

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

April 4, 1948
(It was Thursday)
County court names Bert Thierolf, Medford; W. W. Robinson, Ashland, and Arnold Bohnert, Central Point, to county budget committee.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Winter lingering in the lap of Spring has retarded valley crops and pears. Furthermore, many citizens are two weeks late with their spring fever, for the same reason.

20 YEARS AGO

April 4, 1928
(It was Saturday)
Jackson County Young Democrats schedules dance, cocktail parties among other party activities.

Dr. Ernest De Alton Partridge, national director of research, Boy Scouts of America, schedules Medford visit.

30 YEARS AGO

(It was Sunday)
A. C. Strange, former Astoria school superintendent, accepts job as instructor at Ashland normal school.

John R. McQuigg, national commander of American Legion, visits Medford post.

40 YEARS AGO

April 4, 1918
(It was Tuesday)
Mrs. C. L. Scheffelin elected president of Greater Medford club; Mrs. Jap Andrews first vice president, and Miss Elizabeth Putnam, second vice president.

From Local and Personal column: An official map of Jackson county, dated 1910, is on display at the Commercial club, giving substantial data concerning the various mineral regions of the county. It gives the estimated coal region as being 600 square miles in extent; gold, 231 square miles; gold and copper, 128 square miles; granite 45, and lime 10.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7?

Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

1. Wisconsin voted in 1952 for Stevenson for President by a small margin, or Eisenhower by a small margin, or Ike by a big margin?
 2. A Caesarian operation is done in the case of eye cataracts, kidney stones, strangulated hernia, breast cancer or childbirth?
 3. Sears Roebuck does most of its total business in its retail stores or by mail order, or is it about 50-50?
 4. France recently tightened or loosened the terms of its protectorate over Tunisia, or abandoned it altogether?
 5. A vaccine has or hasn't been discovered against death from whooping cough?
 6. More than half of all U.S. Presidents have been Masons; right or wrong?
 7. Artifacts are works of art, blood vessels, statistical data, primitive relics, magicians' tricks or synthetic jewels?
- The Answers: 1. For Eisenhower by a big margin. 2. Childbirth. 3. Most in retail stores. 4. Abandoned it altogether. 5. Has been. 6. Wrong (but almost half). 7. Primitive relics.
- Robert Fulton's steamboat made its first voyage Aug. 11, 1807, on the Hudson River.

How You Do It

The toll of life taken in airplane accidents over the week end was a terrible thing to contemplate. Yet, somehow, the average American has become hardened to disastrous loss of life. One says, "Tsk, tsk," and turns to the sports page.

The same thing of course applies to the tremendous toll of life in automobile accidents.

Oddly, however, natural disasters—floods, tornadoes, earthquakes—provoke a slightly differing reaction, and at such times the contributions to the Red Cross and other agencies take a strong upsurge.

WHY IS IT that we take so lightly man's basic disregard for the taking of life through man's handiwork? Is it the old story of familiarity breeding contempt? Or is it that we're so busy we just can't be bothered to worry about it too much?

Or—and we rather incline toward this view—is it because we feel we can do so little about it?

What can we, as individuals, do to reduce the toll of automobile or airplane fatalities? Nothing much, really, except to be more careful ourselves, and to keep working for better roads, better mechanisms, better safety procedures.

BUT we can talk about human accident causes in terms of "somebody flubbed," or "he should have had his head examined."

And, usually, it's true. A tremendous majority of all so-called accidents are the result of somebody flubbing. The formal description in aeronautical circles is "pilot error," and the same thing applies in most auto accidents.

One point we can make out of all this is that no matter what one does—driving, flying a plane, swimming, kite flying or mowing the lawn—only the individual can guarantee his own personal safety. We suspect that more people died in automobile accidents in the U. S. last week end than in private plane crashes—but this has little meaning other than the fact that there are more motorists than private pilots.

Safety does not depend so much on what you do. It depends on how you do it.—E. A.

Ite, Er or Ian?

If there is any rhyme or reason governing the practice of changing the name of a town into a description of the residents therein—such as Medford and Medfordite—we've so far been unable to discover same.

Should a man who lives in Ashland be an "ite" or an "er"? An Oregon resident is known as an Oregonian. Does a resident of Houston, Tex., respond to the appellation Houstonian? Why not Houstonite? Or Houstoner?

TIME MAGAZINE calls a resident of Michigan a Michigander—whether rightly or wrongly we don't know. A Los Angeles resident is a Los Angeleno, and the unhappy residents of Cyprus are Cypriots.

In consulting reference books and usually knowledgeable people in our search for a logical answer, the best we've come up with is the explanation that "it depends on the sound."

Well, that's all right. We suspect it also depends on what the individual wishes to use. Personally, we've always wanted to call an inhabitant of Timbucktoo a Timbucktooter.—E. A.

