

Medford Mail Tribune
"Everybody in Southern Oregon Reads the Mail Tribune"
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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
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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
March 2, 1945
(Jit was Friday)
Jimmie Bolton fires a score of 239 to take high honors in Medford pistol shoot...

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The legislature is now engrossed trying to get the straight of the purchase of 29,377 barrels of straight whisky...

20 YEARS AGO
March 2, 1935
(Jit was Saturday)
Gold Hill residents use dynamite to kill more than 1,000 crows on roost in vicinity of town.

Plowing of snow from roads in Crater Lake National park scheduled to start on April 1.

30 YEARS AGO
March 2, 1925
(Jit was Monday)
Medford city council requested to improve road to Sacred Heart hospital.

Medford High school to play Franklin High school of Portland in first game of state high school basketball tournament.

40 YEARS AGO
March 2, 1915
(Jit was Tuesday)
Oregon supreme court rules election creating Jefferson county from portion of Crook county was valid.

R. H. Whitehead, "Rogue River capitalist," returns from attending world's fair in San Francisco.

What's the Answer?
(Can You Get 4 of the 7?)
Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. More U.S. armed forces personnel are stationed overseas or within the U.S., or is it about 50-50?
2. The Government is giving away at home or abroad much more of its dairy products than at this time last year; right or wrong?
3. Which has the highest total sales in dollars: the Grant, Kresge, Murphy, or Woolworth group of stores?
4. The average bath in a shower uses less or more water than the average tub bath, or about the same amount?
5. Does the Treasury get more from the taxes on liquor and beer or from those on cigarettes, cigars and tobacco?
6. More American Indians live in Arizona, California, New Mexico, New York or Oklahoma?
7. A martini cocktail contains more gin than vermouth, more vermouth than gin, or equal parts of each?
The Answers: 1. Less than half overseas. 2. Right. 3. Woolworth. 4. One-third less, says a big water supply company. 5. Almost twice as much from taxes on liquor. 6. Arizona. 7. More gin than vermouth.
National Guard units made up two-fifths of the 1917 American Expeditionary Force.

Bypasses and Business

Oregon cities and towns which have been bypassed, or are facing that situation, as a result of recent or contemplated highway construction, will find some comfort in the experience of cities of other states.

A study by the transportation department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has revealed that examples of bypasses hurting business are scarce and that if proper forethought, planning and design are given the highway project proves not only a boon to through traffic but to local businesses as well.

THE U. S. Chamber questioned officials and businessmen of thirty cities at random over the nation as to what changes had been noted as a result of their bypassing.

In eight cities, all under 100,000, business was reported to have improved after opening of the bypass; 13 cities, ranging from 2,000 to 800,000 population, reported no noticeable effects on business; and businessmen in two cities, under 50,000 population, felt they had suffered as a result of the change.

Of the remaining seven, with no answer concerning effect on business, five were favorable to the bypass and two were unfavorable in their comment.

All of those polled cited improved traffic conditions in the bypass area.

A typical response was that from Santa Rosa, Calif. (population 18,000), where the chamber of commerce manager reported that the businessmen in general feel the bypass has been a distinct advantage in bringing shoppers to the downtown district, particularly those from adjacent counties. "Local business would never want to go back to the old system of heavy trucks and tourists whizzing through our main streets," he added.

TOM EDWARDS, southwest Oregon district engineer for the highway commission, told a gathering of motor court owners in Roseburg last week that the freeway bypassing Roseburg will be opened after October 1, and that the freeway from Eugene to Myrtle creek, about 100 miles, will be completed by the end of 1956.

The engineer said a California survey had shown that business bypassed by a new highway may even show an increase rather than a drop and that in one bypassed area surveyed in the sister state, business had increased from eight to ten per cent.

Edwards stated that no parallel information is available from bypassed areas in Oregon as yet but that on the Eugene to Goshen stretch of highway people say their business has improved.—E.C.F.

