

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads the Mail Tribune." Daily Except Saturdays. Published by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 21-23 North 1st St. Phone 2143. ROBERT W. BIRCH, Editor. EUGENE E. GILBERT, Manager.

Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail—In Advance: Daily and Sunday—One Year...\$2.00. Daily and Sunday—Six Months...\$1.25. Daily and Sunday—Three Months...\$.75. By Carrier—In Advance: Daily and Sunday—One Year...\$2.00. Daily and Sunday—Six Months...\$1.25. Daily and Sunday—Three Months...\$.75. All terms cash in advance.

Official Paper of the City of Medford. Official Paper of Jackson County. United Press—Full Leased Wire. MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

Advertising Representative: WEST-HOLLIDAY COMPANY, INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B. C.

Member OREGON NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Ye Smudge Pot

By Arthur Perry

REVIEW OF 1942. As years go, 1942 did not go fast enough and at its start many people doubted it would ever make the finish due at 12 M. tonight. They now regard its successful termination as its most noteworthy achievement. Next year promises to be better, as all next years promise.

In this valley of the Rogue, the year was something of a stemwinder. At the start there was a record flow of rumors, with the circulation of same, giving fishing a hard race, as the favorite outdoor sport. At one stage it was nothing for a citizen to start a rumor in front of the bank and have the rumor beat him home for supper. The rumor epidemic finally subsided into a whisper and a few are still whispered.

The spring came, and the flowers bloomed, and the birds sang, and the weeds flourished, and experts feared there would be a water shortage. In May and June it rained so much and often there was no use hauling the first cutting of alfalfa to the barn. Came summer and the harvest time and there was a surplus of grasshoppers and a shortage of hired men. The Manpower had drifted away to drive nails at \$17 a day, toll in the shipyards at \$97.50 per week and shoot bullets at the fies of Democracy at \$38 per month and no overtime pay. The 80th annual dinner of the Pioneer society was called off as everybody was too busy harvesting to do any cooking. Through all this the temperatures were torrid and the weather was cussed freely and hotly.

Autumn came along and the trees started shedding leaves as usual, and the 91st Infantry division was activated. Citizens liked the sound of activated and used it often than a lawyer says whereas. About this time the demobilization of cantonment committees started and has progressed until there can't be more than 500 or 600 left.

The tide of battle in the Pacific turned in favor of the United Nations and despite gloom dispensed from high Washington, D. C., circles, the people shook off the jitters caused by the war. Everybody then wondered "where is the fleet." They were left in the dark and the Japs found out first.

November was the rainiest month in local history and J. Pluvius was still busy in December. There was some talk of changing the name of this section to the Roguenette valley, and, if the legislature is not watched, it might be. Farmers will not plow up dust in February, it is predicted.

In the field of local science some chefs were able to cut the ham thinner than thought possible without the aid of a machine costing more than an atom-smasher. In a few instances the hamburger in a hamburger became so head to a pin. In this period the nation started running out of everything it always had too much of.

The general male public ceased making fun of the women's hats but aimed their heavy humor at their slacks.

In the field of sports, for the first time in 20 years, the Klamath Falls football team headed the Black Tornado a decisive walloping. This is now the ten outstanding events of the past year in Klamath county.

So Happy New Years, with Victory for the Allies and bombs upon the home nests of Axis vipers.

Use Mail Tribune Want Ads.

Home Front Heroes

The American people of this continent have not learned the meaning of total war the hard way. We have been spared the horror and agony of ruthless bombing—and that may be why some citizens still consider the civilian defense program as just another dodge to create a war psychology throughout the nation.

It is fortunate, however, that we have had the wisdom and foresight to learn the lessons from those who have endured shattering air raids. We now have a remarkable volunteer home front defense comprising more than ten million trained workers. They may yet be called upon for war service. At least, we are, in a measure, prepared for the worst.

THIS has simply been a practical wartime precaution.

