

THE ELECTION ... And You

(The following space is made available on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays during the election campaign to the two major political parties so that they may publish, without charge, material concerning the presidential election race. Offerings are limited to 400 words, must have the approval of the county chairman of the party, and must be submitted not later than 2 p.m. the day before publication on week days, at 11 a.m. Saturdays for Sunday publication.)

DEMOCRATIC STATEMENT

The Democratic party stands today, as always, for:

Prosperity for the many—instead of the few.
A sound economy, without bluster or threats.
Protection of the rights and economic security of working people.

Prosperity for all business—small as well as large.

A good living for the farmer, adequate return for his own investment and labor.

Government officials dedicated to the interests of all the people, not just special interests of their own.

And, of course, a full-time president.

These are just a few reasons why Jackson county voters are giving serious consideration, regardless of past party affiliations, to the Democratic ticket this year.

The Republicans claim they have given the country peace and prosperity, and checked "runaway inflation." But the figures show the cost of living is the highest it has ever been. In 1953, the year the Korean fighting ended, the consumer price index stood at 114.4. In 1955 it was 114.5. Now it is 118.2. These figures are from Business Week, a pro-Republican magazine.

The Denver Post, a newspaper which supported President Eisenhower for election in 1952, makes this comment: The cost of living rose more in the first six months this year than it did in the four preceding years.

When the Republicans claim the federal budget has been balanced under Republicans, only, as Langlie set forth at the convention, they are again "forgetting." Harry S. Truman balanced the budget the year before the Korean war. From January 1953 to January 1956 under President Eisenhower the national debt rose \$12.6 billion.

Polls conducted by labor indicate that working men and women will vote heavily Democratic Nov. 6. Labor newspapers with a combined circulation of more than 1,500,000 showed a preference of almost 4 to 1 for Stevenson over Eisenhower. There is good reason. The Republicans make great promises in campaign speeches, but the 1956 platform gives no mention of raising the minimum wage. The 1956 Democratic platform specifically pledges "raising the minimum wage to at least \$1.25 an hour." The Democratic platform "unequivocally advocates repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act."

Vice President Nixon claimed in Gettysburg there were "twice as many unemployed in America as there are today." But President Eisenhower's own economic record, uncovered by Senator Estes Kefauver, shows the average unemployment for the entire year of 1948 was 2,063,583. But the average unemployment through August 1956 was 2,720,000. Thus the actual figures disclose there are more unemployed

today than in 1948 rather than half as many.

Since the GOP took office farm income is down \$3.7 billion. Farm mortgage debt is up \$2.4 billion.

Showing clearly the favoritism of the Republican administration for big business the Democrats point to this simple report. Between 1952 and 1955 profits of biggest businesses rose 61 per cent. Profits of smallest businesses fell 52 per cent.

REPUBLICAN STATEMENT

Instead of doubling the cost of Government in their first 2½ years as the Democrats did, the Republican administration achieved a 13 per cent reduction. They did it in spite of the previous administration's commitments and the resistance of political holdovers.

The Eisenhower administration cut government operating expenses in 1955 by nearly \$10 billion from the last Democrat budget of fiscal 1953. This 13 per cent cut in two years is especially significant compared to the 68 per cent rise in spending during the final two years of the "Fair Deal."

Annual savings of 1 billion dollars were achieved through carefully paring the Federal payroll by 270,000 since January, 1953, a 10 per cent cut in contrast to a 27 per cent increase in the final 2½ years under the Democrats when they added 560,000 to the federal roster.

Other savings add up to billions of dollars:

In General Services Administration, the government's "house-keeping" agency, the American taxpayers were saved \$131 million in 1953, \$148 million in 1954, and \$180 million in fiscal 1955. It saved this past year \$69 million by more intelligent procurement, \$71 million in better utilization of agencies of excess property of other agencies, \$7 million in traffic management and better rates, \$5 million in space for storing records, \$13 million in excess land and building transfers and \$4 million in contract audits.

