

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
Everybody in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune
Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

Clearing the Air

Most of us have had the unpleasant experience of getting a cinder lodged painfully in the eye. It's even common enough to have become a standard boy-meets-girl gambit.

But a minor cinder-in-the-eye incident pales when it is considered that in Medford, during an average month, 38,000 pounds of cinders, flyash and other airborne particles drop out of the sky over each square mile of the city.

Some months the total goes as high as 68,000 pounds.

IS IT any wonder, then, that we not only get cinders in our eyes, but that we also find our parked cars covered with sooty particles; that some of those with respiratory infections find difficulty breathing; that housewives bemoan the added washings needed on curtains and clothing?

IN THE morning, after a day or two of clear, rainless weather, it is possible to see a skim of haze between the city and the mountains to the west.

All of this is what is known as air pollution. It has not yet reached major proportions in the Rogue Valley, but it has become enough of a nuisance to be considered seriously — and before it grows to the proportions of the major municipal problem which it has in other areas.

THE figures about Medford's air pollution quoted above are from the first biennial report of the Oregon state air pollution authority, which was created as a part of the state board of health by the 1951 legislature.

The agency was established because, to quote the report:

"In view of the fact that the industrial population growth in Oregon may be expected to continue at even a more rapid rate it is essential that plans be made now for a cooperative program of air pollution control that will prove reasonable and acceptable to those responsible for unsatisfactory air conditions as well as to the citizens of the state."

THIS approach by way of cooperative and voluntary endeavor is a sound one, provided those who are responsible recognize and assume their responsibility. If this does not work, sterner measures will have to be taken.

Not only does air pollution work hardship against the individual citizen, it is also damaging to the state's No. 3 industry, tourists. The Roseburg News-Review recently pointed out:

It is seldom, for instance, that the Three Sisters can be seen from the Eugene and Corvallis areas. A friend from a distant state . . . was sending his wife picture postcards of Mt. Hood, a glorious peak he had not seen during his Portland stay. Air pollution is impairing one of Oregon's most important tourist attractions. Every few miles along our major highways vantage points offer scenes of great beauty, provided the atmosphere is clear. But all too often haze, bordering on smog, hides the view. The tourist passes by, unimpressed, with no desire to return to Oregon at some future date to make further exploration of scenic resources.

THE Oregon Journal also recently commented on the situation, saying it came as a surprise to find that only Cincinnati and Kansas City, of municipalities of comparable size, have worse air pollution problems than Portland.

"Certainly now is the time to do something about it, and apparently efforts are being made toward this end," the Journal said. "Oregon waited too long to clean up its rivers and thus found the job doubly difficult. We should proceed vigorously to clean up our air pollution problem, which apparently is much worse than most of us thought. We simply can't afford to have any such problem as that which Los Angeles faces."

As for Los Angeles, the Stanford Research Institute recently found that the smog could lift somewhat — and that motorists would save money — through research being done there.

Automotive exhausts are tagged as one of the major sources of Los Angeles' unhappy smog conditions, coupled with industrial and private sources. Improved carburetors and afterburners would not only save on gasoline costs (up to \$1,000,000,000 annually throughout the nation) but would do much to clean up the pollution of the air.

IN southern Oregon, our problem is created more from the wastes sent into the air by lumber mills or remanufacturing companies.

Under the encouragement of the air pollution authority, the Associated Forest Industries of Oregon has appointed an industry air pollution committee, which has met several times and is in the process of assembling data regarding successful measures taken in other areas to reduce cinder and flyash problems at individual plants.

They are also contacting the manufacturers of waste burners to obtain their recommendations for effective control equipment. The staff of the state authority has met with the committee to discuss the problem and to furnish information and data with particular reference to the lumber industry.

THE authority is feeling its way along, as it should, for it is the first statewide organization of its kind in the nation. But while its chief emphasis is on investigation, research, education and planning, designed to encourage an awareness of the problem and a local approach, the law under which it operates also has teeth, if they are ever needed.

As further studies are conducted, and as the whole field becomes better known, it can be hoped the authority, and the local governments which in the long run will have to accept the chief responsibility for clearing the air, literally, will be able to come up with practical and universally acceptable solutions.—E.A.



TOP-LEVEL STUFF—President Eisenhower gestures as he talks to Russian Premier Nikolai Bulganin, left, as they pose for photographers outside the Palace of Nations in Geneva during second day of "meeting at the summit."

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The Columbia river gorge, from Portland to The Dalles, is a fabulous scenic area. It is also one of the world's great transportation routes. Here—where the mighty River of the West broke through the mountain barrier that separates the Pacific coastal plain from the wide hinterlands—one can see, often in one sweeping glance, ALL the forms of transportation that man has used from the beginnings of time to get himself from here to there.

First there is the river itself—man's first important highway. It was by the Great River that the Indians came down from the interior to Astoria, at the Columbia's mouth. Boats still ply its waters. You can see them chugging up and whooshing down. On both sides there are paved highways, the modern descendants of man's first trails—which, wherever possible, followed the rivers to avoid too much climbing up and down the ridges. On both sides of the Columbia there are railroads—which came into the transportation picture when man learned to make a steam engine that would move on wheels.

