

Medford Mail Tribune

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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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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 7, 1953 (Saturday) "Beautiful" February weather given as reason for steady rise in employment in Jackson county, monthly reports state.

20 YEARS AGO March 7, 1943 (Sunday) Liquor rationing to begin at 10 a.m. tomorrow in Oregon.

30 YEARS AGO March 7, 1933 (Tuesday) Local scrip plan for relief is announced; scrip to be underwritten by a group of local business men.

40 YEARS AGO March 7, 1923 (Wednesday) No more city water to be furnished those who live outside the city.

50 YEARS AGO March 7, 1913 (Friday) Police warn teamsters that they will be penalized if they drive faster than a walk over the Jackson street bridge.

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

- 1. The Palisades are on which eastern U. S. river? 2. The name of which mountain state capital sounds like a bushful girl? 3. What Biblical character's name now has come to mean a murderer? 4. Lohengrin is an opera composed by whom? 5. Great River is the translation of which of our Spanish-named rivers? 6. The last name of a 16th century theologian and a contemporary labor leader rhyme; what are they? 7. According to the song, where was Nellie just before I saw her home? 8. What flower sounds like an article of feminine apparel? 9. In what sport are shots "on the broom" signalled by "the skip"? 10. In what country might you spend 35 kopecks for a cup of coffee? Answers: 1. Hudson. 2. Cheyenne (Wyo.). 3. Cain. 4. Wagner. 5. Rio Grande. 6. Luther and Reuther. 7. Aunt Dinah's quilting party. 8. Lady's Slipper. 9. Curling. 10. U.S.S.R.

Do You Know?

Do you know that: —More than 150,000,000 tons (yes, that's TONS) of pollutants spew forth into the air of the United States each year? —Every community with 2,500 or more people—including more than 90 per cent of the nation's people—suffers from air pollution? —Enough is known—right now—about air pollution to eliminate it, or to reduce it to bearable proportions? —Air pollution has a direct and adverse effect on the course of every respiratory disease, and results in thousands of excess deaths?

Do you know that: —The American Medical Association has come out strongly for a vigorous enforcement program run by the federal government, as it has become apparent that such a program could be effective? —Air pollution costs the nation over \$7 billion each year, while only 10 cents per capita is being spent to fight it? —While more remains to be learned through research about air pollution, it is no longer solely a case for research, but a time when effective action can be taken?

Do you know that: —Medford's level of air pollution—both of floating solids and of organic matter—is the highest in the state, averaging almost one-third higher than either Eugene or Portland? And is higher than San Francisco, San Jose, Stockton or Sacramento?

—Everyone acknowledges the problem, yet few are motivated to do much of anything about it?

—Both industry and government have been stalling in taking control measures?

—U. S. doctors reported 1,200,000 cases of persons being affected, in one way or another and in varying degrees of seriousness by air pollution in 1958; and that this figure had increased to 1,600,000—an increase of 33 per cent—in 1962, or only four years?

Do you know that: —Of the patients seen by doctors suffering from pollution-related ailments, the most prevalent symptom was coughing, followed in order by smarting and tearing of the eyes, nasal discharge, dyspnea (difficulty breathing), sore throat, chest constriction, headache, choking and nausea? —Even those who disapprove of federal controls recognize that some action must be taken, preferably at state or local or regional level? —Senate Bill 259 now before the legislature would, for the first time, give the State Sanitary Authority power to do something about flagrant air pollution offenders? —The bill may not pass unless enough support is mustered for it? It's up to us; not to someone else, to lick this.

Editor's note: Factual material in the above taken from the February, 1963, issue of the magazine, New Medical Material.

Flyers Protest

In line with the above, it is possible that many people simply have no way of knowing how bad our pollution situation has become. But those who fly know. On a number of occasions we have come down in a plane from the cool green hills to the north of the valley, only to see the entire Bear Creek drainage covered with a dense pall of smoke, cutting visibility to a point where an approach to the airport actually became difficult.

An editorial in a recent issue of The Northwest Flyer had this to say, in part:

"Gone are the days of unlimited visibility, of being able to see a hundred miles through air so clear it sparkled. In its place we now find the trade mark of our advancing civilization, industrial pollution. From the ground we can still look skyward and rejoice in the blue sky above, but step into an airplane and get fifty feet above the ground, and you wonder where the world went. This points up the fact that the citizen, the non-flyer, does not realize the extent of air pollution present today. Personally, I believe that we flyers owe it to our neighbors to publicize this bit of information."