Forest Return Difficult

Reforestation, the artificial reproduction of forests, is hardly as simple a matter as some may imagine. Once the forests have been removed from the land by fire or saw, man's efforts to reclothe the bare places are opposed by rodents, bugs, worms, fungi and competing vegetation to an extent which makes growth difficult for either the seeds or tender trees which may be planted.

A REPORT on the results of five years of research in the artificial reproduction of forests in the interior of southwestern Oregon, conducted by the U. S. Forest Service's Siskiyou-Cascade Research Center at Roseburg, reveals that much cut-over land will not restock by natural means, within a reasonable time and that planting of Douglas fir has often proved unsatisfactory.

The research was conducted in the area lying south of Roseburg and between the Coast and the Cascade ranges of mountains where it is estimated that 60,000 acres of forest land are cut over annually.

Survival of trees planted on the national forests has averaged less than 50 per cent. Survival on the west side of the Coast range has been much better. Planted ponderosa pines have survived considerably better, averaging more than 70 per cent.

FOREST Service scientists have found that establishing a new tree crop directly from seed promises to be cheaper, but the success of direct seeding depends upon overcoming certain obstacles, especially rodents and insects. Direct seeding of sugar pine and ponderosa pine have been most promising. Rodent control has been achieved in several tests by using poison baits to kill the rodents or through using repellents on the tree seed. Crews of men can plant the seeds in the woods about four times faster than they can plant trees.

A research device that has proved very successful in protecting seed in the woods from rodents is known as the K-screen. It consists of a cylinder of ordinary window screen about 1 1/2 inches in diameter and 5 inches long. Soil and seeds can be loaded in these cylinders and planted, the screen preventing rodents from chewing up the young seedlings. Although this method has been useful for research purposes, it is too slow for general purposes.

In southwest Oregon in addition to rodents, cut-worms and vegetation, reforestation efforts have to contend with ground surface heat, a condition which kills large numbers of Douglas fir seedlings.

MOST important thing to consider in seeking artificial reproduction of forest stands is prompt action after the land has been cut over, the research proved. All the enemies of the young trees are at their lowest concentration immediately after a tract has been logged and burned. Each succeeding year increases the difficulties that must be overcome.—E.C.F.

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 initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Freeway Over Bear Creek?

To the Editor: I have read various articles regarding the proposed freeway through Medford and I am greatly interested in seeing such a project get underway as soon as possible. I feel that such a project is well worth doing right. We have all done a lot of temporary work, and in the last analysis it cost more money than it would have to have done a good job to begin with.

Here is my suggestion: We have a natural right-of-way following the creek channel straight through the business district. A concrete canal would cost less and would gain many, many advantages.

First, the Freeway could go on top of the canal with a saving of space. Second, the added increase of valuable property should pay almost the cost of the project. Third, it would fit in perfectly with other parts of the City — this new airport road for instance. Fourth, it would save the city costly rehabilitation and damages. By dredging the flow of water deeper and using the gravel for filler, a small canal with the natural grade would carry all the water that ever came down — possibly 15 to 20 feet would be ample. Then only a slight raise for cross streets would be necessary.

The Freeway would be a few feet below the banks. The present condition is very unsightly and the cost of the entire project would be offset by saving of property which would otherwise be damaged, and which could result in possible law suits. There would be no valuable property nor buildings to buy or destroy, no chance for argument with dissatisfied taxpayers.

This would eliminate open sewers flowing into the creek and eliminate the mosquito and frog ponds. I would roughly estimate the cost of such a project to be 50 per cent less than present plans to buy property privately owned and converted to a Freeway.

A concrete canal would be 1/4 to 1/3 of the width of the natural creek bed.

I believe such a project would be approved by every taxpayer and it would go a long way to overcome any objections and to prove the effectiveness of such a plan.

It would be possible to drop the creek bed low enough, and divide the canal so that a Freeway could pass under the present Main st. and Jackson st. bridges in order to eliminate the necessity of bucking overpasses.