The Defense department achieved enormous savings through better utilization of existing inventories, permitting the Army to cut planned purchases by nearly \$400 million, canceling \$36 million in contracts.

A speed-up of audits in the Internal Revenue department produced \$644 million additional taxes in fiscal 1954 and \$524 million more in 1955.

Health, Education and Welfare department saves a million dollars annually by simplifying procedures for old age insurance.

Commerce saves \$1.5 million a year by new records management program.

Treasury saved \$2.5 million interest last year by mailing out tax refunds faster.

Interior cut its publicity program back by \$230,000.

The Post Office department

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

A PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY

There have been from the beginning two Suez questions. One has had to do with the operation of the canal itself and how



Walter Lippmann

to insure the rights of the nations using it. The other has had to do with threats and the challenges made by Col. Nasser in his speech at Alexandria on July 26

when he announced the seizure of the Suez company. That speech was a declaration of cold war to be waged throughout Africa and the Middle East.

The main problem of Western diplomacy has been how to deal with these two questions, whether together or separately, and if separately, in what order. The French view has been that it is essential to deal with Nasser's cold war before negotiating a settlement about the operation of the canal. The American view has been that, putting first things first, the right course was to work towards a settlement for the canal which would be legally and morally binding.

At the U.N. the prospects are good that a settlement can be negotiated which involves no surrender and no victory for anyone. This is plain enough even in the public statements which, as everyone knows, are usually not conciliatory and are usually meant to appease the extremists in the speaker's native land. Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, the Egyptian foreign minister, is willing, so it appears, to negotiate a treaty that sets up a regime under which the Egyptian canal authority would operate. This does not in principle differ from the essential demand of the West, as defined by Mr. Dulles, that Egypt must not use the canal as an instrument of Egyptian national policy. If the Egyptian operation must be in accord with rights and standards set down in an international treaty, then the canal is not an instrument of Egyptian national policy.

The problem, then, is how, when a code of rights and duties has been set down in a treaty, grievances are to be heard, composed or adjudicated. It will not be good enough to say that disputes should be taken to the U.N. The distance between Suez

shows a remarkable two-year reduction of 45 per cent in the whopping deficit pattern inherited from the previous administration (\$727 million in 1952), making a \$300 million savings.

These facts and figures demonstrate very well the forceful steps taken by the Republican administration to wipe out the Democrat mess of wild spending and mounting deficits.

and New York is too great, and there is need for an organ or an agency at the canal itself which can deal with grievances. Such an organ or agency can, it seems to me, be developed out of Dr. Fawzi's proposal of "co-operation" between the Egyptian authority and the users' association.

THE great value of a settlement along these lines would come from the fact that it had the voluntary support of Egypt, of India, of the Soviet Union, as well as of the Western powers. The regime of the canal would have universality. If the code of rights and duties is clear and comprehensive, and if the grievance machinery is adequate, a gross and willful violation of the users' rights would be so obvious that it could not be done without provoking a worldwide reaction. The users would then be entitled to enforce their rights.

What the Western powers would have conceded in such a settlement is the demand for an international agency to operate

the canal. I wonder whether we are not well rid of it. If one tries to imagine how such an international agency would be set up, is it not evident that it would have to be representative of the great blocs into which our world is divided? Would international administration of the canal work any better than did international administration of the city of Berlin? No doubt, the prospects are good for co-existence in the world today. But are we anywhere near the point where a complicated utility like the Suez canal could actually be administered by a mixed international board?

THERE is a disposition in France and Great Britain to regard the negotiation of a new international regime for Suez as a defeat. Is it necessary to be so defeatist? We should, I submit, look at this negotiation as an opportunity to construct in the heart of the Middle East an international system which stems from the United Nations and has the support of world opinion.

That is a great deal better, and is a lot more inspiring, than anything we were thinking about when this whole affair exploded.