But already this foresight has paid dividends. The civilian defense program has demonstrated its worth in no uncertain terms. This first big test came with the tragic fire in Boston recently. How did it meet this emergency? Let us look at the record of the Coconut Grove holocaust:

Seventy ambulances from outlying cities and towns were at the scene of the disaster six minutes after being called. Hospital beds were made available outside the city and auxiliary police managed the huge crowd that assembled near the scene of the disaster.

The Emergency Medical Division of the Boston Civilian Defense Council joined with the Red Cross in furnishing more than 1,000 units of blood plasma for injured persons in hospitals. Civilian defense workers undertook the difficult task of identifying hundreds of victims and kept staffs on 24-hour duty for two days in Boston mortuaries. They also "manned" telephone lines, courteously and efficiently answering all questions that flooded hospitals and mortuaries.

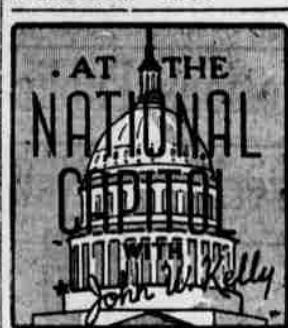
HERE is the tribute paid to Boston's civilian rescue workers by the Boston Post: "Shining above the blackened ruins of Coconut Grove is the service of the men and women trained for disaster."

Right now, trained volunteers are working with energy and efficiency in areas ravaged by floods. These home front heroes won't be decorated for gallantry in action but many of them should be.

HAD there been similar machinery for the rapid mobilization of trained volunteers at the time of other great disasters, such as Chicago's Iroquois theatre fire and the school explosion at New London, Texas, the loss of life and suffering would undoubtedly have been less severe.

INDEED, the great lesson of the Coconut Grove tragedy stands out. Whether we are bombed or not, there is need at all times for an organization which can so speedily and efficiently care for victims of disaster.

When the war is over this work should certainly continue on a peace-time basis. It should never be abandoned.—H.G.



(Continued from Page One)

there is such a shortage as to require rationing. Rationing in the east has been carried to such an extreme that many householders are without heat in the coldest weather experienced in December for many years.

THERE is much confusion over the army and navy plan for college education and it will not be clarified until Paul McNutt, manpower commissioner, gives his report to the press after consulting school heads. (Members of congress have been notified that they will learn of the program after the press has been advised—in short, they can read it in the papers.) Only 200 schools are to be used (tentatively) and in this limited number will be University of Washington, Washington State at Pullman, University of Oregon at Eugene, and Oregon State at Corvallis. The many smaller colleges in the northwest, according to grapevine information, will not be used.

Under the army-navy program only the largest schools will have their facilities contracted for. Throughout the northwest and the nation are hundreds of small colleges which have never attempted to compete with Harvard or Princeton in number of students but whose standards of scholarship are high. They are not endowed, have existed on the tuition paid. These are the schools which will be caught in the squeeze. Their students are in the 18-19 age, subject to selective service. What with losing students to the draft and army and navy declining to accept their facilities to train approximately 250,000 teenagers, the future of the small college, for the duration, is dark. The brass hats admit that their plan will disrupt the course of education for several years.

Out of the available trainees army and navy will select the best for physicians, engineers, scientists, and provide for their education. It will cost students nothing. Students now taking

these professional courses will continue under the army-navy plan. And while these preparations are being made the army is full of university graduates who have been pressed into service as privates and given no opportunity to try for officers' training schools.

EARLY in the coming year the administration is preparing to submit to congress an overall social security program calculated to provide security for everyone from the cradle to the grave, as the measure has been explained. It would start with the individual to insure a child from the time it is born until it reaches the working age. It would provide unemployment insurance, insurance for occupational diseases, insurance for medical treatment, etc. When and if the program is adopted it will be held forth to all the United Nations as a model for them. The proposal goes far beyond anything that has yet been undertaken in the United States. Taxes, of course, are expected to take care of the cost.

