

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
March 30, 1925
Manager Robert Kent reports that water outlook for Talent Irrigation district "has improved considerably" during the past month and forecasts that Emigrant reservoir will be full by Saturday night.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Yesterday was a prelude of Spring in the valley. There was some warmth in the air, but not enough to cause any demand for shade.

20 YEARS AGO
March 30, 1915
Jacksonville junior class presents play under direction of William J. Nee, class advisor. Members of cast include Russell Ayres, Maxine Brown, Gladys Gorin, Dixie Churchill, Chester Flitcroft, Addie Madsen, Elliot Rhoten, and Byron Backes.

Motion pictures at local theaters include Charles Laughton, Mary Boland, Charlie Ruggles, Zasu Pitts and Roland Young in "Ruggles of Red Gap," and Rudy Vallee, Helen Morgan and Ned Sparks in "Sweet Music."

80 YEARS AGO
March 30, 1925
Girls scheduled to dance the sailor's hornpipe in Medford high school production of HMS Pinafore include Alice Roberts, Wilda Darnelle, Elma Dugger, Harriet Hill, Ruth Luy, Marion Newman, Rose Singler, Viola Templeton, and Mildred Thoma.

County court orders paving of Hillcrest rd. from end of paving on East Main st. to Hillcrest orchard.

40 YEARS AGO
March 30, 1915
Medford high schools announce profit of \$143, largest amount in history, for basketball season.

From the Local and Personal column: Mose Barkdull, Leslie Osborn and a party of friends expect to leave Wednesday for Crescent City in "Doc Yak," recently rejuvenated by a coat of flaming red.

What's the Answer?

(Can You Get 4 of the 7?)
Copr. 1935, Editorial Research Report
1. Federal law bans liquor ads from newspapers and magazines in interstate commerce; right or wrong?
2. If a worker under social security had been steadily making \$350 a month, his widow (if over 65) gets an annuity of less than \$80 a month?
3. More than half of all U. S. public school buildings are classed as physically satisfactory?
4. The 1936 Republican national convention will be in Atlantic City, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia or San Francisco?
5. Almost all, about half, or almost no stocks on the N. Y. Stock Exchange sell on any one day at their so-called "book value"?
6. Glaucoma is a common serious disease of the ears, kidneys, stomach, glands or eyes?
7. Gen. Kosciuszko, who helped the U. S. win the Revolutionary War, was a Czech, Finn, Pole, Russian, Slovak or Yugoslav?
The Answers: 1. Wrong; 2. Slightly more than \$80; 3. Many less than half; 4. San Francisco; 5. Almost none; 6. Eyes; 7. Pole.

All Set for Polio Word

Has science, at last found a way to free the nation's children from the threat of polio and the parents from the constant worry which the dread disease has caused? The medical men, health officials and organization members who have conducted the mass testing of the Salk vaccine appear to have little doubt that the treatment will prove successful—but they are not yet absolutely sure. They will not be sure until receipt of the final report on health records of the 1,800,000 children throughout the country who participated in the Salk trials.
The mass testing, probably the largest scientific experiment in history, was undertaken last spring. An evaluation group has since been studying the results of that program and the findings are to be made known April 12.

In the meantime tens of thousands of health officials, physicians, school authorities and lay volunteers all over the nation are planning and preparing for a polio vaccination program that may start next month. The word "may" is the crux of the situation for the actual vaccination cannot get under way until that final report and decision on the test is received.

The elaborate preparations have been pushed because polio has a habit of striking most often in the spring and summer and if the vaccine is to be used this year most effectively, the work of immunization should get under way immediately when the word is given.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has taken a calculated risk by contracting for the purchase of a supply of the vaccine to keep production going during the waiting period thus insuring that the vaccine will be on hand when needed.

Initial vaccination will be for first and second graders at Oregon school clinics. They have been selected because of the high polio incidence in their age group and their accessibility through the schools.

IT HAS been unfortunate that the word of the current planning has given some persons the impression that those in charge actually know the vaccine is effective. There may be little or no doubt now, but no one knows the answer yet, not even workers at the Polio Evaluation Center in Ann Arbor, Mich.

But a wise course has been followed and when the word comes—if it is favorable—health officials, physicians and school authorities in Jackson county as throughout the country are prepared to swing into action.—E.C.F.

Civil Defense

The arguments for preparedness against an attack on the home front are forcefully and convincingly pointed up by Miss Nancy Hamilton in her essay on civil defense which won first prize in the contest recently conducted by the auxiliary of Crater Lake chapter 1833, Veterans of Foreign Wars. Miss Hamilton, 18-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Moore Hamilton, is a senior at Medford High school.

