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Flight o' Time
 Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
 March 5, 1953 (Tuesday)
 Southern Oregon's 1953 water supply outlook remains "good" to "excellent" in spite of spring weather in recent weeks.
 Burglars break into the Doctors' clinic, 1032 West Main st., and take an undetermined amount of morphine and opium.

20 YEARS AGO
 March 5, 1943 (Sunday)
 Two Jackson county men start three-year prison sentences for failure to report at public service camp after being registered as conscientious objectors.
 From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Lamb are covoring on rural road-ows. All have been warned not to follow Mary to school and beware of wolves wearing their father's clothing."

30 YEARS AGO
 March 5, 1933 (Tuesday)
 Drug runner kidnaps customs officer and leaves him tied to tree in Siskiyou after wild ride from Canada.
 Medford High school safe broken open; \$5 reported stolen.

40 YEARS AGO
 March 5, 1923 (Wednesday)
 Only one case of intoxication brought before Medford police court during February.
 Defense open in Ku Klux Klan "nightriding" case being held in circuit court in Jacksonville.

50 YEARS AGO
 March 5, 1913 (Thursday)
 Five local residents turn down appointments as deputy sheriffs because civil service jobs pay more money.
 Owners change name of Medford's Ugo theater to "It" theater.

What's Your I.Q.?
 Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Diamond Head rises above which U.S. state capital?
 2. A type of dog, underwear and a rebellion share what common name?
 3. Which opera by Gounod has the initials R and J?
 4. In which U.S. historical document is it said, "We mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor?"
 5. Which Colorado city is Spanish for a village?
 6. Give the total of the years in Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, a spider's legs and the product of the numbers for buckling a shoe.
 7. In 1928 the "Great Engineer" defeated the "Happy Warrior"; who were they?
 8. What are the letters A, B, AB, and O identify?
 9. Why would it have been difficult for Peter Stuyvesant to compete in a running race?
 10. In his famous oration, what did Mark Antony ask to borrow?
- Answers: 1. Honolulu, 2. Boxer, 3. Romeo and Juliet, 4. Declaration of Independence, 5. Pueblo, 6. Ninety-seven, 7. Herbert Hoover and Al Smith, 8. Blood types, 9. He had a wooden leg, 10. "...lend me your ears."

Outflow of British Brains

As a lot of old salts in the Pentagon have learned, Admiral Hyman G. Rickover can be a dangerous weapon. In this instance he is being used, unwittingly, to defend the British government of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

Viscount Hailsham, minister of science and a ranking member of the Macmillan cabinet, is accusing U.S. industry, education, and government of systematically "buying" away British scientists. And the real villain, according to Lord Hailsham, is the American secondary school system.

To support this argument he cites Admiral Rickover, who has been particularly critical of high schools in the United States. Rickover — "that little ball of vinegar and cold fire" — has revealed, by this logic, the basic reason for America's urgent search for scientists.

The defects of their own educational system force the Americans to "live parasitically on other people's brains."

THE DRAIN on British brainpower has been well documented. In a study lightly publicized in this country, the Royal Society, foremost scientific organization in Britain, shows that emigration to the United States, Canada, and other countries now claims about 17 per cent of all the people awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree each year as against 8 per cent in 1952.

The United States took 3.5 per cent of these in 1952; now takes 5.6 per cent. In all, during the 10-year period, Britain lost 518 PhDs to the United States, 242 to Canada, 245 to other Commonwealth countries, and 131 to other nations — for a total of 1,136.

The report stated: "The survey showed clearly that the emigration of scientists created some serious gaps in the scientific effort of this country. Instances were noted of scientists leaving university and research institutions after establishing thriving research groups."

THE STUDY did not attempt to assess immigration to Britain of foreign scientists. However, the U.K. census of two years ago showed that foreign scientists and engineers made up about 9 per cent of the scientific labor force. The ratio in this country, according to the National Science Foundation, is 10 per cent.

Harold Wilson, newly elected leader of the British Labor party, turns Lord Hailsham's argument around. He charges that private industry in Britain is spending three times as much on advertising as on research. If the ratio were revised, he says, scientists would not have to work "on a shoestring" and would remain in Britain.