Communications

Thanks for Help

To the editor: I saw a communication in your paper regarding my trouble and need of help. I want to thank you and the club and Salvation Army for help in making it a nice Christmas for my 3 children. My injury still bothers me but as soon as I can I will stand on my own. I want to thank Mrs. Bower, an unknown friend. I do not know where my husband is. I want to thank you all for help I got.

Mrs. Anna Settell, 321 Ashland ave., Medford, Ore.

Why Tin Cans Needed

To the editor: The question of why it is now desirable for people in this region to collect tin cans is an interesting one. Apparently the fundamental reason is that the people did too good a job of collecting iron and steel scrap which was delivered to the steel mills. This robbed some copper mines and to a lesser extent the copper smelters of scrap iron which is used in the production of copper.

The order of deficiency in raw materials needed for munitions is now, No. 1 rubber, No. 2 steel, No. 3 copper, and so on down through a long list of commodities. Iron in some form is needed for the recovery of copper at the mines containing cer-

Personal Health Service

By William Brady, M. D.

Signed letters, pertaining to personal health and hygiene, not to disease diagnosis or treatment, will be answered by Dr. Brady if a stamped self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Letters should be brief and written in ink. Owing to the large number of letters received only a few can be answered here. No reply can be made to queries not conforming to instructions. Address Dr. William Brady, 263 El Camino, Beverly Hills, Calif.

BETTER TEETH IN THE SOUTHWEST. In the 1918 draft had teeth accounted for the rejection of 102.83 per 1000 men in Vermont, only 2.90 per 1000 men in Arkansas. In the 1940-42 draft the southern and southwestern states have the lowest rates of rejection for bad teeth.



Dr. Brady

U. S. Public Health Service conducted a survey of children's teeth in 1934. Among 1,500,000 children examined, thirteen-year-old boys showed an average of 3.09 permanent teeth damaged in Florida, 5.69 in Massachusetts. On the west coast 45.5% of the school children were found to have cavities or fillings in San Diego, compared with 77.5% of the school children with cavities or fillings in Portland.

This certainly does not imply that Arkansas people brush their teeth more religiously than New England people do. Nor does it imply that Florida school children receive more intelligent dental care or treatment than Massachusetts children do. Nor that the I. Q. of San Diego parents is higher than that of Portland parents.

A pertinent observation which we must bear in mind when considering why teeth decay and how to save the teeth is the fact that the people of Tristan da Cunha in the South Atlantic a thousand miles west of Good Hope and a thousand miles south of St. Helena, old and young alike, none of whom ever use toothbrushes or dentifrice of any kind, have the finest teeth of any civilized people, although not such good teeth as savages have.

You'd never suspect it, but doctors, dentists and nutrition investigators are far from agreed as to the nature or cause of dental caries, decay, cavity formation. Hence anybody who has a plausible idea about it and can marshal any evidence to support his view is entitled to a hearing.

Various conjectures or theories, no proofs, have been advanced to explain caries, decay, cavity formation. Oldest and, in my opinion, least plausible, is the theory of fermentation of deposits of food, particularly starch or sugar, on irregular surfaces, production of lactic acid, eating or corrosion of enamel by the lactic acid. Theoretically this would be

tain types of copper ore and as a flux for smelting other copper ores. Now a tin can is made of steel with a very thin coating of tin. In the east, plants have been erected for the recovery of the tin by a de-tinning process, but in this region there is only one such plant and that of very small capacity. Therefore, here, we are not collecting tin cans for the value of their tin content, but for their steel, and that steel will be used mainly for the production of copper.

At some copper mines, notably in Arizona, the ore is not smelted but the copper is recovered by leaching with a weak solution of sulphuric acid. Sulphur has a much greater affinity for iron than for copper, and for this reason, the leach water with its burden of copper is passed through vats and troughs filled with scrap iron, where the acid drops the copper in a nearly pure form and eats up the iron. The water from copper mines also contains much copper, which is taken out in the same way.

In the past, a good deal of scrap iron has been used for this purpose, but not many tin cans, the reason being that it takes much more labor to distribute a ton of bulky tin cans in a vat than a ton of coarser iron scrap.

