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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 May 7, 1953 (Thursday)

A cut of approximately 42 per cent in the Jackson county real property tax levy for the fiscal year of 1953-54 was revealed today by County Judge J. B. Coleman.

The south section of Hawthorne park will be fenced off this week end to accommodate the tent city that Portland Shriners will set up for the Pacific northwest convention here next week.

20 YEARS AGO May 7, 1943 (Friday)

Medford sector and block leaders start calling on private homes to collect information needed by the Civilian Defense Council.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The government has now executed a neat trick. It has frozen the anti-freeze."

30 YEARS AGO May 7, 1933 (Sunday)

Medford school children scheduled to take part in health parade through downtown streets.

City to enforce ordinance prohibiting dogs running at large during May, June and July.

40 YEARS AGO May 7, 1923 (Monday)

Water restriction to go into effect in Medford starting Wednesday.

Federal court here holds there is no limit to amount of whiskey which doctors can prescribe.

50 YEARS AGO May 7, 1913 (Wednesday)

Twenty-six girls and 18 boys in Medford High school's largest graduating class in history to have baccalaureate and graduation ceremonies in Natorium building.

County court instructs Civil Engineer J. S. Howard to start survey for a new wagon road across Siskiyou to California line.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. All U. S. nuclear submarines are equipped with Polaris missiles; true or false?

2. The nickname of Henry Clay was "The Great C..." or "P..."?

3. Do most Arabians claim descent from Cain, Abel, or Seth?

4. What was the color of hair of both Columbus and Balboa?

5. Do boas live chiefly on small mammals or birds?

6. Are the great Seria oilfields in Borneo, Singapore or Syria?

7. Is the proton the basic constituent of all atoms?

8. Were Zies camera lenses originally made in Switzerland or Germany?

9. What common commodity is measured by the ream?

10. What form in the Bible is mentioned first in the Bible? Answers: 1. False, 2. Compromiser or Peacemaker, 3. Seth, 4. Red, 5. Yes, 6. Borneo, 7. Yes, 8. Germany, 9. Paper, 10. Light.

To Err Is Un-American

A paradox afflicts us in the late decades of the 20th century.

We have developed an astonishing tolerance of human frailty as it exhibits itself in individual private lives—even when that frailty leads to the commission of crime.

But we show surprisingly little tolerance of human mistakes and weakness when they crop up in public life.

ADMITTEDLY the standards among our public men are intended to be high. If we are sensible we do not deliberately put in position of authority our weaklings and misfits.

Yet even men chosen for their evident higher caliber have their flaws. Moreover, they are plunged today in a welter of problems whose size and number are without any shadow of a precedent.

Why should it be assumed, as it evidently is by some, that American officials can—out of the blue—quickly master the delicate, difficult business of lending effective military, political and economic aid to a small Asian land like South Viet Nam, a country which has only half a will to help itself?

In our national lifetime, this is an effort totally new.

WHY is there such haste to demand great, visible economic improvement in South America, a continent that has languished for centuries in poverty and political immaturity?

The Russians, using the most crushing dictatorial power ever amassed, have been trying to lift their own millions out of the mire for 45 years and have not succeeded yet. Their massive farm problem is unsolved.

Is there any reason we should not make mistakes when, in an unparalleled upsurge, more than 50 nations suddenly appear on the world scene and we try to cope with them? We have the rough job of nurturing their independence in a world beset by aggressive communism. The guideposts are few.

Spin the globe and note such other trouble areas as Korea, Laos, Indonesia, India and, highest in our thoughts now, Cuba. Each raises unique problems. All can be labeled critical—in varying degrees and different ways.

Not even Franklin D. Roosevelt in World War II had a daily agenda so staggeringly complex as has confronted Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and their free world counterparts in other lands.

AND hovering over these men today is the awful knowledge that error can be compounded, in hours, into the near nuclear ruin of this planet.