"Right now, today, we are polluting our air, our water, and our land at a rate never before equaled in the history of man. At this same time, anyone mentioning pollution control gets the 'hush up' treatment. This seems particularly true of any talk of putting a stop to air pollution."

"Today we can start a let-down into any major city in the nation, and anywhere under 5,000 feet find ourselves virtually on instruments because of air pollution. Yet when we mention control, we hear 'better forget it; that smoke pays a lot of salaries and we don't want to get anyone upset.'"

Well, the time is long past when we ought to get upset. If our elected representatives balk, we can tell them to get hopping. The time has gone when we can afford to continue putting up with this filth in the air.—E.A.

Don't Let Them

In 1854, the Oregon Territorial legislature passed a law which prohibited any commercial activity, other than works of necessity and mercy, "on the first day of the week, commonly called the Lord's Day or Sunday."

After several amendments and court tests, the voters of the state, through the initiative, repealed the law. Since then, only a few activities have been barred on Sunday. That was in 1916.

Now comes the "Save a Day for the Family" committee, in an attempt to turn the clock back to 1854. Let's not let them do it.—E.A.

"Take Up Thy Bed And Walk"



... 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.

Try, Try Again

To the Editor: Pertaining to David P. Engleton's letter in M.T. 1-31-63 re "Detroit Fluoridation," I ask, why did he not tell the rest of the story? Here is the rest of the story. After 12 years of constant pressure by the Public Health Service and the Detroit District Dental Society, the Detroit city council voted in fluoridation and is resisting putting the issue to a vote of the people.

J. G. Molner, city health commissioner, submitted to the Detroit city council a report by a group of Wayne university professors. They explained why fluoridation of Detroit's water supplies is undesirable and recommended administration of fluoride to individuals.

Sixty suburbs have long term contracts with Detroit for pure potable water. One (Pontiac) has an ordinance which makes it illegal for Detroit to add fluoride to their drinking water. Many of the suburbs do not want fluoridated water and sent telegrams of protest before Detroit city council acted.

Detroit's water chief, G. J. Remus, warned the city council not to take action which might precipitate law suits. A small segment of the membership of Wayne and Oakland County Medical societies was canvassed and 85 members in good standing of the respective medical societies signed a resolution opposing fluoridation for Detroit and many wrote letters of protest. A copy of the resolution can be seen at Healthway Food Store, 128 North Bartlett.

The American Dental Association has recently declared it will initiate a stepped up program to promote fluoridation and this it is now doing under the guise of "educational and public health matters relevant to dentistry."

I have before me a copy of 1963 Public Health Service Budget, amt., \$1,163,888,000 (taxpayer's money). Earmarked for grants: \$410,652,000. Out of this for "Personal Training Program" (for promotion of fluoridation, etc.) \$172,914,000.

Last November the voters in Medford defeated fluoridation 2 to 1. This was the second defeat here and already the promoters of fluoridation are preparing for a comeback and the opponents should be doing likewise if they do not want fluorides in their water.

The promoters of fluoridation are determined, are extremely well organized and have unlimited funds (taxpayer's money) with which to work. One political strategy for promoters of issues which the people have, by vote, rejected is to repeatedly bring up those issues until, as is often the case, they are passed and become law. Remember "Daylight Saving Time"?

Mr. Voter and taxpayer, are you going to let them do the same with fluoridation? It's up to you. Material for the above letter is from "The National Fluoridation News," 2930 Grand Blvd., Detroit 2, Mich.

Allice I. Black 812 Newtown St. Medford

Brothers' Keepers

To the Editor: My heartfelt sympathy goes out to the anonymous (name on file) author of last Friday's letter dealing with unemployed young women who recently graduated from high school but cannot obtain employment in stores, etc., because

of the elderly and less elderly matrons who work there, in most cases merely to escape boredom at home or to supplement the family's income with luxuries.

I feel for these girls "whose only alternative is to get married"—assuming of course that it is an alternative, since so many young bachelors would be eligible except that they are also unemployed and for the same or similar reasons. To wit, those housewives and men called "moonlighters" are literally taking the bread out of the mouths of their dependents, who must therefore appeal to public and private charity rolls. "Moonlighters," I am told, are men who hold two jobs at once because only one, though providing a good income, is too easy and does not consume enough of their time or energies nor satiate their greed.