SPring

The other day we wondered out loud what our telephone prefixes would be when the PT&T got around to putting in their seven-digit dial system.

The company tells us its Spring, wonderful Spring. On a day like Tuesday, with leaves budding, blossoms opening up, and the faintest trace of smudge-smoke in the morning air, we find the appellation particularly appropriate, both to the season and to the valley.

AS BEFORE reported, the Eugene Register-Guard is unhappy with Eugene's Diamonds, and is covetous of Salem's EMpire, which it wants for its own Emerald Empire.

The Guard became doubly unhappy when it heard of the prefix PT&T had picked for Bend, just over the mountains. It is EVergreen.

Such is the fate, we should remind the Guard, of EMpire builders. Let's relax and enjoy the SPing. —E. A.

Quotes From the News

By UNITED PRESS

Miami—Sen. Estes Kefauver on the results of the Wisconsin primary:
"This is much, much better than I had expected. Because I carried a number of farm precincts, I think it indicates a great unrest among farmers . . . since the administration is offering no relief to farmers I feel that we will carry the entire farm belt."

New York—Former President Truman on the significance of his breakfast meeting with "inactive candidate" Gov. Averell Harriman:
"This is just a social visit. I was invited and I never turn down a free meal."

Holland, Mich.—Farmer Jerry Genzink on the devastating tornadoes which shattered western Michigan:
"We got in our car and drove away as fast as we could. Then we saw it pass over our heads and turned back. Our house had vanished."

Chandler, Ariz.—Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay on the public versus private power dispute:
"The United States needs all the power that can be produced by any and all means, both public and private. There definitely is room for both public and private power."

Washington—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on Russia's current anti-Stalin crusade:
"A dictatorship is a dictatorship whether it be that of one man or several."

Spain's Franco Making Big Bid For Role in African Affairs

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent

Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain is bidding for a big role in North African affairs.

Francisco's negotiations with Sultan Mohammed Ben Youssef of Morocco, starting today in Madrid, open a new phase in the entire North African situation.

These negotiations, specifically, will cover only the 18,009 square miles of Spanish Morocco.

But Franco intends to make the first move in an attempt to build up Spanish influence and prestige in North Africa generally.

Francisco is pridefully mindful that Spain's ties with Arab North Africa extend back 450 years. France took over the dominant role in North Africa later.

The surge of nationalism compelled France to grant independence to French Morocco and Tunisia and to offer it to Algeria.

France thus forced Franco's hand in Spanish Morocco. He is now compelled in turn to offer

independence to that protectorate.

But Franco hopes that any concessions he makes will prove, in the long run, to be a gain and not a loss.

Francisco's attitude on Spanish Moroccan independence has changed radically in the last few months. Only last Dec. 15 Franco said forcefully that the time had not come to grant Morocco freedom.

But France concluded an independence agreement with Sultan Mohammed on March 2 as regards French Morocco. Mohammed started demanding at once that Spanish Morocco be given independence also, with the two zones united.

Francisco, according to dispatches from Madrid, is ready to do business with Mohammed.

But he wants to keep close ties with Spanish Morocco and also to make Spain a potent influence in the affairs of North Africa generally.

Especially he sees Spain as an effective foe of the spread of Communism along the entire southern coast of the Mediterranean.

Francisco may properly be called

a real expert on North Africa. His career, up to the time he took the leadership of the Nationalists in the Spanish Civil War in 1936, was centered largely in Morocco.

Gained Reputation
He went to Spanish Morocco first, as a 21-year-old second lieutenant, in 1912 to command a company of Moorish troops. He quickly established a reputation for bravery in fighting rebels. He became Sardin's youngest brigadier general in 1926, when he was 33.

Also, at a time when under the monarchy the Spanish Army in Morocco was ridden by graft and inefficiency, Franco won a name for complete honesty and for hard-headed efficiency.

It was from Morocco that Franco set out to lead the revolution of 1936 in Spain. The public had "exiled" him to a minor command in the Canary Islands off West Africa. Franco flew to Morocco. He made a landing on the Spanish south coast with Moorish troops, was given the supreme Nationalist command, and led the rebel forces to victory.

Dr. Leo Spira has M.D. degrees from the Universities of Vienna and Prague. He is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, England. For his experimental work on the effect of fluorine on animals he has the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy in Medicine in London. He is a member of the Medical society of the State of New York and also of the County of New York. His clinical observations of the effects of fluorine on man cover a period of 25 years, mostly on soldiers in the British Army. His experimental work on animals was performed over a period of four years at Middlesex Hospital in London. Every step of his experiments was supervised by his chief and colleagues. These supervised and observed his progress in this work. His articles on this subject have been published in outstandingly important Medical journals in this country as well as in Great Britain and the continent. In addition he has slides covering every phase of his experimental work. Compare this record with that of Dr. John W. Knutson, chief, division of dental public health, U.S.P.H.S., who stated to Mr. W. R. Cox, author of "Hello Test Animals, Chinchillas or you and your grandchildren" in April, 1952, that: (1) He had never worked with fluorides; (2) He did not know of anyone who had; and (3) he considered adding fluorine to public water supplies safe and desirable.