Surely those persons unable to tolerate imperfect effort must have sure-fire proposals of their own to make Viet Nam securely free, turn Latin America toward booming prosperity, snuff out all threat to Berlin and erase the last vestige of Castro from Cuba.

Let's have the perfectionists' plans right now. Human frailty obviously has already cost us dearly.—Klamath Falls Herald and News.

Contrast To Puritanism

Countless Americans are still being turned into mental cases by preachers of the stern, fear-generating concepts of puritanism, according to a noted Catholic priest-psychologist.

Father James E. Royce, head of the department of psychology at Seattle university, states that modern confessors and psychotherapists are discovering that deeply imbedded puritanical beliefs are the cause of innumerable mental illnesses.

HIS findings are encompassed in an article entitled "How Puritanism Persists," appearing in Insight, the quarterly review of religion and mental health published in St. Louis.

"Despair, frigidity in marriage, hyperanxiety about one's religious life, confusion on moral issues to the point of rejection of all morality and assorted kinds of ascetical witch-hunting" often stem from centuries-old puritanical ideas, Father Royce maintains.

"The One who puts people in Hell" was the only concept of God that this writer could elicit from one neurotic in months of regular weekly visits," the psychologist pointed out.

IN SOME New England communities today, "a housewife would not dream of hanging female underthings on the clothesline unless pinned inside pillow covers," he writes.

Father Royce said American youngsters are being taught it is "bad" to smoke, use lipstick, drink even an occasional beer, or for girls to wear slacks in just about the same tones they are told it is bad to murder, steal, lie or commit adultery. "There is no real analysis of why these things are wrong, just that they are forbidden."

FATHER Royce holds: "Most of us could use a healthy dose of sacrifice in our lives. But in the context of anxiety neurosis, guilt complexes and marital frigidity, it is important to see that God is not a sadistic tyrant Whose only desire is to see people suffer."

Father Royce closes his article quoting Piers Plowman: "Chastity without charity is buried in Hell."—Catholic Sentinel, Portland.



"Freedom of speech and thought—that's what makes this country great. But sometimes it's difficult being an American!"

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.

A Christian Nation?

To the Editor: Recently there have been various answers to the above question in Communications and Editorials. Some state dogmatically that we are a Christian nation, others with equal finality that we are not.

One of the important laws of disputation is, "Understand your terms." Unless the disputants can agree on the meaning of the words they use, their minds cannot meet.

Communists use this fact to create confusion. When the communist says "democracy" he does not mean what an American citizen understands by that term. When Kroosh says, "the will of the people" he means the card carrying communists that run the country. When an American says "the will of the people" he means something quite different.

When we ask if America is a Christian nation, we must seek an understanding of our terms. If by Christian nation you mean that every adult citizen is a professing Christian, an active member of a Christian church, then patently we are not a Christian nation. I have never found even a church that could meet those specifications. If you mean that our nation is composed largely of honest citizens who believe in and try to support the ideas and ideals that harmonize with Christian ideals, then you are on your way to your answer.

Was our nation founded by Christian men? Again we must look to the meaning of our terms. First we may state definitely, those men were not atheists. They were not all church members, though some were. They represented a variety of political, social and geographical areas, but they had one common aim—to establish a free, strong, united nation.

In the course of their deliberations, when the results seemed in doubt, Benjamin Franklin arose and spoke in part as follows: "Mr. President, I have lived for a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proof I see of the truth that God governs in the affairs of men. . . Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it. I firmly believe this. . ."

If I mistake not, he then moved that they begin each day with prayer for divine guidance. It was done. If our Constitution was not hammered out on the anvil of the ideals of Christian faith, then every president from Washington to Kennedy who placed his hand on the Bible and vowed to obey, enforce and support the Constitution was a liar and a hypocrite. Nothing would please the communists more than for the American people to lose their faith in divine approval of our Foundation.