Dear friend, this (also anonymous) author has found that a small cry in the wilderness, like yours and mine, is not enough to uproot the vested interests from their places of luxury, ease, and privilege, nor from their places with all four feet in the pig trough; nor is it enough to waken others to join a worthy cause and start a crusade against injustice; that takes a television chain or a newspaper syndicate.

No one, I am told, can guarantee employment to working people; it is up to them to "find" it. Yet many business men are guaranteed profits. This is a free economy, I am told, where employers are "free" to hire whom they please, and there are many to pick from, like apples from a basket; yet most working people are not "free" to choose their employers, or even to be hired at all, as there are not enough jobs to go around. Many will qualify this condition by saying that unemployed men and women are inexperienced, unsuited by personality, education, and so on, to the work or jobs. Be this true or false, and it is sometimes true, yet it is always wrong when someone who doesn't need it gets an income ahead of someone who does. Too often employment goes, be it in private business or government, to one who is in favor—has "pull" as they say—and no effort is made either to place the unemployed or to train them for jobs which they might fill. For this is a free country is it not? Where everyone must look out for himself—for himself and his friends that is, which does not necessarily mean his fellowmen or his fellow countrymen in need. For who among us today is his brother's keeper? (Name on file, Ashland, Ore.)

Barrel of Fun

To the Editor: If you want to have a barrel of fun without rolling one out, come to the Knights of Pythias Hall north of the Groceries on Grape St. Wednesday at noon. That is where the Security Benefit club meets every Wednesday from twelve until four. Be there on time, for that's when they serve an exceptionally good meal for 50 cents.

Next, they hold a business meeting, after which you're on your own. You can make new friends, visit, dance or watch from the side lines, but you won't come many times before you'll want to fork over that dollar a year and

Anti-Semitism, Despite Denials, Seems Part of Russia's Failure To End Religion

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst

Yes, said Premier Khrushchev, some persons of "Jewish nationality" had been executed for economic crimes. But it came to him as a deep surprise that this should be interpreted by the West as a sign of anti-Semitism.

The Russian premier's sentiments were expressed in a letter to British philosopher Bertrand Russell who, beginning with the Cuba affair, seems to have been in fairly frequent communication with Khrushchev.

Excitations for economic crimes is standard policy in the Soviet Union and Khrushchev quickly pointed out that others of nationalities besides

Jewish also have suffered the death penalty.

In the frankly atheistic society of the Soviet Union all religions suffer persecutions at varying times and in varying degrees.

Under the czars, the Jews were marked for special humiliation, confined to ghettos, stripped of human rights.

In Communist Russia, with the coming of the independent state of Israel, they came in for suspicion of divided loyalties.

A document submitted to the United Nations by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions noted a marked decline of Jewish participation in Soviet public life.

The document charged that Jews suffer from "consistent discrimination" in the fields

of nationality rights, religion and individual rights.

The report said Jews "have virtually disappeared" from jobs of major responsibility in the diplomatic service and the army. It said the proportion of Jews in higher education, science and the professions is declining steadily.

Moscow correspondents were surprised by Khrushchev's sensitivity to the charge of anti-Semitism and the vehemence with which he replied.

They also were surprised by its wide distribution over Moscow radio and through the newspaper Izvestia.

The motives remain a Khrushchev secret.

No secret is the fact that one of the greatest Soviet failures has been the failure to stamp out religion.

Early this year Western sympathies were stirred by the story of 32 peasants who trekked 2,000 miles from Siberia to the American embassy, seeking escape and the right to follow their own religion.

Radio Liberty recently told of another religious group hidden so deeply in the Siberian wilderness that they learned of the end of World War II only five years later.

Aerial reconnaissance found them out and secret police brought them back.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

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WHOSE SIDE IS TIME ON?

Rome—Of all the Europeans, the Italians have reacted most sharply to Gen. de Gaulle's bold attempt

to transform the European Common Market into an exclusive, protectionist Europe, inspired by a new "continental nationalism" and led, it goes without saying, by Charles de Gaulle himself.

In this Italian reaction, there are three points to note. First of all, the Italian government leaders from President Segni and Prime Minister Fanfani down to the able permanent officials in the ministries, are completely united in their distaste for the Gaullist conception of Europe.

In the business and industrial communities, however, support for de Gaulle is already discernible. And this pro-Gaullist tendency may grow importantly, especially if it is aided by clumsy American diplomacy.