In collecting so much scrap iron for the steel mills, therefore, we have simply "robbed Peter to pay Paul."

Some natural springs having their sources in bodies of copper ore also yield a little copper in the same way and I could tell you of an old man who made a living for twenty years out of such a spring while holding his copper claims that he finally sold for one and a half million dollars—but that is another story.

Albert Burch.

About Neighbor Church

To the editor: It may interest some of your readers to know there is a man living in Medford who is a close relative of the editor that wrote the famous "Virginia" letter about Santa Claus.

Mr. Willard E. Church, of 807 South Central avenue, is a first cousin of Francis Pharellus Church who was the editorial writer of the New York Sun that answered the letter of eight-year-old Virginia O'Hanlon, who

Church was a captain in the Civil war and witnessed the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was also a successful pioneer farmer in Michigan and an ordained Baptist minister. This writer considers it an honor and privilege to have known and enjoyed the friendship of a member of such a famous family and such a fine type of citizen as Mr. Willard E. Church, who is well known in Medford and has a host of friends.

A. W. Shepherd, RFD 4, Box 327.

GOERING CLAIMS CONFIDENCE HOLDS

Berlin, Dec. 31.—(German Broadcast Recorded by P. in New York).—Reichsmarschal Hermann Goering today told the Luftwaffe, "We don't know yet what the future has in store, but we enter the new year with the same confidence in victory which we have had since the first day of this tremendous fight for the freedom and greatness of our Reich."

Goering declared those who made a stand at Narvik, wrested Crete from the enemy, and then threw the Russians back to the Volga and the Caucasus, also will score further victories.

Whispers from Camp White



About Facts and Faces On the Reservation.

Cpl. Pat Downey—as Irish as they come—getting along great with the station hospital's splendid Latin American group of entertainers.

Interesting Sight: Tough Drillmaster Sergeant Heebner patiently teaching DEMI's pet pooch "Butch" to do tricks. "He's easier to teach than the rookies," says Heebner.

Sergeant Spaulding, who keeps the wheels running smoothly at the QM Motor Pool, trying to catch a few winks of "shut-eye" during Monday night's vigil while sitting in chair. He admitted to the OD that it just couldn't be done.

Chaplain Borrel being very enthusiastic about the concert at Chapel No. 6 Tuesday night, featuring Alice Stockton and Mildred Tummonds.

Sergeants Voeller and Allin back from a brief sojourn at Grays Harbor. They report a shortage of men in that territory. M-m-m-m... Soldier's Paradise!

Roy Wyant, Field Artillery's gift to Camp White's entertainers, really wowing 'em with his impersonations at a recent Service Club show. "But Very Good."

It's Goodbye to 1942. Ye "Whispers" editor wishes you all the "Bestus of the Best" in '43. We'll be back to see you Next Year!

HUMAN HAIR DUDS. London, Dec. 31.—(U.P.).—German civilians are wearing overcoats and shoes made from human hair in an effort to keep Nazi troops in warm winter clothing. The British Ministry of Economic Warfare reported today.

AFRICAN TROUBLE SEEN UNLESS U. S. SPEEDS SUPPLIES

Eisenhower's Brother Returns With Story of Poverty—People Hungry.

Washington, Dec. 31.—(U.P.).—Milton S. Eisenhower, associate director of the Office of War Information, just returned from North Africa, predicted today that there will be serious trouble there unless substantial quantities of food and clothing arrive before February 1.

He said at a joint press conference with OWI Director Elmer Davis that he had spent two weeks with his brother, Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, commander of United Nations forces in North Africa, and found him in "grand health."

He refused, however, to discuss specific military developments in Tunisia or to predict when the campaign would end.

Africa Stripped. Eisenhower emphasized the dire poverty of the African people. Germany had stripped occupied France bare of provisions and clothing, he said, and Vichy had done likewise in North Africa.

"There will be serious trouble if we do not get huge quantities of food and clothing to North Africa by February 1," he said. "Some of the food earmarked for that area by the lend-lease administration has arrived. But much more is needed."