L. G. Weaver 301 Haven St., Medford

Do They Know? To the Editor: Do smokers know what they are doing to themselves by continuing the worst of all bad habits? Is it possible to smoke without danger? The answer to this question is given by the Anti-Tobacco Center of America in their comprehensive booklet on the subject. Here are the facts:

Every time a smoker draws on a cigarette, cigar or pipe, he is exposed to at least 44 different chemicals and poisons, 22 among the most deadly of which are: luitidin, rubidin, carbolic acid, formaldehyde, methalyamine, acrellin, colidine, viridin, a resinic, formic acid, nicotine, hydro-

gene sulphide, pyrrol, furfural, benzpyrene, methyl alcohol, prussic acid, corodin, ammonia, methane, carbon monoxide and pyridin. Quite a lungful of deadly poisons for just one puff of smoke!

Dr. A. H. Ruffo, a German cancer-specialist, says that a one-puff-of-cigarette-a-day smoker deposits almost two pints of tobacco tars in his lungs per year. His lungs are constantly irritated, smeared, coated and soaked by that sticky substance identical to that found in smokers' pipes. And it is in this glue that the sinister benzpyrene, a violent cancer-provoking agent, is disseminated. Tobacco stains on the fingers are only a small reflection of the appearance of the lungs.

Dr. Clarence W. Lieb, who dedicated his life to the study of the effects of tobacco, reporting on his experiments, said: "A smoker's heart contracted 10,000 more times per day when he smoked than when he stopped. One does not need to be a physiologist to appreciate the significance of such wasted energy, the potential damage to the heart! Every mechanic knows what will happen when a motor is overworked."

Long firm against taking a position, the American Heart Association finally released an amazing report: "Death rates from coronary diseases are from 50 to 100 per cent higher among smokers than among non-smokers." Dr. H. Brooks performed autopsies on 54 smokers in order to examine their hearts. There was degeneration of tissue in every case.

And this is not all. Dr. Bole, gastrointestinal specialist, declares unequivocally that the action of nicotine on the terminal blood vessels of the stomach causes ulcers. In this disease the stomach actually devours itself as the ulcer develops. Another leading authority, Dr. Alton Ochsner, refuses to treat ulcer patients at his New Orleans clinic, unless they agree to stop smoking. He insists that it is impossible to cure peptic ulcers while the patient smokes.

There is a great deal more to this, but the above evidence should be sufficient to cause every smoker to take steps to quit the injurious smoking habit.

Lydia Burnham 814 Warren St., Prescott, Ariz.

Nasser Gets New Start Toward Lifelong Vision of Egypt as Three-Circle Center

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Analyst

When from Cairo's Kubbeh Palace the three leaders of Egypt, Syria and Iraq announced their ambitious plan to merge in a new United Arab Republic, Algerian Premier Ahmed Ben Bella dispatched a happy message. It was, he told Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, "The most wonderful day of my life."

The flag of this new republic would have three green stars against a background of red, white and black bars. For Nasser it was a new start toward accomplishment of his lifelong vision of an Egypt at the center of the three circles—the first Arab, second African and third a Moslem unity which would exert its influence throughout the world.

Single Arab Nation These were explained in the only book Nasser ever wrote. In it he saw a "role, wandering aimlessly in search of a hero." He never has left any doubt he considered himself suitable for that role.

The new UAR would establish a single Arab nation extending from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean. It would form the nucleus

of the first circle and its mere announcement was enough to send Nasserite mobs into the streets of Amman, capital of neighboring Jordan, to worry the Saudi rulers of Saudi Arabia and to rouse concern in Israel.

With a first step behind him, Nasser this week was considering the second. In Algiers he was the guest of Ben Bella.

Nasser helped Algerian rebels with money and weapons during their seven-year war against France and Ben Bella is among Nasser's greatest admirers.

Ben Bella looks toward a North African "magreb," a union of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. With Libya and the U.A.R. the sum total could be an Arab federation extending from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf.