"THE ECONOMIST" of London has taken a calm, long-range view of the whole business. "In a bigger country where total spending on science is much greater, like the United States," it observes, "there are bound to be more people working in each specialized branch of science. . . . This will also appeal to the young PhD wondering where he can best do the work he prefers. But he will also be influenced by the far wider choice of academic posts available. . . . in America — where there is a tremendous range of academic and research jobs to compete for — and the chance of more rapid promotion that therefore exists."

"The Economist" avoids the Rickover weapon, inclining in this instance to the philosophical rather than the political. Science is international, it remains: "Britain must gain with the rest of the world" from the freedom of scientists to work effectively in the best conditions they can find." —E.R.R.

Merit Scholars

Some 600,000 hopeful high school juniors will take three-hour tests today, that may determine whether they can afford to go to college. The ninth annual competition for National Merit scholarships is intense. Only 11,000 of the 600,000 can expect to win semifinalist status; the next-highest-scoring group of about 25,000 will be named "Commended Students."

Of the semifinalists, about 1,000 will receive scholarships awarded by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or by various corporate-business sponsors. But about half of the semifinalist or commended students will receive financial assistance from sources other than the Merit Program. The roster of these students has been termed "a national register of talent."

THE STIPENDS of Merit Scholars range from \$100 to \$1,500 a year, according to financial need, for four years at an accredited college of the student's choice. There are now 3,398 Merit Scholars enrolled in 403 colleges and universities.

A total of 2,018 Merit Scholars have been graduated from the classes that entered college in the years 1956-59. More than two-thirds of them won academic honors. About two out of every three graduates in each class reported that they were planning to enter graduate or professional study.

Impressive as the record of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation program has been, it is obvious that it can fill only a small part of the total need for assistance to worthy students. Some 3.6 million students are enrolled in institutions of higher learning today and more than 6 million are expected to be jamming the colleges by the autumn of 1970. —E.R.R.



"My opinion on world affairs? As Will Rogers might have said, all I know is what I hear on TV panel discussion show!"

... 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. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Girls and Women
 To the Editor: I just want to ask the lady or man who said old women shouldn't work, well why not? We have to live just the same as young women and all of us aren't so lucky to have husbands who can work for us. I for one have to make it alone, and they don't pay us Social Security till we're so old we can't walk and just why should we old women have work, as the party calls us. Just wonder if she or he has an old mother or grandmother.

Oh, I know a lot of women who work that should be home. But the price everything is today, both have to work. I don't work to buy a new car or new rug, I work to live. I have grandchildren who sometime will need work, and I'll feel sorry for them too, when they can't get work. There's office work young girls can do if they've finished school, and we old women, we're called, can't do it. If they would pay our Social Security at 50 years we could stay home, but till we get old enough we still have to live some way.

I guess the person who wrote that thinks they should take all the old women out and shoot them like old horses. Well, things aren't done that way yet, so we are going to have to be a pest to the young girls. It's just as hard for us to get work, I know, for I had the same thing happen, they would ask my age and then look at me like I was some freak, and now I have to work since my husband's death. I won't be a burden to our family as long as I can go. The girls could sew or iron for people. I do all I can get and I get by. If there's enough will power and faith we can do anything.

Mrs. Emma Castleman, 328 North Bartlett st., Medford.

Wash the Smoke
 To the Editor: With so much agitation going the rounds of saw-mill smoke, fouled air and its objectionable fall-out, it might be well to study one sure cure for it. This will be found to stop the fall-out at least, in the car everyone is driving. To keep piston and cylinder clean and long lasting, the intake air is sucked through an oil bath that retains every solid particle of foreign matter.

Some 20 years ago, Martha of NW central Washington, daughter of sawmiller Dan Gamble, deceased, was and still is possessed of original ideas quite equal to her Pa. So, at the time referred to, her 60,000 cut mill had whittled all the fir and pine on "The Hill" to flats and squares, she, Martha proposed moving back to the gulch near Brewster, where German born stone-mason Chris Strazman with me helping, nigh a life-time ago, rocked up the twin Scotch tube marine boilers that Dan had salvaged from the old stern-wheeler Ellensburg wrecked on a Columbia river bar. The very first lick of work for the Gamble Lumber Co.