"We simply must ship wheat, meat and sugar in addition to clothing right away. Money is worthless to the farmers because they can't buy anything with it. The stores have been stripped clean. You see naked people, hungry people. They've been that way for a long time."

Eisenhower said he understood that all former French political prisoners have been released in Africa and that some 400 pro-Axis Frenchmen have been arrested there.

He refused to discuss the recent assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan, French high commissioner for North Africa, or to say what implications it had in connection with the United Nations.

SAYRE APPOINTED HULL'S ASSISTANT

Washington, Dec. 31.—(U.P.).—The White House today announced appointment of Francis B. Sayre, former high commissioner to the Philippines, as deputy director of foreign relief and rehabilitation operations.

Sayre, who made a dramatic escape from the Philippines after they were occupied by the Japanese, will serve as a special assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull as well as deputy director of foreign relief under former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York.

Sayre resigned as high commissioner to the Philippines last March and his resignation was accepted by President Roosevelt in June.

TRAVEL DISCOURAGING EFFECTIVE IN HOLIDAYS

Washington, Dec. 31.—(U.P.).—The Office of Defense Transportation reported today that efforts to discourage non-essential civilian travel over the Christmas holidays were "widely effective."

Railroad traffic was reported below that of the Labor Day week-end, although heavier than last Christmas.

Flight 'o Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of the Mail Tribune 10 and 20 years ago.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY

December 31, 1932 (It was Saturday) Emmett Nealon, Table Rock resident, named county commissioner to fill vacancy due to resignation.

Despite depression nation will greet New Year tonight with carnival spirit.

Normal school at Ashland defeats Oregon barnstormers, 35 to 33.

Many residents of valley have flu.

Medford airport shows increase in traffic during past year.

Rain predicted. High 48, low 34 degrees.

Allied Relief Association reports "heavy effort made here for relief of needy in county."

Four killed in Germany in brawls between Hitler supporters and police.

Twenty years ago today

December 31, 1922 (It was Sunday)

Farmers' week to open January 9.

Ashland Granite Company opens retail business.

Gold Hill votes three to one for new water system.

Many house parties and public gatherings to watch old year out tonight.

City of Astoria thanks Medford for donation to fire victims.

Still it rains. High 37, low 34 degrees; precipitation, .19 of an inch.

Local youths arrested for hijacking booze auto of cargo.

Only war in Europe can't halt wave of prosperity for America.

MEDFORD SOLDIER RELATES TROUBLE ON ATLANTIC TRIP

In a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Atkins of Route 1, Box 167, Pvt. Claude Earl Atkins described his experience aboard a troopship which, when 200 miles off the east coast, developed motor trouble and was forced to drop out of an England-bound convoy and return to port.

Pvt. Atkins, an aviation mechanic who enlisted in the U. S. army a year ago and received his training at Ft. Lewis, Wash., and Jefferson City, Mo., wrote: "We left port and got about 200 miles out when the motors went haywire. The rest of the convoy went on, leaving us tossing and drifting in the storm."

"Some of the cargo in the bottom of the boat shifted to the left side. I was on the bottom deck and could see water was coming in a little. Finally they got one boiler working and we came back to port at the rate of four miles an hour."

"We had only two meals a day and they weren't worth eating. I was kind of sick the first day and a half. Some of the boys made it pretty messy around there."

"When we got back to port we had about 15 tons of water in the bottom and she was listing badly. Two destroyers came out to meet us. We were on the boat three and a half days and it sure felt good to put your feet on solid ground."

Pvt. Atkins wrote his parents that he didn't know when he would be ordered overseas again.

A GRAND NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE K. P. HALL. A funsome frolic to ring out the old year and usher in the New Year! New and Old Time Music. Fun for Old and Young. POPULAR PRICES.

1943 happy new year. RING OUT THE OLD YEAR RING IN THE NEW! A grand climax to 1942—Join your friends in a glorious fun frolic! NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE at Walker's DREAMLAND. Plenty of noise makers—A swell crowd—good music—smooth floor—popular prices!