E. M. Tucker, President, Tucker Sino-Cat Corp. South Pacific Highway, Medford, Oregon.

Need Help Home

To the Editor: A woman's terrified screams for help from a night-shrouded street is a most unerving sound. When she was standing a little west of Hamilton on the south side of Main, staring wide-eyed every way, crying and screaming so hysterically it was hard to know what happened. We got her to our home and phoned the police. Our next door neighbor took off in his car where her would-be assailant had fled, quickly followed by the police cruising the area, but the depraved supposed-to-be human was likely hiding in some back-building.

Quieted down, the young woman told of her husband away at a trade school and she supporting herself where her work kept her at a city-center place till near 8 p.m. She had always felt safe walking home to Columbus st., save when guys offered her a ride which she always refused. And she wasn't too concerned when this heavy-set, light haired, sport-clothed man about 30 came from the side, till he spoke indecently and made to lay hands on her. She eluded him and ran screaming for help as the man fled back south. It seems so strange that nearer residents did not hear her, only we and our good neighbors next door, and their watch-dog who set up excited barking.

The friendly police called, questioned her at length and saw her safely home. Now, what to do? She said a taxi would take a whole hour of her slim earnings and the taxi people tell me with their rates, frozen at the 1943 level, prices of cars and supplies up, they are barely able to keep going. She will be just as frightened getting off the bus at Columbus and walking the lonely street home. City finances seem unable to supply needed police protection and with taxes taking a third of our earnings, it seems unfair to ask more of the employers.

But, to my carefully considered judgment, employers who require female help till after dark should bear a part of their cost getting home if in or near city limits. We do hope to hear no more such agonizing screaming for help, for sleep gets more and more fitful as we get older.

F. J. Clifford 1211 West Main st. Medford

S.521 Support Urged

To the Editor: Recently Senator Richard Neuberger from Oregon and ten of his colleagues including Sen. Wayne Morse, introduced a bill, S.521, in the United States Senate that merits the full support of all persons who wish to improve our present social security program. At the same time, Representative Edith Green from Oregon, introduced a companion bill in the House.

These two bills would "Amend title 11 of the Social Security act so as to reduce from sixty-five to sixty years of age at which women may qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits" and still allow these women to earn \$1200 a year as permitted by the present social security program.

These bills are not a cure-all for the many defects in the social security act. However, many years of hard work and experience have proven that when we ask congress for too much at one time we get very little or nothing.

We should now all concentrate our efforts on one progressive pension step at a time. The Neuberger-Green bills not only contain this forward step but already have much valuable support in congress. In this manner we can improve our social security program more rapidly and beneficially.

Charles F. Martin, 126 So. 12th St., Minneapolis 3, Minn.

Less Graft in Russia

To the Editor: What is the difference in government financed industry in Russia and the United States? Judging by our housing project we would say less graft in Russia. Maybe that is because they don't have so much to graft from. The idea is the same in both countries. One is a few smart alecs handling people like sheep. The other is giving them the dignity of individual human beings, with freedom of individual enterprise and self-determination, masters of their own soul.

Too much government power always leads to corruption and destruction. History is strewn with wrecks of once great nations, wrecked by corruption in government.

Prosperity seems to create envy, jealousy, and hatred, with passion for robbing the rich.

The sole motive behind Communism, Socialism, New Dealism and labor party organizations is divvy up, divide the spoils.

Truman's last speech before his last election said "The issue is clear it is we, the people, against big business, monopoly, Wall street . . . wealth." That took like wildfire, yet all records show when they rob the rich they are killing the goose that lays the golden egg. With England's record just before us why should we want government industry? Taxing the east to build up tax-free industries in the west, making unfair competition, robbing Peter to pay Paul. Building a corrupting power and depriving individuals of their rights of free enterprise and fair competition.

Demagogues are always trying to build up power that they can control. That invariably results in corruption.

I. C. Jones, 2325 Stewart ave.

Mailmen Need Honor

To the Editor: "Urgent: Letter carrier wishes to trade position with any underpaid congressman."