But Martha's school-mates, then all grown up, objected to the smoke and dirt of the saw-mill even though it did stand for a much needed pay-roll. So Martha says, seethe: "I'll wash the so-and-so smoke." And wash it she did, through a big fat round steel tank of water that held back all foreign materials, poured into the mill-pond.

Sure was quite a sight, to see the white puffs of steam from the Big Corliss engine and much bigger ones from the shot-gun feed, no smoke-stack and no holler, from happy people at that old-time stern-wheeler head of navigation on the ever-whispering Columbia.

F. J. Clifford, Route 2, Box 200F, Central Point, Ore.

Freedom of Conscience
 To the Editor: Those who are urging the passage of a law allegedly designed to "save the family" are either ignoring the real purpose of this legislation or are willfully attempting to deceive the people as to its real purpose, which is to save Sunday as a religious holiday. The "saving" of any religious holiday by the State is a concept that is 100 per cent un-American.

Those who accuse the opponents of this bill as following the Communist line, because the "Communists want everything open on Sundays," are unwittingly admitting the religious implications of the bill, because they imply that Godless, atheistic Communism wishes to see Sunday, a religious day, desecrated. It would follow that such individuals would call every desecrator to this un-American legislation a follower of the Communist line, whether he be Jew, Seventh-day Adventist, Seventh-day Baptist or just a believer in freedom of conscience.

I am 100 per cent for making our nation strong through the strengthening of the family. But our nation did not become strong through the State's imposing laws which are ostensibly to save the family but in reality are to save a religious day. This legislation proposes a law which would impose fines and jail sentences on those who disobey it and label as criminals Americans who, our constitution says, have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The family cannot be legislated into salvation. Religious bodies have the responsibility of "saving the family" and not the State. If religious bodies prevail upon their members to refrain from buying on Sundays or from performing in other ways which

Uruguay, Like Other Nations, Having Increasing Economic Difficulties

By PHIL NEWSOM
 UPI Foreign News Analyst
 Montevideo basks in the sun along the Rio de la Plata, capital of a nation boasting more than 50 years of internal peace, a land without personal income tax, fortunate that she has escaped the woes of her two big neighbors Argentina and Brazil.

But, as many another nation, Uruguay is having increasing economic difficulties. And, as of March 1 a new government took office, mounting labor unrest was expressing itself in a strike

of 12,000 power and telephone workers. The strike hit in the midst of the gay pre-Lenten celebrations and blacked out the city. Telephones went out of service and troops were called in.

Other unions declared their solidarity with the strikers and threatened a general strike in protest against the arrest of labor leaders.

Uruguay, about the size of the state of Indiana, is the smallest of the South American nations, with a population of about three million, about a third of whom live in the capital.

Uruguay has been described as a super welfare state, providing benefits from the cradle to the grave. The heavy cost of maintaining these benefits and the uncertainties of national income based primarily upon agriculture have combined to create the country's present problems.

Living costs have shot skyward at a rate of 25 per cent per year or more.

Production costs have reached a point in many factories where imported goods can be sold cheaper than those manufactured at home.

Gold and dollar reserves have dropped alarmingly.

Depends on Exports
 Uruguay depends primarily upon its exports of wool and meats, and its economy was at its peak during the Korean War. Since then, successive years have been marked by increasingly large trade deficits and increasing labor unrest.

Tourist trade from Argentina and Brazil, also important to the economy, has fallen off as those nations have gone through their own periods of turmoil.

A further woe is smuggling. Value of smuggled goods ranging from electrical appliances to coffee has been set at from \$1 million to \$2 million dollars monthly.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop
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THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERRENT
 Rome — After making his first presentation to the NATO Council, Special Ambassador Livingston Merchant has come to Rome to explain (or perhaps one should say peddle) the multilateral nuclear deterrent. Even before the discussions have begun, it is possible to predict the local outcome of the Merchant mission with considerable confidence. The President's Special Ambassador will get a warm welcome, a reaffirmation of the approval "in principle" of the multilateral force that Prime Minister Fanfani gave the President in Washington — but no final commitment.