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Sunday, October 14, 1956

MEDFORD (OREGON) MAIL TRIBUNE—FIVE

Egypt Resumes Sending Missions to Britain

Cairo, Egypt—(U.P.)—Egypt has decided to resume sending educational missions to Britain and France and has arranged to provide them with funds from block-

ed sterling and franc accounts, the semi-official Mideast News Agency said Saturday.

The government had banned such missions after Britain and

France froze Egyptian currency in retaliation for Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal.

One-fourth of the world's surface is desert or semi-desert.

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SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES

GUILTY!

Who is guilty?

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY!

Of What?

INEFFICIENCY IN OFFICE!

On what counts?

1. Increasing costs of his office
2. Inability to work with the attorneys of the community, his own deputies, or any of the courts.
3. Needless trials and prosecutions in courts.
4. Ignorance of correct trial procedure or court etiquette and pre-trial investigations.

The situation is this

For four years the affairs of the district attorney's office have been a mess. It's the record. Check it! In 1952, we elected a fast talking, inexperienced youngster on the basis of a lot of wild promises. We are again faced with a choice of allowing our votes to go to either the inefficient incumbent or his opponent, another inexperienced youth.

And We Don't Like It!

What are you going to do about it?

Here's what we propose to do - - -

Draft a man of 25 years experience in law and court procedures, whose public service record in Jackson County and the State of Oregon is exceptional.

O. H. BENGTON

Attorney, Medford, Oregon

WON'T YOU JOIN WITH US IN THIS EFFORT TO DRAFT MR. BENGTON TO HELP STRAIGHTEN UP THE MESS IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE? YOU CAN HELP BY WRITING TO THE COMMITTEE TO DRAFT BENGTON FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, 221 W. MAIN STREET, MEDFORD, OR CONTACT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

DEWEY GEARIN, SOUTH PACIFIC HIGHWAY, PHOENIX, CHAIRMAN
LEWIS PARKER, 221 W. MAIN ST., MEDFORD, PHONE 2-5330
JOHN W. WEBBER, 2937 BARBARA AVE., ASHLAND, PHONE 9-4581

DELOS WALKER, 1118 SECOND AVENUE, GOLD HILL, PHONE 5-9225
W. WM. MORRIS, PROSPECT CAFE, PROSPECT
DR. PAUL OLSON, EAGLE POINT

DO IT NOW!

Committee to Draft BENGTON for District Attorney, Lewis Parker, secretary, 221 W. Main St., Medford.

Romance of Fluorides

Official Washington drinks pure water but forces the people of the Capital City to drink aqua impura, doctored with a rat poison base called sodium fluoride. President Eisenhower and members of the Senate drink pure spring water, brought from the hills of Arkansas by the Mountain Valley Water Company.

The Republican Club gets its water from the Berkley Springs Water Company, it being brought to Washington from West Virginia. Big shot politicians have no intention of absorbing this cumulative paralyzing poison, even though they do nothing to keep the people of their Capital City, or members of the armed forces, from being forced to drink it.

The Allpure Water Company has doubled its Washington business since the city's water supply was adulterated a few years ago by a sluggish-minded trio of city commissioners. They serve many of the city's hospitals including Georgetown University, George Washington University, Hahnemann Homeopathic and Columbia Lying-In. Practically all of the foreign embassies use spring water instead of the adulterated city brand.

The Justice Department also drinks bottled spring water. This Dept. is charged by law with enforcing laws, such as the law against placing poison in public water supplies. Instead of enforcing it, they get good water for their officials to drink.

The Democrats are in the same boat. Altho out of office now, they bought 1,000 cases of bottled spring water from Allpure for their Jackson Day \$100-plate dinner.

A speaker will be furnished to any group interested in hearing the opposition viewpoint on Fluoridation.

Phone 2-8451 — 2-9365 — 2-2727

Keep Our Water PURE

Anti Fluoridation Committee

212 Leverette Bldg.