AND—Up in the air—the PLANES, man's latest instrument of transport, buzz back and forth like giant dragonflies, taking advantage of the gap in the mountains.

IT'S NO wonder that Portland is a city. The wonder is that it isn't the Pacific coast's greatest city. I think it may be when the basin of the Columbia river—which, for all practical purposes, is the Pacific Northwest—comes finally into its own.

HERE'S a picture of water transport they're already seeing up there. The Columbia is navigable now to Bonneville dam. Bonneville dam slacks the water to The Dalles dam. The Dalles dam will slack it to the proposed John Day dam, which will slack it to McNary dam.

And so on. Eventually, if all the plans go through, there will be navigable water all the way to Lewiston, on the Snake.

Bridges Hearing Expected To End Late Tomorrow

San Francisco (UP) — The fourth denaturalization trial of longshore leader Harry Bridges, expected to pack all the explosive power of the first three, moved into its final stages today without causing so much as a sputter.

Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein said the defense would rest its case today after calling two more character witnesses, and attorneys for both sides agreed to present final arguments tomorrow.

The 13-day-old civil suit, in which the government seeks to divest Bridges of his citizenship and deport him to his native Australia, is expected to be taken under submission by Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman late tomorrow. It is being heard without a jury.

The government charges that the president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union obtained his citizenship through fraud by falsely denying that he had been affiliated with the Communist party.

Witness Hedges Yesterday Carlton Melin, an admitted ex-Communist countered government testimony that Bridges attempted to recruit members into the Communist party, but hedged when asked about his own party membership.

Melin, a San Francisco longshoreman, testified he was present at a meeting in the home of Jack Shaw in Seattle, Wash., at the time prosecution witness John Schomaker said Bridges attempted to recruit members for the party.

Melin said Bridges was present at the meeting, but talked only of union matters.

Most wood used for pulpwood is peeled in the woods by loggers or at mills using special equipment.

Although one-half of Mexico lies within the tropic zone, only its coastal regions and the peninsula of Yucatan have a tropical climate.

Dead line Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday; 10 a.m. Monday for Monday; other days 5:30 previous day.

IS THAT SO?
By Eugene Burns
About time, isn't it that we're having a Fact vs. Fallacy in our favorite fish, the trout? Fancy Ounce for ounce, the trout is the world's scrappiest game fish. Hooked, he rushes upstream with "express-train speed"; downstream, he is faster than a "greased stroke of lightning."

Fact: a trout, as fish go, is not a track speedster. The top burst of speed of a 14-inch Rainbow trout is just under eight miles an hour. He can just hold his own in water traveling 11.4 feet per second (7.77 miles per hour). In comparison a western sucker, bane of anglers, has been clocked at 10.6 feet per second (7.22 mph).

Going downstream, the speed of the current must be added—say, with swift water about four miles an hour. So, to the eight miles an hour, add four.

Larger trout go somewhat faster—but they are seldom caught. In comparison to the trout, the grown salmon goes considerably faster. From 18-22 miles an hour; tarpon will slice the water at 35; a tuna at 44; and the swordfish has been clocked at 60. It is claimed that a sailfish will go 68.

The trout's powers of acceleration are another matter. From a firm of a nine-inch trout in a tank, it was estimated that although its maximum speed was only five miles an hour, nonetheless it could attain this speed within 1/20th of a second. This is equal to an acceleration of 100 miles an hour in one second.

Fancy: Sometimes a trout will leap clear of the water and take the dry fly on his way down.

Fact: When a trout takes a dry fly on the way down—making a rainbow arched dive on the fly—brother, that's mostly artistic license.

As the artist shows it, this happens all the time—and with deadly accuracy, the bouncing action of the current or the disturbance of his own rise out of the water notwithstanding!

But trout just naturally don't like to get their food the hard way. This doesn't mean that a trout won't come clear out of the water for a fly—particularly a rainbow trout. A more likely explanation however is that the trout comes at the fly with such a vicious rush that his own momentum carries him well beyond the surface of the water and he carries the fly with him on his upward surge. Or should he have missed, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that in coming down he may be snagged in the mouth. But rarely.

(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 true-life nature adventure, or the best nature observation, or the best question on nature and wildlife a complete 30-volume set of this world-famous reference work in a handsome

India's Nehru Says Russia May Abandon Notorious Cominform

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Foreign Analyst Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, the "neutralist" leader of India, has made the surprising prediction that Soviet Russia may abandon its notorious "Cominform."

Another of the issues which President Eisenhower suggested for discussion in the freeing of the Soviet satellite countries. He even received some mild support from Nehru on this question.

Admitting that the satellite problem did exist, Nehru said that each country should be treated separately, in a peaceful manner and in accordance with the wishes of the peoples concerned. He added that the questions could be considered better when other cold war tensions had faded.

Nehru undoubtedly was right about that. The President made it plain that all he wanted to do was to discuss this issue among others, not to negotiate on it. But it is evident that the United States government is not going to let the Kremlin forget the satellites.

Further, the United States regards as satellites Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia as well as the other Communist-ruled countries of Eastern Europe.