SECONDLY, there is a real divergence of judgment about the gravity of the problem. One school, headed by the scholarly President Segni, inclines to the view that Gen. de Gaulle cannot constitute a major problem, because he lacks the economic and power potential to bend the rest of Europe to his will. The other school, headed by tough little Prime Minister Fanfani, thinks de Gaulle will take a lot of stopping.

Third and most important, even those who are most fiery in their resistance to the attempted Gaullist transformation of Europe, are ready to admit that Italy may not be able to halt the transformation alone, or even in partnership with Belgium and Holland. Prime Minister Fanfani is reported to have summed up that "as long as the Germans go along with de Gaulle, he will get his way in the end."

The Italians, it must also be noted, are just now emerging from prolonged, total preoccupation with their own affairs, which was imposed by Italy's immensely difficult postwar internal problems. Italy's powerful and industrial and economic forward surge has only just brought the Italian leaders to the stage of wishing to play a larger role in Europe.

IN PART, this recent, as yet hesitant entrance upon a larger role explains the feeling conveyed in Prime Minister Fanfani's remark about the power of the Franco-German partnership. Combined with this feeling, there is a further Italian feeling that Washington has not yet given

them the support they need.

German agricultural interests also call for a European wheat price kept at an artificially high level. Such a wheat price, while in some ways injurious to French agriculture, will nonetheless impose the kind of exclusive and restrictionist approach that de Gaulle desires.

THUS Gen. de Gaulle has the means, if he chooses to use them, to reward the Germans for their cooperation with him. If the European Common Market therefore adopts a highly exclusive agricultural policy, it will be a long first step in the direction de Gaulle desires Europe to take.

Such a European first step on the part of the Gaullist ward will not only impose a heavy additional burden on the already unsatisfactory American balance of payments.

It will also set a restrictionist pattern which will surely affect the European-American trade negotiations later on. In short, it is not at all certain that time is not on de Gaulle's side as things now stand.

Strictly Personal

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

PERSONAL PREJUDICES

Past a certain age, a "gay dog" is simply a man who has permanently tied a tin can to his own tail.

In the United States, at least, most legislation of a "moral" nature seems to be founded on the fantasies of spinsters of both sexes.

The best way to plot against the increasing success of an aggressive, egotistical, publicity-seeking personality is to form a conspiracy of silence; such egotistics welcome attack and encourage aspersion—that they cannot stand is being calmly and politely ignored.

Reading about the new spring styles from Paris, I was reminded of Wilde's observation that "Fashion is a form of ugliness so intolerable that we have to alter it every six months."

Frugality is going without something you want, in case you should in the future need something you probably won't want.

Friends who conscientiously keep up a personal correspondence would be tolerable, were it not that they somehow manage to make the rest of us ashamed of ourselves for our lack of similar diligence; there is always a touch of self-satisfaction and self-righteousness in the compulsive letter-answers.

None of us should listen to a man giving a lecture or a sermon on his "philosophy of life" until we know exactly how he treats his wife, his children, his neighbors, his friends, his subordinates—and his enemies.

For a brief and honest military biography, nothing can beat the line of Charles Henry Smith, who wrote after the Civil War: "I joined the army, and succeeded in killing about as many of the enemy as they of me."

Those who think it a great impiety to speak ill of the dead usually have no such inhibitions about the living; what a curious superstition to have more regard for a corpse than for a creature still capable of being wounded.

Speaking of wounds, those persons who try too desperately to protect themselves from hurts are in the long run more vulnerable to injury; it is the hand that has developed callouses that slides more easily down the escape rope in an emergency.

Listening to a contentious woman arguing with a store manager the other day, I recalled Oliver Herford's deft analysis: "If some people got their rights they would complain of being deprived of their wrongs."

The subtle effects upon the whole organism are obviously multiplied.

Sympathy, born of understanding and a warm imagination, is associated with all actions that aim to help the sick, the unfortunate.

The world would be immeasurably poorer had it not been for the many men and women who have been activated by warm human sympathies and by love for their fellow men.

(Name on file) Medford.

8 Ball To the Editor: A New Frontlash secretary was being interviewed in Washington, and was asked this question: "How's business?" This was the answer: "I saw it in a California newspaper: 'So business is not, but it ought to be.'"

Now that's the Havahd way of saying: "The New Frontlash has got themselves behind the 8 ball."

Everett Acklin Ashland, Ore.



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