

Medford Mail Tribune

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

Published Daily except Saturday by
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North First St. Phone SP 2-6141

ROBERT W. RUIHL, Editor
HERB GREY, Advertising Manager
GEO. LATHAM, Business Manager
ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Circulation Manager

Managing Editor
EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor
HARRY CRIPMAN, Tele. Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER, Women's Editor
DALE FRICKSON, Circulation Manager

An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at
Medford, Oregon under Act of
March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—In Advance, Copy 10c
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.50
Sunday Only—1 year \$4.20
By Carrier—In Advance—Medford,
Astoria, Central Point, Eagle
Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill,
Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River,
Talent, and on motor routes
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$10.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$5.50
Carrier and Dealers—copy 10c
All Terms Cash in Advance

Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
Official Paper of Southern Oregon
United Press International
Full Leased Wire

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU
OF CIRCULATION

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

1959
NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS
ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

1959
NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

Science and Moral Illiteracy

The man gave his name and introduced himself as a scientist attached to a university research laboratory doing work for the Atomic Energy Commission. He said he was troubled by SR's position on the dangers of radioactive contamination from nuclear explosions.

"Modern civilization imposes many risks," he commented. "We must learn to accept these risks as part of the price we must pay for enjoying the benefits of a complex industrial society. Consider, for example, the problem of fumes and gases from power plants, trucks, buses, cars. No one knows how many people each year develop serious lung troubles from these causes. Even more to the point, consider the fact that 37,000 people are killed each year on the highways.

"NOW, no one has seriously suggested that we ought to give up our automobiles. We do our best to reduce fatalities, but we don't legislate against the use of cars. We've got to develop the same mature attitude about the hazards of radioactive fallout. We've got to learn to accept radiation as an additional risk that goes with modern civilization.

"Finally," he said, "the percentage of the world's people who might be hurt by radiation is only a tiny fraction—as low, perhaps, as one-thousandth of 1 per cent each year. Surely you can't believe that this is a significant figure alongside all the other problems of national security we have to take into account."

I HAD heard similar statements before. Even so, it was difficult not to be shocked by what appeared to me to be the moral illiteracy of a highly educated man. Everything he said was technically true. His figures about automobile accidents were absolutely correct.

But cold and disconnected arithmetic is not a sturdy enough base for a responsible public policy. Facts without logic can be a species of madness. Even more disturbing in the scientist's argument was the implication that the moment people learn to live with an evil involving the loss of thousands of lives they are justified in accepting even greater evils.

NO ONE can deny that we are foolishly allowing our industrial civilization to foul the air with exhaust from millions of engines. Nor can we deny that the desire to get swiftly and conveniently from one place to another has resulted at times in the conversion of some streets into human abattoirs.

But does this mean that responsibility in government or public policy is no longer important? Or that life now ceases to be infinitely precious? Or that we must desensitize ourselves to human pain and disease and become both casual and callous about violence? Are we to dispense with human indignation over the fact that the sky is being used as an open sewer for the disposal of poisonous wastes—wastes that will come back to earth and get into food and blood and bone?

AS FOR the argument that only a "tiny fraction" of the world's population is involved, it may be helpful to bear in mind that fractions do not have metabolism or abnormal growth but people do. One-thousandth of 1 per cent may seem infinitesimal in the frigid computations of a scientist but it translates into 25,000 human beings a year. It is possible that my visitor, if he himself had to press the button that would destroy 25,000 specific people each year, might resist the philosophic calm with which he now views the issue of nuclear explosions. But the moment the problem can be reduced for him to an abstraction or percentage it apparently becomes readily negotiable.

Even more fundamental, of course, is the fact that people who do not wish to subject themselves to the risk of highway accidents have the option of staying off the highways, or out of cars altogether. But there is no option where radioactive strontium is concerned, neither for us nor anyone else. And the heart of the matter is that we have not asked—nor have the Russians nor the English—the permission of other peoples to foul up their air, dust their lands with radio-active poisons, and jeopardize the lives of children in particular. There is no way to confine the precipitation to the lands of the nation that sets off the explosives.

THERE is strong reason to doubt that the scientist who visited our offices is representative of the views of the scientific community. In fact, most of the opposition to a policy of indifference on radiation has come from within science itself. Just the same, the doctrine of inevitability and fatalism expounded by our visitor is by no means a solitary one. It has been evidenced occasionally on policy making levels. To the extent that this attitude exists it may indicate the need to do some fundamental rethinking about the education of scientists.

No emphasis in American education is greater today than on turning out more scientists. But this will not necessarily produce educated men or good citizens. We can outstrip the Russians both in the number of physicists we produce and in their inventive power. But whether we will have a better design for living and for maintaining a creative freedom will depend on our reasoning power, on our ability to develop essential values, and on the standing we enjoy among our neighbors in the world community.