THE essay, besides winning a bronze medal and \$25 for the writer, will be forwarded to the auxiliary's state headquarters there to be judged along with winners from other counties for the honor of competing in the national contest.

Here is Miss Hamilton's essay:
CIVIL DEFENSE
By Nancy Hamilton
The air raid siren wailed its warning too late. Hometown, U.S.A. was demolished, and the confused inhabitants were violently killed and injured—victims of their own ignorance.

This is a look into the future... an unprepared future which will spell destruction to the postman, the salesgirl, the schoolchild, the pedestrian on the street, and you.
It can be prevented—the group entitled Civilian Defense Corps is providing ways and means, and still the largest, yet smallest part of the move depends on Mr. and Mrs. America—the common man, with a watchful eye.

Civil Defense is a calm steady approach, which is conditioning the people of America against the mental and physical shock which would result from an attack on the homefront. Civil Defense is any effort to educate those who would fall prey to panic and uncontrollable fear. It is the school principal, having the students practice mock air raids. It is the Red Cross giving courses in First Aid. It is the newspaper editor, running series of articles on why Civil Defense is necessary now and not some other more convenient time. It is the corner grocery store, having a display of emergency foods every home should stock. It is the business man donating a pint of blood, and local youth groups caring for the children of those people giving blood. It is the distribution of pamphlets explaining what to do and how to do it, in case of an emergency. Civil Defense is America, hoping for the best and preparing for the worst.

Emergency action saves lives. There are simple steps which may draw the line between life and death. Even without a First-Aid course one should remember that (1) keeping an injured person from bleeding to death, (2) helping people with bad burns, (3) helping to prevent the dangerous condition which doctors call "shock," (4) all doing the right thing about broken bones, (5) preventing suffocation, and (6) handling injured people properly, are "musts" in time of calamity. However, this emergency action must be done correctly. To decide if emergency action is necessary looms high in successful First-Aid.

A quick way to endanger the life or increase the suffering of a wounded person is to rush into action without knowing what to do or how to do it. Clumsy attempts to help the victim may only make matters worse.

Our armed forces are fighting for the folks at home... the safety of their family, friends, and loved-ones. Without support from us at home there is nothing for the man abroad to hold as a goal. We are their hope and inspiration. We must be strong and do our part to defend. Not only our support moral, but also industrial; for we at home manufacture the guns, and tanks, planes and heavy artillery used to defend our country.

Civil Defense takes only a small amount of time. It branches into many varied fields, and the effectiveness of each branch may be a life saved or lost. In summary, Civil Defense is survival... survival of the fittest. May we in America fit the qualifications. —E.C.F.

Matter of Fact

SQUARE-BASHIN' AND TYPEWRITER
Washington—(U.P.)—The Administration is now at long last asking itself seriously whether it is really such a brilliant idea to reduce American ground strength by 30 per cent, to a million men. But there is also another question which ought to be asked—why do we get less than 20 divisions out of a million men, when the Russians get more than 45?



Stewart Alsop

During the last war, this reporter developed a theory which has a bearing on this question, and which may be worth repeating, for what it is worth. The theory is that the greatest problem for any army, aside from fighting, is what to do with trained troops when they are not fighting, which is most of the time. The whole character of an army is determined by the way this problem is solved.

TAKE the British army, in which this reporter served during the course of an unheroic but peculiar military career. Anyone who knows the British army will recall the following familiar exchange:
Captain: "I say, Sergeant Major, what on earth will we do with the troops today?"

Sergeant Major: "How about a spot of square-bashin', sir?"
Captain: "I say, splendid idea. Lay it on, Sergeant Major."

Square-bashin', or drill, is the British army's way of solving the problem. British drill has no relation at all to war. It is an end in itself, a kind of military ballet, beautiful to watch when well done, infinitely time-consuming.

When an American soldier receives the order, "about turn" he turns around in the way the human body was designed to turn. Not so the British soldier. He must execute six separate and difficult movements of his feet, plus added movements of his arms, and he must be able to do so at various speeds, with varying degrees of stomping.

MOREOVER, just to be sure that the absolute maximum of time is wasted on drill, the British have devised orders finisshly calculated to entrap the unwary (this reporter was caught every time). For example: "Platoon will ADVANCE in columns of three. To the REAR, march." Or: "Company will move to the RIGHT in columns of three. LEFT turn."