There are at least three reasons why the present Italian government is unlikely to make a final commitment to Merchant. The first is the oncoming national election. No one in authority wants the practical problems raised by the multilateral deterrent to become electoral issues.

The second reason is the main practical problem in-

because he abhorred pomp and "external forms," believing that "Love Thy Neighbor" was the sum and essence of true religion.

In closing, permit me to quote a famous quatrain, penned in the 18th century by Alexander Pope:
 "Father of all, in every age,
 In every clime adored,
 By saint, by savage and by sage,
 Jehovah, Jove, or Lord."
 Earl R. Girvin
 V.A. Domiciliary
 White City, Ore.

Washington Report
 By William S. White
 (c) United Feature Syndicate

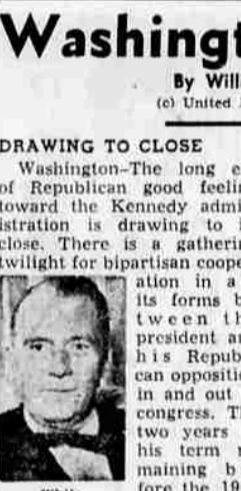
DRAWING TO CLOSE
 Washington—The long era of Republican good feeling toward the Kennedy administration is drawing to its close. There is a gathering twilight for bipartisan cooperation in all its forms between the president and his Republican opposition in and out of congress. The two years of his term remaining before the 1964 elections will be so vastly different from the two years that have gone that a late-arriving observer might suppose the whole political world had been turned upside down.

In a word, an old-fashioned partisan storm is about to break in all fury. Life will be rugged from now on for all the participants in the great game of politics. And it will be disturbing even for those detached spectators who would like to cling to the intellectually sound but humanly inoperable notion that partisan politics ought to take a most muted tone in the kind of external world in which we live.

Mr. Cuddy to act from the necessity of moving his pen rather than his brain! We should bear in mind that the President is elected by the qualified voters of all of our States. We are not an atheistic nation, neither are we an exclusively Christian nation. Millions of our citizens are of the Jewish faith. The census of 1960 reveals that there are more than 500,000 Mohammedans in the U.S. and that 100,000 voting Hawaiians are Buddhists. Furthermore, a very numerous Protestant sect—the Unitarians—reject the doctrine of Christ's divinity.

For the foregoing reasons, our Presidents have wisely avoided mentioning the name of Jesus—and trinitarian Christians, Catholics and Protestants alike should not resent this omission because the term "God," which appears in so many Presidential utterances and writings, embraces the triune Godhead of Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Abraham Lincoln invoked the help of Almighty God more frequently, and doubtless spent more time on his knees in prayer, than any other Chief Executive; yet he was a member of no church,



White

denial nomination, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York and Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, are directly participating at one stage or another in the new Republican policy of general attack.

Being out of office is now having the predictable consequence of drawing the Republicans more together, they thrive better on adversity. Being in office is now having the predictable consequence of splitting the Democrats farther apart. They can't stand prosperity; they are good losers but surprisingly poor winners.

While Republican solidarity is thus growing, Democratic solidarity is fragmenting. This is in part because of the historic Democratic division along the Mason-Dixon line. But in greater part it is because the president at heart prefers the modicum way but is being constantly pushed by urban-bloc senators and congressmen to take up moderate attitudes and unwise and unattainable programs.

ONLY the Democratic center remains in truly effective support of the president. The left is sullen, and thinks him to be too easy on the Republicans. The right is cold, and thinks him to be too kind to the left. He is thus in something of the position reported by Marshal Foch of France in the first world war: His left flank was in disension, his right flank was crumbling and his last means of attack was through his center.

All this does not mean that the president is without resources. It does mean, however, that his difficulties will multiply the longer he seeks to appease his party's left wing. The Democratic left persists in believing that the required political tactic is to act as though the present was the new deal area of the '30s in a poor and stricken and inward-looking country rather than the era of the '60s in a rich and outward-looking country which is truly concerned not with domestic tinkering but with international safety.

The Republicans have had no confusion in distinguishing which era this is. The president will in any event have trouble enough in the next two years. But he will find deep trouble indeed, unless he broadens his Democratic center by squeezing back his clamorous left.