Respect for the fragility and importance of an individual life is still the first mark of the educated man.—Norman Cousins.

(Copyright, 1959, by Saturday Review. Reprinted by permission.)

Dennis the Menace



OKAY IF I GET MY BASEBALL OUTA YOUR CAN OF PAINT, MISTER?

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 a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Soil Conservation

To the Editor: Since this week is Conservation Week, it might be well to recount the information given by Mr. Cooper, commercial organic nurseryman of Canyonville, and Mr. John Telford, organic gardener of Grants Pass, to the Natural Food Associates on Hunger Signs in Crops. Pictures were shown of plants suffering from deficiencies of boron, manganese, copper, nickel, etc. Deficiencies of nitrogen and an over supply of nitrogen in the form of ammonium sulphate produce similar symptoms in plants.

Trace minerals are as necessary to plants as to humans—lacking, them, illness occurs. Continual cropping of top soil without replacing the consumed minerals and humus produces a soil on which no crops can be grown. Then weeds, such as thistles, take over. Their long roots penetrate into the sub soil which contains trace minerals. These are brought to the surface through the leaves and deposited on the top soil when they die. Soon other plants take over and in time a fertile soil emerges.

Man can help this process. If ground rock, untreated by acids to render it soluble, is applied to soil in which the supply of humus is maintained by the use of cover crops, manure, sea weed, or compost, depletion is prevented; the original fertility will not only be maintained but increased. Crops grown on such soil will be healthy and will nourish all animals including man who use them for food. Sickly plants produce illness in animals and man. Bang's disease in cows which produces undulant fever in man.

But when land is cropped year after year and only soluble or chemical fertilizers are applied, the supply of trace minerals and humus are both consumed. Such fertilizers, because of the strong acids they contain, destroy the earth worms and microscopic life of the soil, so essential to the growth of healthy crops. Such soil lacks the natural acids present in healthy soil, which make it possible for plants to utilize minerals in soil, so they become weak and sickly. Then insects take over. They are the Creator's means for destroying unhealthy plants. They do not attack healthy plants. It then becomes necessary

in order to have a crop at all, to use pesticides. The one practice demands the other. With each succeeding year more and more fertilizer must be used until ultimately a point of no return is reached.

Anna M. Streed
36 North Peach st.,
Medford.

Unseen Worlds

To the Editor: The age old saying, "we are born on a physical plane; without our consent, and pass out against our wishes," represents one of the unsolved mysteries of transmigration of the soul. Volumes of evidence assert that the individual souls being born vary in spiritual planes, namely, there are "young souls" that are given re-birth on the physical earth plane to learn a special lesson in character, while there are also "old souls" who are more experienced, to teach the neophytes emerging along the way.

One of the earliest Christian teachings seems to support the belief in reincarnation, as for instance in the Egyptian "Book Of The Dead," there is a verse which reads: "I am a child of the earth and starry heavens." These so called flying objects may be space men; who really can disregard it?

Bert Kissinger,
520 Boardman st.,
Medford.

Training in Kindness Needed

To the Editor: "Kindness to Animals Week" should go beyond an extra pat or tidbit to our pet for this one week. Kindness is one of the simple words of our language—yet, a word of such force that its application exerts an unlimited influence on life, itself. So, we have a law in Oregon making compulsory a short period each week devoted to humane education. But it is mostly ignored. In fact, few teachers even know there is such a law.

Humane education is the proper training of children that they shall be enabled to enjoy nature, respect its laws, and cultivate in heart and mind wholesome attitudes for the protection and kind treatment of all living creatures. What is done for the child to day shall reveal itself in his character tomorrow and all his tomorrows.

Why is it not reasonable to believe that humane teaching can do much to solve the juvenile crime problem? The conviction deepens that such

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

B. A. BOTKIN, in "A Treasury of American Anecdotes," tells of about a farmer in western Kansas who put a tin roof on his barn. Came a tornado that blew it right off again, and when the farmer recovered it, it was twisted and mangled beyond repair.

A friend told him a big motor car manufacturer in Detroit was in the market for scrap tin, so the farmer crated up what was left of his roof in a big wooden box, with a note reading, "Please remit."

Just when he despaired of ever hearing from the motor car company, he received this note: "We can't imagine what hit your car, but we'll have it fixed for you by the fifteenth of next month."

Roadside sign in Texas: "Drive Carefully. The Life You Save May Be Next Year's Sirloin Steak."

Cheer up, counsels L. S. McCandless. You still can use a dime for a screwdriver.

© 1959, by Bennett Cerf. Distributed by King Features Syndicate.