With the help of this sort of booby trap, an experienced British drill master can take up an entire afternoon simply displaying his vocabulary. And thus the problem of what to do with the troops is solved. The solution has no more military value than the ballet, but it does no positive harm.

For reasons hidden in the mists of time and the mysteries of national temperament, the American army has found an entirely different solution to the same problem. The American army's solution is the typewriter.

WHEN this reporter, at the front in Italy, was given a chance to transfer to the American army, his British colonel gave him the customary "chit-ty"—a handwritten note, torn out the colonel's notebook, authorizing the bearer to "go to Algiers to join the American army." When the American army asked for "orders," the chit-ty was produced. It was regarded as a sort of horrible joke throughout the American army, and this reporter was "out of channels" from the very start.

In the American army an order is not an order until it has been typed in innumerable faultless copies, validated at headquarters, perhaps even in Washington, signed, stamped, processed, and Heaven knows what else. Any American soldier—as the hearings in the case of the celebrated Major Peress served to recall—proceeds through the army in a vast suffocating sea of documents.

THIS is unquestionably a brilliant solution to the problem of keeping soldiers busy. In our army the number of man hours daily devoted to composing orders or other documents, and typing or mimeographing or printing them, and signing and stamping and distributing and processing and filing them, and even reading them, is absolutely astronomical.

There are those who swear that in the last war the system would have stopped the American Army dead in its tracks, before a shot was fired, if the brilliant device of VOCC—"Verbal Orders of the Commanding Officer"—had not been invented in the nick of time.

It is hard to see how any sensible man can disagree with Gen. Matthew Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff, when he argues that this is no time to be cutting American ground strength. Even so, maybe Gen. Ridgway ought to try a revolutionary experi-

ment—an absolute ban on typewriters, at least below the division level. After all, wars have been fought and won with absolutely no typewriters at all—and by American armies. (Copyright, 1935, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

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.

Answers William Krauss

To the Editor: In his letter published in Sunday's Mail Tribune, William Krauss alleges that religion and idealism have never prevented wars. Well, except for brief periods in human history, neither have law and armed force which he offers as solutions to the problem.

No matter how inspired and perfect it may be, the mere existence of a body of law together with the necessary machinery for enforcing it—be it the courts, the military, or what you will, accomplishes little toward the desired end unless men can somehow be motivated to obey it of their own volition. The teachings of Christ, when followed, supply that motivation. You cannot force men to be good or just or merciful. You can only, as St. Paul phrased it, show them a more excellent way, and undertake by precept and example to persuade them to follow it.

Ancient Rome developed a body of law which in some respects has yet to be surpassed, and she possessed the armed might to enforce it, so that peace of a sort did prevail for a time; but neither her law nor her armies sufficed to preserve her civilization from total disintegration—nor will any such combination in our day avail to preserve our own.

I recognize the dangers inherent in attempting to discuss a volume one has not read, but I nevertheless take exception to Mr. Krauss' quotation from "The Anatomy of Peace" by Emery Rede, that Christianity is completely bankrupt as a civilizing force and as an instrument to transform man from an animal to a rational social being. As someone else has so aptly stated, "Christianity has not been tried and found wanting. It has merely been found difficult and not tried."

It would be quite as logical for a man to say that the Pasteur treatment for rabies has been proved a complete failure, when all that he did after being infected with the disease was to purchase a bottle of the serum and place it on the shelf in his medicine chest. Just as the Pasteur serum must be freed in the human body before it can successfully combat the disease-producing organisms, so the ethics of Jesus must be liberated in the social order through the lives of completely dedicated individuals in order to overcome the death-bearing maladies which threaten its existence. Grace N. Pearson Rt. 2, Box 50 Jacksonville, Ore.

Always Remember the Good

To the Editor: On first thought it would seem that you discovered a future problem when the writer attempts to put into book form what future generations will call "history." On further consideration, however, it now seems that we needn't be too concerned, for today's events which are tomorrow's class-room history will be recorded, finally, without any great difficulty.

That the educational books now in use present history as it actually happened is doubtful, for who can say, after thorough studies, what caused certain heroes or rather traitors to other previously upheld causes, later deserted for the greater glory in following steps which would lead them to richer reward?

Truth to humanity is, and always has been, no more than that which it is able to comprehend at any given time and related to any particular subject, and this well bound and prejudiced by what the majority believes. There are a few who question present records labeled as "history," but even these find little time to concern themselves in the matter for the ever-present present which is of no small concern.