THE FACT that the multilateral deterrent's value is mainly psychological, at least at present, needs to be squarely faced. It will not mean, to begin with, that the Italians and Germans will acquire nuclear weapons for the first time. Both countries already have nuclear weapons.

In the four " Honest John" battalions in the Italian army, the total kilotonnage of the warheads is certainly several times as great as the kilotonnage of the warheads as yet available to Gen. de Gaulle's embryo nuclear striking force. The total kilotonnage of the warheads integrated into the German armed forces is not less than 20 times, and perhaps as much as 30 times, the current French total.

Each of these warheads now in German and Italian hands of course has its attendant American sergeant or corporal; and all of them are equipped with the electronic lock, to which Washington holds the key. But the fact remains that the Germans can use their nuclear arms if only two men, President Kennedy and Chancellor Adenauer, agree on the need, and the Italian can do the same if there is agreement between the President and Prime Minister Fanfani.

IN the case of the multilateral deterrent, in contrast, nuclear arms which are to be allocated to it will not be usable without the unanimous agreement of the five or six or eight or ten representatives of contributing nations on the Board of Control. As now planned, this force will not merely have a built-in American veto. It will have a lot of other built-in vetoes as well.

The psychological gain of course lies in putting the Germans, Italians, and others who may join the scheme into the strategic nuclear business, which has more prestige than the tactical nuclear business symbolized by those Italian "Honest Johns." For the Italians who have a healthy fear of strategic nuclear weapons in German hands, there is the additional advantage of seeming to satisfy German claims without undue risk because of all those built-in vetoes.

But the question clearly remains whether European enthusiasm can be sustained for this project which will cost a lot, which will not add significantly to the military power of the Western Alliance, and which will be mainly valuable for strictly psychological reasons.

Maybe the picture will be altered if it is later transformed into a truly European deterrent by the removal of the American veto. But if European enthusiasm is not sustained, one must pray we shall not again make the mistake we made with the medium range ballistic missiles. When we first offered the latter, it was supposed to be a favor to our allies. In the end, accepting the MRBMs became a favor to the United States.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris
 (c) Field Enterprises, Inc.

NAMES
 All the furor over the exhibition of the "Mona Lisa" in the United States reminded me of the curious way we have with names. For instance, almost all Americans are convinced (if they think of it at all) that da Vinci's painting is a portrait of a woman who was named Mona Lisa.

Actually, the name he gave the painting — if he bothered to title it at all, which most painters do not — was "La Gioconda," since she was the wife of an Italian burgher of that name. Her first name was Lisa, and "Mona" is merely the familiar form of "Ma Donna."

And Whistler, of course, would never have considered for a moment entitling his famous picture, "Whistler's Mother." He gave it the date and formal title, "Arrangement in Gray and Black." Yet no one ever calls it that, and to posterity it remains known as "Whistler's Mother."

Much the same has happened in music. One of the best known of musical compositions is Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata. But the composer bluntly called the work "Opus 27, No. 2." He openly expressed his deep dislike of giving nicknames to his compositions.

However, when a German critic, at the time heard the piece, he was reminded of moonlight on Lake Lucerne and dubbed it the "Moonlight" sonata, which displeased Beethoven, but which has stuck.

It seems as if the public needs some kind of verbal "handle" to assist in grasping or remembering works of art. Most of the popular names of classical compositions were not given to them by the composers, but by others, in much the same way as we dub baseball players with nicknames.

Even so minor a piece of verse as the familiar poem beginning "Twas the night before Christmas" is not known or called by its proper title, which is "A Visit From St. Nicholas." Everyone takes the first line for the title, and nothing will ever restore its proper name.

Indeed, it is the name, and aura attached to it, that often compels attention more than the object itself. "Mona Lisa" is a magic phrase by now, and will attract millions of viewers who know and care nothing about da Vinci, his sitter, or the art of painting.

I once heard an amusing, and psychologically sound, story of a Paris antiquarian who displayed in his window five wooden statues, which he titled "The Five Senses." The first day, a customer came in and bought one of the statues. The next day the antiquarian had calmly relettered the title card to "The Four Seasons." Upon selling another, the remaining group became "The Three Graces." Then they became "Night and Day." When all but one had been sold, he titled the remaining statue "Solitude."



Harris