuberger Hails Water Rights Bill

Washington—(U.P.)—U.S. Senator Richard L. Neuberger hailed the Senate Interior Committee's approval Thursday of the Barrett state water rights bill and Neuberger's amendment, "as a great—although preliminary—victory."

The Neuberger amendment would have the effect of suspending construction of Pelton dam on the Deschutes river. Barrett's bill requires federal agencies to follow state laws in acquisition of water rights and use of water in the 17 western states. Taken behind closed doors, the vote was 8-to-2 for Neuberger's amendment. The bill, by Senator Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming, was introduced after the Supreme Court held in an Oregon case that a federal power commission license for Pelton dam on the Deschutes river was valid despite unfavorable action by a state agency. The bill would have the effect of canceling that license and any others issued by the FPC for projects on intrastate, non-navigable streams where the state involved had registered disapproval.

Congressional Study Of Foreign Affairs Said Taking Initiative

Washington—(CQ)—Congress has seized the initiative from the Eisenhower administration in launching an "agonizing reappraisal" of foreign aid.

That, at least, is the net result of three months of jockeying between Capitol Hill and the White House. The climax came late in June when Senate Democrats voted down a Republican move to set up a Hoover-type presidential commission to make the foreign aid study.

As matters stand, both the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs committees plan extensive reviews of foreign aid policies and operations. The Senate committee study, which the Senate is expected to endorse, promises to

have the greater impact, since the committee is asking for \$300,000 to pay for the survey, to be completed by Feb. 15, 1957.

It is still possible the administration may move on its own to set up an advisory committee. But reports from within the administration suggest that such a step is not likely to be taken before the November election.

Political Overtones In any event, it is apparent that the political overtones of this year's foreign aid debate helped to frustrate efforts to bring about a joint legislative-executive reappraisal.

The Republican administration, hard put to defend its \$4.9 billion foreign aid program for the coming year, and likewise faced with the job of campaigning on its foreign policy "successes," has been reluctant to acknowledge the need for any top-to-bottom review of the entire foreign aid field.

Democrats, for their part, suffer no such inhibitions. More basic, however, is the fact that prominent Senators and Representatives of both parties are increasingly critical of the administration's approach to foreign aid.

Most prominent of these is Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga.), chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, who is retiring from the Senate this year. It was George who in April first proposed a sweeping study of foreign aid.

President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles voiced cautious approval, but made no great effort to join George to the idea of a joint study. On June 20, the Foreign Relations committee decided, by a 13-2 vote, that "a thorough-going legislative study of foreign aid, independent of the executive branch, is necessary for an accurate evaluation of foreign aid at this time."

Just how thoroughgoing this study is intended to be is indicated by the language of the authorizing resolution. It calls for "exhaustive" efforts to find out how foreign aid "serves, can be made to serve, or does not serve, the national interest . . ."

On June 21, the House Foreign Affairs committee followed suit and resolved to "examine and reappraise . . . the objectives, methods and results" of foreign aid programs. Chairman James P. Richards (D-S.C.) who is also retiring from Congress this year, led the move in his committee to cut more than \$1 billion from the President's 1957 program.

Over the years, some Democrats as well as Republicans have opposed foreign aid as "pouring money down a rat-hole." But the majority of Senators and Representatives, while quick to criticize evidence of poor administration or waste, have supported both economic and military aid programs as essential features of Western defense.

This year, however, the policy questions are more penetrating, more widespread. Now that Tito and Moscow have buried the hatchet, why should we aid Yugoslavia? The U.S. has given Nehru's India \$500 million, but he seems more friendly to the Soviets who have given India little or nothing. If the U.S. can't "buy" the neutrals nations, what is the point of aiding them?

Much Discussion These and other questions have provoked a great deal of discussion about foreign aid outside Congress as well. Gov. Christian A. Herter (R-Mass.) who as a GOP Representative helped the late Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich.) win support for the Marshall Plan in the 80th Congress, said recently: "We should focus our economic aid and technical assistance programs on the sole object of building economic strength . . . We should not demand any quid pro quo for our assistance; we should not threaten to terminate it on slight provocation; and we should not limit our aid to the countries which do not receive it from the Soviet. We should abandon, moreover, the attitude that any nation not with us is against us . . ."

George F. Kennan, former Ambassador to Moscow, has urged a "new approach" to foreign aid based on economic realities rather than a misplaced sense of "moral obligation" to the world's have-nots.

In short, a reappraisal of foreign aid is already under way, without benefit of the administration. And the shape of programs to come may well rest with the forthcoming Senate and House studies.

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PREHISTORIC SKELETON

Luanda, Portuguese West Africa—(U.P.)—Scientists today studied the petrified bones of a prehistoric mammal believed to have existed 3,000,000 years ago. The bones and several stone age tools and marine fossils were uncovered by erosion in a crevice near Cacuaco.

Poles' Economic Troubles Top 'Good News,' Writer Declares

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet.

The Good

1. The Polish Communist government started a big shake-up in its economic leadership as the result of the workers' riots which broke out in Poznan on

June 28. Julius Tokarski, minister for the automobile and tractor industry, was dismissed. The shake-up was ordered when the Reds were compelled to admit that bad living conditions were responsible for the riots. Indications increased that economic reforms might be necessary in other Communist-ruled areas to prevent similar outbreaks.