Miss Anna Streed, 36 North Peach st., Medford, Ore.

Let's Change Subject

To the Editor: Don't you think this fluoride business has gone far enough? The Water Department's slogan is "A mountain spring in every home." Let's keep it that way.

I believe most people brush their teeth too much. I am 54 years old and brush my teeth once a week whether they need it or not.

Let's quit talking about changing our pure mountain water and publish something to benefit the community.

As a suggested subject, we need industry, and in order to get industry we need cheaper transportation, and again, in order to get cheaper transportation, we need a highway to the ocean. There could be a good harbor constructed at Brookings, Ore., with a good highway down the Checto River to said harbor without going through our neighboring states, bug stations.

Francis "Shorty" Hibbard, 1302 Saling ave., Medford, Ore.

Likes "Suggestions"

To the Editor: I did not want to bother you with any more of my letters about fluoridation, but the letter by W. E. Brooks

Los Angeles (U.P.)—A former Croatian minister of justice has been granted a petition for a writ of habeas corpus which blocks his extradition to Yugoslavia where he was charged with ordering the mass murders of some 200,000 persons.

Andrija Artukovic yesterday was granted the writ by U. S. Judge Pierson M. Hall. Yugoslavia had sought extradition of Artukovic for the past five years to face charges of ordering the mass slayings while he was minister of justice in 1941-42.

Treaty Invalid

Hall ruled shortly after Artukovic was arrested in 1951 that the extradition treaty between the United States and the former Serbian government was invalid. The Yugoslavian government appealed its case to the U.S. Supreme Court which reversed Hall's decision and ruled the treaty valid.

In the latest ruling, Hall granted the petition on grounds that Artukovic was accused of political crimes and the treaty didn't provide for such crimes.

Artukovic now faces deportation proceedings by the Immigration Service. He came here from Ireland in 1949 and probably will be sent back there unless he voluntarily deports himself to a country of his choosing.

Disabled war veterans are the only persons currently entitled to direct help from the federal government when they are physically or mentally incapacitated. Railroad workers benefit from a contributory system of disability payments under the Railroad Retirement Act, and workers in various industries are covered by group insurance against permanently disabling accidents or illness.

Secretary Folsom's opposition to a general system of disability benefits is based mainly on the fact that it would load the social security system with heavy additional costs and require burdensome increases in social security taxes. It has been estimated that, within 25 years, a million disabled persons would be entitled to benefits totaling \$900,000,000 a year. The necessary tax increases might make annual social security taxes larger for some people than their federal income taxes.

Forsees Pressures

Folsom feared also that, if disability benefits should be made available at age 50, it would not be long before pressure to grant them at any age would become irresistible. Although not viewing such benefits as undesirable in themselves, the Secretary contended that social security should be limited to old-age and survivors' insurance until experience has shown that other needs can be met without adverse effects.

Other opponents, notably the medical profession and the private insurance industry, cited additional reasons. Insurance spokesmen, drawing on their own troubles with disability insurance, warned of a probable flood of fraudulent claims. The doctors insisted that assurance of a steady income from the government would actually deter the recovery of disabled persons who otherwise might regain the capacity to lead useful and productive lives.

Social workers argued, on the contrary, that disability payments would give not only necessary financial aid but also a psychological boon that would promote rehabilitation.

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Disability Coverage At 50 Listed in Plan To Change Statutes

Washington—Persons covered by social security who have become totally and permanently disabled would not have to wait for retirement benefits until they are 65 years old if a bill now before Congress becomes law. The pending measure would make the disabled eligible to receive benefits at as early an age as 50 years.

The legislation also would bring additional groups under the basic social security system and would lower the retirement age for women to 62 years.

The bill carrying these amendments to the Social Security Act passed the House last summer by the overwhelming vote of 372 to 31. However, it faces an uphill battle in the Senate. Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Folsom has urged the Senate Finance Committee not to burden the social security system with new obligations. Administration opposition to the proposed disability benefits, and to a lower retirement age for women, may influence the committee to report a bill shorn of those features.

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 an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

About Experts

To the Editor: Dr. F. B. Exner was to be the speaker today at the joint Legislative Council of Oregon at the Multnomah hotel.

As the nation's leading authority on fluoridation of municipal water supplies, he was asked by an official of the City of New York to prepare a report. New York City has not fluoridated. He is a Fellow of the American College of Radiologists, is a member of the Washington State House of Delegates of the Medical Association, has six times been secretary of the American Society of Physicians and Surgeons; for 10 years he has been consultant for the department of health of the state of Washington; he is a member of the faculty of the Medical school of the University of Washington, and is president-elect of Kings County Medical society.

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