Foreign Assignment Sheet: U.N. Chief In Wings of Conference; Paraguay, China

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign Editor

From the foreign editor's assignment sheet:

Stage Manager

Standing in the wings when the East-West foreign ministers conference opens in Geneva next Monday will be a man who ultimately may hold the key to the cold war puzzle—Dag Hammarskjold. The United Nations chief has conferred in recent weeks with both Khrushchev and Herter. He has said he has found a genuine will to negotiate. So far the West has no "fallback" plan to turn to if the Russians reject their package on Berlin, Germany and European security. It's anybody's guess what the Russians are up to. Hammarskjold will not volunteer advice, as is his custom, but if the talks run into a stone wall he might be asked for suggestions. There is no doubt he would respond.

Lifting The Siege

The next step in President Alfredo Stossner's avowed scheduled for returning Paraguay to a democracy is a proclamation of political amnesty. His still skeptical South American neighbors are watching closely to see how soon this comes about. Last week was not the first time in the last 19 years that the state of siege—a sort of modified martial law—had been lifted in Paraguay, always before it was rapidly reimposed.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Let's talk today about people who TALK TOO MUCH.

Specifically—

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce.

Senator Wayne Lyman Morse.

MRS. Luce talks too much

with her mouth. Senator

Morse talks too much with

his mouth.

For that reason, I doubt if

Mrs. Luce is proper material

for an important post in our

diplomatic service. For the

same reason, I doubt if Senator

Morse is proper material

for our highly important senate

foreign relations committee.

I can't help thinking it is

just as well that Mrs. Luce

has resigned as U.S. ambas-

sador to Brazil. I wouldn't be

too much cast down if Senator

Morse should follow her

example.

Talking too much is a very

bad habit—especially among

people who deal with the

touchy and explosive prob-

lems of foreign relations.

SO MUCH for the home folk.

Let's now look abroad.

There's Field Marshal Vis-

count Montgomery, just back

from a personal visit to Mr.

K in Moscow, after a couple

of interviews that, he says,

were "strictly my own busi-

ness and I don't intend to re-

port on them, even to Prime

Minister Macmillan."

Among other things, he said

before leaving for Moscow

that "American leadership is

RATHER SUSPECT, and

A MERICAN BLOOD

SHOULD BE SHED ON THE

FIRST DAY OF ANY NEW

WAR."

Always unpredictable Mon-

tey apologizes today, saying:

"It was a joke, and I take it

all back."

MAYBE it was a joke.

But—

When people make cracks

like that about their friends

it tends to clatter the friend-

ship. Monty knows that, but

it might be just as well to re-

mind that he got into it on

the first day in two of the

world's bloodiest wars, they

shed rivers of blood, before

it was all over, for their British

cousins.

And—

He should bear this in

mind:

We didn't do it for reasons

crimes can only be laid at the

feet of parents and teachers in

failure to inculcate moral

values from early childhood

and develop proper attitudes

in those young people who

may so easily take the wrong

road.

And along with neglect of

humane education in schools,

so also is it scorned by the

clergy. How many ministers

included our animals in their

prayers yesterday? We want

our children to reverence all

that is good and beautiful and

true. We expect them to be

good men and women. Then

why are they taught to think

of themselves, their immediate

gain, their personal power,

their material success as the

chief end of man?

It is only in the practice of

putting truth above falsehood,

justice above selfish gain,

kindness above cruelty in

daily living in home, school,

business and government that

the character of our citizens

of tomorrow can be built.

Mrs. O. E. Bates,

4010 Jacksonville hwy.,

Medford.

fore it was rapidly reimposed. And so far Strossner has set no timetable for abolishing censorship and permitting freedom of expression, calling a constituent assembly and adopting a new constitution.

To Western diplomats, Communist China's great clamor of outrage over the Tibetan rebellion has a deeper, more significant meaning. It means something was and is wrong internally and Peiping is trying to divert attention from it. Authoritative diplomatic sources in London

report that Red China's "great leap forward" last year caused so much sacrifice and suffering that Peiping had to find some kind of a unifying slogan quickly. Thus the tremendous radio, newspaper and mass meeting propaganda trying to rally the people against "foreign interference" in Tibet. If this doesn't work for Peiping, the Communists can be expected to manufacture a diversion soon.

Russian Worries
Whether it is genuine or not, the Russians at the Geneva nuclear conference are giving

the appearance of being worried about the Pentagon's attitude on nuclear test explosions. Russian negotiators make much of statements by high U. S. military officials that American defenses would suffer if all nuclear test explosions were banned. The Soviets have been slow in replying to Anglo-American proposals for a first-step halt of explosions in the atmosphere. One theory is that they fear the Pentagon would persuade the U. S. government to drag its feet on extending the ban, once the first step were taken.

Truman's Blast at Committee Reviewed; Exposures Listed

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington—(UP)—Harry S. Truman's blast at the House Committee on un-American

Activities is a reminder that the former president is a political pro who plays the game for keeps.

HST has the memory and the loyalty of a West Virginia feudist. His feud with the House committee goes back a long way, to the presidential campaign year of 1948.

The Columbia University students before whom Truman denounced the commit-