A radio announcer had seen this ad in a newspaper and it amused him so much that he read it to his audience. It amused me too, and I couldn't resist commenting about it.

This letter carrier certainly had a sense of humor, which is the best thing for him to have, since he probably doesn't have much else. His uniform is no doubt so ragged by this time he has to have a sense of humor or go mad.

Let's see. How many times has he asked his congressman for a pay raise or uniform allowance? Well, at least enough times to let them know he's still "kicking." They pat him on the back and tell him they'll "keep him in mind," and to continue his good work and be sure and vote for them and etc.

So, with his broken down arches, game leg and sagging back, he keeps plugging along and his wife keeps patching his uniform until they can scrape up enough out of the "old sugar bowl" to buy the regulation winter uniform that costs anywhere from thirty to fifty dollars, not counting shoes, over-shoes, rain coat, hat and etc. Oh yes, and the summer uniform which costs less, but still enough that his family has to skimp for a couple months to pay for it.

No, I'm not complaining. I'm past getting all worked up and having a strait jacket slapped on me. I developed a sense of humor as the letter carrier who wrote the ad. In fact I won't be surprised if all letter car-

Is That So? Matter of Fact

By Eugene Burns Ranger-Naturalist

Hair, for some curious reason, seems to inspire errors—widely believed and repeated. To dispose of some, here's a helping of Facts vs. Fallacies on hair.

FALLACY: Because of some horrendous, nightmarish experience, a person's hair may turn snow-white overnight.

Surely every reader has heard of "authentic" accounts—of hunters waking up with a grizzly staring them in the face, of men in the sea fighting sharks, and turning white overnight. ("Overday turning" is not so popular.)

Many writers have boosted



this fraud—long—for plausibility their heroes usually "grey" overnight.

But such greying or turning white overnight is an anatomical impossibility. One skin doctor told me that it can be due only to the removal of artificial colorations or the application of a good bleach job.

FALLACY: A gorilla has hair on his chest—hence in man, it supposedly is a mark of unusual strength and virility.

FACT: Most humans have a great deal of hair on their body although it is usually very fine and covers everything except the lips, palms of hands and soles of feet in some areas, of course, it is coarser and more prominent. But as for the gorilla — actually, he has little coarse, heavy hair on his chest. In fact it looks bare—hence the basis of the human belief doesn't even exist. Further, some doctors today say that the absence of heavy hair is actually a sign of masculinity.

FALLACY: Hair keeps growing in the grave.

FACT: Despite highly colorful descriptions in which a man's top hair and beard have been said to grow several feet after death — virtually making hair mattresses—no proof exists that hair grows appreciably after death.

Separate hair cells, true, may continue in an independent existence, occasionally, after the body as a whole has ceased to live but these individual cells cannot maintain life, at most, beyond three hours.

What gives the impression of a slight after-death growth is the shrinking of softer tissues around the base of the hair which may cause it to stick out beyond the surface of the skin as though it had grown slightly.

(Released by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

Free: By special arrangement with the editors of the Encyclopedia Americana, my panel of judges will award each week to the reader who sends me the best question on nature and wildlife a complete 30-volume set of this world-famous reference work in a handsome Sealcraft binding. Each week, new questions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your questions to: IS THAT SO? c/o Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

riers end up soon with a horse and buggy to go with their pay check. With this simple device (horse and buggy) maybe the letter carrier's could save the government some money by offering free transportation for our congressmen.

Don't get me wrong, I really think that our congressmen are entitled to an adequate salary. It just seems so easy for them to OK themselves a pay raise. They go through so little to get themselves so much, while letter carriers and others go through so much to get so little.

Well, maybe I'm overdoing this a bit, but I'm still laughing. How about you?

A Letter Carrier's wife, Mrs. C. A. Williams, 189 Vashti Way, Medford, Ore.

THE THREATENED PARTNERSHIP

Washington — The brilliant physicist, Dr. Edward Teller, has done a decent and generous thing, which is also a major contribution to national security. In an article called "The Work of Many People" Teller has scotched the poisonous myths which have grown up around the history of the hydrogen bomb.