2. Prime Minister Anthony Eden rejected a proposal by Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin that Great Britain substantially reduce its armed forces and withdraw part of its occupation forces in Germany. Bulganin had made his proposal in letters to Eden, President Eisenhower and other Western leaders. Bulganin pointed to recent Russian reductions in armed strength. Eden said Britain started to reduce its own armed forces immediately after World War II and had followed up with further substantial reductions.

3. Premier Guy Mollet won authorization from the French National Assembly to negotiate for a six-nation atomic energy treaty. There had been strong opposition to the measure by nationalists. But Mollet won by a vote of 342 to 183. The treaty is part of the big movement toward economic cooperation by Western European countries. Mollet's victory was the latest in a series which gave hope for a period of French political stability.

Successful Investing Discussed by Babson

By ROGER W. BABSON, Babson Park, Mass.

Many people are disturbed over the way the stock market has acted during the past few weeks. In short, the Industrial Averages dropped from a high of 521 to a low of 469. Those, however, who have read this column during the past months are not surprised.

Losses in the stock market are due primarily to selfishness. This applies to even the "conservative investor," so called. He tries to get a higher rate of return than his investment deserves, or else he tries to avoid paying income taxes by buying second-grade revenue bonds issued by "authorities" of turn-pikes or of small communities, mostly in the South. Unless the investor supplies something along with his money, he is headed for trouble.

This is not a criticism of small towns and cities. I much prefer "full obligation" bonds of such small communities to the bonds of big cities. These latter usually both suffer from poor government and also would be vulnerable in case of World War III. "Bigness" is no more a good measure of a community's credit than of a man's character. There also are good revenue bonds; but I like to buy them after the electric, gas, or water plant has been installed, or after the pike has been built.

Can't Cheat Natural Laws Statistics show that the nation is increasing its wealth only about 3 1/2 per cent a year. In order for an investor to get safely more than 4 per cent he must render some real service. In addition, let me add that the small cities are growing more healthily than the big cities. I have noticed that most of the sensible graduates from college this June have insisted upon taking jobs in smaller cities. Such places are having the soundest growth, are the best in which to bring up a family, and should be the safest in case of World War III.

The Bible tells us that the fruits we get out of life equal only what we put into it. Surely, in the long run, we reap only what we sow. Action and Reaction applies not only to mechanics, chemistry, and all the

physical sciences, but to character building as well. All natural laws apply to successful investing as well as to successful living. Money can temporarily be secured through begging, stealing, or speculating; but usually such money is lost, or the so-called owner dies of a heart attack. Very seldom does such money do the children and grandchildren much good.

Too Much Education? I believe in education; we probably cannot get too much of the right kind. This especially applies to atomic engineering and business administration. Education as it is passed out today by high schools and colleges will never help the graduate to build up an estate and keep it. The honest and successful way to create a fortune is by rendering service. To do so requires that you and I store up cash during these boom times so, as to help the nation when it again "goes through the wringer." But should we expect a college professor who has not done successful investing for himself to teach it to others?

Those of us who will then have the cash to buy, build, and invest, during the next period of depression, will render great service. For this service we will be richly rewarded. The savings which we are holding today to invest then should be multiplied two or three times in a short period. If educators would give more attention to character building and economic laws, and arouse in sufficient students a desire for service, I forecast that unemployment could be eliminated and we would have a much happier world.

(These opinions of Roger W. Babson are published in this paper every Friday.)

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1. Japanese Premier Ichiro Hatoyama's government was weakened by an election for 127 members of the 250-seat upper house of Parliament. The Socialists, who oppose United States' Far Eastern policies and are against Japanese rearmament, made substantial gains. The leftist gains meant that Hatoyama would be unable to get through Parliament legislation which would permit him to amend the Constitution and legalize full rearmament.

2. Tension increased in Palestine as the result of incidents on the Israeli border. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, chief of the United Nations truce supervisory commission, said Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion had threatened, during a conference with him, to take "appropriate action" against Jordan for alleged border violations. Burns said he interpreted this to mean that Israel might make a retaliatory attack. Similar attacks previously had brought fear of a renewal on a full scale of the Palestine war.

3. A slump in the motor industry intensified Britain's troubled economic situation. Organized labor blamed the Eden government for an increasingly critical threat of inflation and unemployment. There were threats of strikes not only in the motor industry but in the steel industry.

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Congressional Quiz

(Copyright, 1955 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—Ex-President Harry S. Truman used a famous quotation the other day to illustrate his own feelings: "If nominated, I will not accept; if elected, I will not serve." Who originally said it? (a) Andrew Jackson; (b) Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman; (c) John Marshall; (d) Robert A. Taft.

A—Gen. Sherman is credited with the statement in a telegram to the chairman of the Democratic national convention of 1864. George B. McClellan was later nominated to oppose Abraham Lincoln that year.

Q—The pattern for the modern nominating convention was set by a little-known third party called the Anti-Mason Party. When was the first nominating convention held? (a) 1787; (b) 1831; (c) 1856; (d) 1914.

A—(b) 1831, in Baltimore. The National Republicans and the Democrats soon followed this first national convention with gatherings of their own.

Q—What is the greatest number of ballots ever required to nominate a Presidential candidate at a national convention? (a) 29; (b) 60; (c) 103; (d) 201.

A—(c) 103, at the Democratic convention of 1924. John W. Davis was nominated after a deadlock between Alfred E. Smith and William G. McAdoo. The GOP record was 36 ballots in 1880 to nominate James A. Garfield.

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