Historians then, (who are the free-lance writers today—very likely the thick-lens-glasses fellow going to college on funds earned by writing true-stories this year), will simply gather the facts which the public has remembered as desirable memories and he will write them into an interesting and picturesque "novel" and we will accept them for those—we will comprehend readily.

And this is common with any and all other events in the life of man: that God graces him with ability to forget the evil rapidly, and always, always remember the good. Virginia Card, 617 1/2 N. Bartlett St., Medford, Ore.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
Leaving Las Vegas. Rolling out along the glittering Strip toward mighty Hoover Dam. Hoover Dam, which impounds the waters of the Colorado in a deep canyon, saving them up in the season of excess precipitation for use in the deficiency season, and then makes power out of them as they go down the penstocks and through the turbines to the canyon below.
One can't help thinking of the flat, rich acres that surround Las Vegas and need only the miracle of water to make them fertile and productive. Las Vegas is fabulous as it is, but it would be more fabulous still if surrounded by prosperous farm homes.
In that event, it would be less UNREAL.

When Las Vegas was getting its start, no one was thinking about a PRODUCTIVE economy. The thinking then went no farther than cashing in on the construction payroll.
No attention was paid to getting for southern Nevada its share of the life-giving water of the Colorado and its share of the power generated by the great dam.

The glamorous honky-tonk that was being built there in the scorched brown desert was good enough for the men of that day. They weren't interested in a PRODUCTIVE economy. Their eyes were fixed on the quick buck.

LET me leave this thought: We of Southern Oregon and Far Northern California must be more farsighted. We must nail down for ourselves and for our children our FULL SHARE of the water of our rivers and the power that will be generated by harnessing them to work in every way that rivers can be made to work.

LEAVING the Colorado. Over the barren ridges into the Salt River Valley. Across the flat valley to Phoenix. It has been only a few decades since Phoenix was just another small town. Now it is a metropolitan city.

Two things happened to bring Phoenix from what it was to what it is:
1. Water, harnessed and put to work instead of being permitted to run idly to the sea.
2. The Vogue of the Desert.

WATER, stored in the canyons and then spread out on the land to grow crops—citrus fruits, vegetables, cotton and what have you—created a prosperous agricultural economy. The power derived from water stored behind dams made possible the PROCESSING of these crops. Phoenix took full advantage of it.

The oasis made from what had been bare cactus desert, plus the valley's warm, dry, sunny winter climate, brought in the tourists and the winter vacation people in shoals.

There are cynics who say that Phoenix is slowing in its stride. They base their pessimism on the present slump in agriculture.
I think they're short-sighted. Agriculture has its ups and its downs, but over the centuries rich and growing agricultural areas have gone on growing and growing and growing—unless something happened to the PEOPLE to make them less in-

Russia Talking As If Ready to Sign Treaty With Austria at Last

By CHARLES M. MCANN
United Press Correspondent
Russia is talking as if it is ready at last to sign a treaty for the restoration of Austria's sovereignty and independence.



Charles M. McAnn

There seems to be a feeling in Vienna and in some Western allied capitals that this time Russia means business.

If so, it must mean that the Kremlin is trying to strengthen its own position. It can hardly mean the Reds have suddenly become big-hearted.

Ever since the end of World War II 10 years ago, Russia has blocked every attempt by the Western Allies to give Austria back the freedom it lost when Nazi Germany seized it in 1938.

One reason is that Austria is a crossroads in the heart of Europe and it is valuable to Russia to keep occupation troops there. It is difficult to believe the Kremlin is now ready to remove those troops within a reasonable time.

At any rate, Chancellor Raab seems to believe he has a good chance to work out acceptable treaty terms. Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov reopened the treaty situation in his speech to the Russian parliament on Feb. 8. He said the Kremlin was ready to discuss an Austrian treaty provided the treaties to rearm Germany were not ratified.

Nevertheless, last Thursday Molotov invited Raab to go to Moscow. At the same time, Molotov in a formal note laid down two conditions— that Austria must not unite with Germany and must not join any anti-Russian military alliance.

These terms are acceptable to Raab. He believes Austria must maintain neutrality between West and East. He has been working to find a basis for agreement with Russia ever since he became chancellor in April, 1933. If he suc-

ceeds, it will be a triumph for him. Raab, 63, is a heavy-set, friendly man who is fond of good food and good cigars. As leader of the Austrian People's party he represents the conservative element in Austrian politics. Because, before World War II, he was a member of Prince Ernst von Starhemberg's private "Heinwehr" political army, he has been accused of Fascist leanings. But he has proved an excellent chancellor.

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