Russia occupied these little Baltic republics in 1940, by agreement with Nazi Germany, and incorporated them into the Soviet Union. But the United States never recognized the Russian grab. It still recognizes diplomatic and consular representatives of the three countries in the United States.

President Eisenhower, in a statement made in June, 1954, to a rally of Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians in New York, said that the United States is "resolved to continue to do all that we can to establish in the world conditions under which these countries will regain their freedom."

While a few birds have become extinct and many have dwindled in numbers since the discovery of America, still others have greatly increased.

Exclusive of the Great Lakes, the water area of the United States was estimated to be 45,259 square miles.

Sealcraft binding. Each week new submissions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your letter to: IS THAT SO! c/o Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

World Tension President Eisenhower, in his opening statement at the Geneva conference, named Communist subversion as one of the chief causes of world tension which ought to be discussed.

The Cominform, which the Kremlin formed in October, 1947, is one of its chief instruments.

Each week new submissions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your letter to: IS THAT SO! c/o Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

Each week new submissions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your letter to: IS THAT SO! c/o Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

Each week new submissions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your letter to: IS THAT SO! c/o Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

Each week new submissions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your letter to: IS THAT SO! c/o Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

Each week new submissions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your letter to: IS THAT SO! c/o Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

Each week new submissions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your letter to: IS THAT SO! c/o Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

Each week new submissions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your letter to: IS THAT SO! c/o Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

Each week new submissions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your letter to: IS THAT SO! c/o Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

NEW WHIRLPOOL Automatic WASHER Now \$229.95
50 Gal. Glass Lined Water Heater SPECIAL PRICE \$119.95
MARINE-MARVAIR 220 W. Main - Phone 3-4922

360 LITTLE CIRCLES! COUNT 'EM!
They all look alike, don't they? Yet there's a world of difference the way we figure at Mercy Flights. These 360 circles represent 360 patients we've flown to either save their lives or spare them pain, and 120 of the circles represent pre-paid subscribers who were flown free of charge. The others had to pay, if they were able. Actually, we wish that all of the patients had been subscribers and flown free of charge. That would mean that everyone in Jackson County was a subscriber, plus a few more out of the county. Both the patients and ourselves would be better off financially.
Right now, whether you're a subscriber or not, you enjoy the comfort of knowing that a Mercy Flights crew and at least one of our two planes is standing by day or night to rush you or someone in your family to specialized medical centers in the larger cities. As a subscriber, you pay only \$4.00 a year for your entire family, and forget about the high costs of operating airplanes. Otherwise, a 50c per mile charge is made for non-subscribers. Which do you think would be easier to pay?
Mercy Flights is a non-profit, public service organization which is vital and necessary for the safety and health of everyone in the community. It can exist only with your support as a subscriber. It's so simple to join, so do it NOW. Send your name, address, number in family, and \$4.00 to
MERCY FLIGHTS, INC. P.O. Box 522 Medford, Oregon
Your subscriber card will be sent to you by mail in approximately 10 days.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
1955 NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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 20, 1945
More than 150 attended Jackson County Red Cross chapter annual luncheon when new directors are named.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: A number of farmers report their tractors are worn out, and they are thinking of getting a new one, or using something that has colts.

20 YEARS AGO July 20, 1935
Jackson county court authorizes use of old lumber in Cameron bridge in Big Applegate to be used for new bridge on Taylor ranch.

Recent thunderstorms start 21 forest fires; all under control before extensive damage caused.

30 YEARS AGO July 20, 1925
Medford and Jackson county women warned that fishing licenses are necessary if over 14 years old.

Josephine county chapter of American Sunday School union, during Murphy meeting, protests evolution taught in Oregon schools.

40 YEARS AGO July 20, 1915
Jackson County Water Users' league opens downtown office in campaign to obtain irrigation for Rogue Valley.

From Local and Personal column: An emissary of the English government has quartered at the Helms' barns in this city 25 mules, born and raised in the Rogue river valley, that will be shipped to the western front of the European battle line this week. They will never bray again on the home range, and the prospects are bright that most of them have but a short time to bray anywhere. The mules will be shipped to Kansas City, thence to New Orleans, and thence across the Atlantic and into the "Great Slaughter."

What's the Answer?
Can You Get 4 of the 7?
1. Almost all states impose state personal incomes taxes; right or wrong?
2. The Battle of the Little Big Horn is better known as what?
3. President Eisenhower says he wants foreign bicycles to pay higher tariff duties or the same as now, or he'll decide later?
4. Most states in U.N. have ratified the anti-genocide treaty. The U.S. is or isn't one of them?
5. "Queen Anne's legs" are found in burlesque houses, furniture, bridge matches between women, or women's relay races?
6. Clare Boothe Luce is or isn't the U.S. ambassador to the Vatican as well as to Italy?
7. "Chukker" is a term in basketball, lacrosse, horse racing, polo, cricket or soccer?
The Answers: 1. Wrong; about one-third don't. 2. Custer Massacre. 3. He'll decide later. 4. Isn't. 5. Furniture. 6. Isn't. 7. Polo.
The original forest area of the United States was estimated to be 820,000,000 acres, one-half the land area.