The publication of Teller's article last week was an event of real national importance, although it did not attract great attention. For in these days, American survival depends on American science.

As Teller remarks in his article, "Disunity of the scientists is one of the greatest dangers for our country." An even greater danger is a breakdown of the partnership between American science and the American government. Within the last 12 months, this vital partnership has been threatened, while a bitter division has grown up within the American scientific community.

The trouble started, of course, with the government's action in labeling Dr. Robert Oppenheimer a "security risk," an action which most scientists considered a national disgrace. Atomic Energy Chairman Lewis Strauss was, of course, the chief instigator of this action, while Dr. Teller was the only really distinguished American scientist to testify against Dr. Oppenheimer.

The trouble became much more serious, when the Oppenheimer case was used to propagate a whole mythology about American science and the hydrogen bomb. This mythology was disseminated chiefly in a book by James Shepley and Clay Blair. The twin heroes of this book were Strauss and Teller, who were named by the authors among their sources. Virtually all other American scientists, conspicuously including the staff of the A.E.C.'s great Los Alamos Laboratory, were pictured as leaguers in a sinister plot against Adm. Strauss, Dr. Teller and the hydrogen bomb.

DR. TELLER has now thoroughly exploded this mythology. He gives the lion's share of the credit for the hydrogen bomb to the Los Alamos Laboratory. He disposes completely of the notion that there was any plot to delay the bomb. He speaks generously of many other scientists, including Dr. Oppenheimer.

Teller also says that he "respects and understands" the view that it would have been "better never to develop this instrument"—and Dr. Oppenheimer's doubts about making the bomb, which were shared by many scientists, of course constituted one of the main counts against him.

The background of Dr. Teller's generous gesture is significant. Particularly after the publication of the Shepley-Blair book, it became obvious that the dangerous bitterness in the scientific community could be dealt with in only one way—by persuading the heroes of the new mythology, Dr. Teller and Adm. Strauss, themselves to explode the myth.

For some time, while Adm. Strauss reportedly urged him to say nothing, Teller resisted the efforts at persuasion of his fellow scientists. Shortly before he died, however, the late, great Dr. Enrico Fermi succeeded in persuading Teller that he had a duty to speak out.

As for Strauss, great efforts were made to get him to stand up for the A.E.C. scientists by repudiating the mythology. Gordon Dean, Strauss' predecessor as A.E.C. chairman, wrote him a very strong letter urging on him his responsibility to set the record straight. Dr. Norris Bradbury, director of the Los Alamos Laboratory, made a similar request. Finally, all of the Los Alamos division chiefs wrote Strauss a round robin asking for an official disavowal.

Aside from empty assurances

By Stewart Alsop

of high regard for the scientists, Strauss did nothing, ostensibly on the ground that, as a public official, he could not disavow a private publication. But a little later Strauss himself made mincemeat of this argument, when his personal publicity man widely circulated a long official memorandum attacking another book (which happened to be by this reporter and his partner) in which Strauss was criticized.

STRAUSS is said to have complained privately that he could not understand the unfriendly attitude toward him in the scientific community. But it is not really much to be wondered at—when Strauss himself was criticized, the resources of the A.E.C. were marshaled in his defense; but when the A.E.C.'s scientists were pictured as fools at the best, or traitors at the worst, not an official finger was lifted in their behalf.

In short, Dr. Teller's generous gesture has undone half the harm that has been done—but only half. His article has done much to end the bitter internal division which has threatened the American scientific community. But the acrid aftertaste of the events of the last 12 months still threatens the partnership between science and the government—and it is going to take more than empty assurances to restore and maintain it.

(Copyright, 1955, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

IN THE FAMILY — (U.P.) — Joe McKnight of Bemis, Tenn., broke a 26-year basketball scoring record at the University of Tennessee, Martin branch, when he scored 460 points in the 1953-54 season. The former record of 363 points was set by Marvin McKnight, his father.

Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, accomplished the feat on Dec. 14, 1911.

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