It would be the second circle in Nasser's vision. But even as Nasser landed in Algiers, things were coming unstuck at home.

Key Positions In Syria, a smoldering dispute between the Baathists, members of Syria's largest political party, and Nasserites led to mass resignations from the Syrian cabinet with the Baathists in control.

Baathists, standing for Arab renaissance, hold key positions in both Syria and Iraq. Politically, they share with the Nasserites an enthusiasm for Arab unity and "Arab so-

cialism," but with a greater degree of parliamentary rule. They recall Nasser's suppression of the Baathists during the ill-starred Egyptian-Syrian merger of 1958-61.

And their fear now is that so-called collective leadership in a new UAR quickly would deteriorate to one-man Nasser rule.

For the Arab word, more disunited than united, it is a many times told tale. Mutual aims brought the Baathists and Nasser together. Mutual suspicions bid once more to split them apart.

Nasser has proved himself a persistent man but the circles which place Egypt in the center of an Arab world may yet prove to be illusory bubbles.

Strictly Personal

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

FLEXIBILITY Some friends were discussing, in puzzled tones, the recent labor disturbances in Great Britain, in which thousands of the recently unemployed employed a demonstration that, for placid England, was nearly riotous. "What's the excitement about?" said one. "The unemployment rate in Great Britain is only half that of the United States, and we haven't had anything like that here."

I suspect that what is frightening to the British workers is the sudden appearance of change in a land of stability and tradition. In America, we have always had a mobile labor force; men changed occupations and locales almost as frequently as they changed automobile models.

In England, a job has been something a man expected to do all his life. He often inherited it from his father, who himself inherited it from the medieval guild system. Dozens of English names, in fact, came directly from these crafts—Taylor, Turner, Webster, Wheelwright, Baker, Miller, Skinner, Smith, Weaver, Chandler, Culler, Mercer, and many others.

Moreover, a stratified social system, such as obtains in England and most of Eu-

rope, makes it much harder to change and adjust. America's weakness has also turned out to be its strength. Because we have not had so long a history, because we were a frontier country, and because we have lacked a long tradition of craftsmanship, our standards of service and workmanship have been inferior to most of the Europeans.

When we complain about this, however, (as we increasingly do), it must be remembered at the same time that this lack of a tradition has enabled us to be economically, socially and industrially flexible—to make rapid shifts in demands and supplies of the labor force. A society that is inflexible cannot meet rapidly changing needs.

The British are more frightened by automation than we are, because the proportion of the working class population is so much greater. Here, in our own time, there has been a shift away from the laboring forces to the service classes, just as there has been an enormous shift from the rural type to the urban-complex society—and all without any serious dislocations.

Tradition is a two-edged sword; it gives a sense of continuity and excellence to a pursuit, but it also retards necessary adjustments to meet changing conditions. What the British laborers are protesting is lack of jobs today—but also, more importantly, lack of prospects for tomorrow and tomorrow.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE FORMOSA STRAIT AGAIN

Washington—The "return to the mainland," so long and so often proclaimed, may really be attempted this year by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. There is considerable danger that this explosive possibility will be pooh-poohed, until the attempt is actually under way. The Generalissimo and his government have been talking about reinventing the mainland ever since 1949. By now, the talk tends to go unheeded, like the cries of "Wolf! Wolf!" of the little boy in the story.

But in the first place, some fast-talking American persuasion was needed to avert at least one earlier attempt. And in the second place, the indications from Formosa this spring differ quite sharply from any in the past.

There are no boastful, empty proclamations now. Instead there are serious preparations. For example, besides building landing craft in the Taipei shipyards—which the U.S. government knew about—evidently the Nationalist have also been having landing craft quietly built in Japan—which the U.S. government did not learn about until recently.

THEN, too, the Nationalist armed forces have been training hard for amphibious operations, ironically enough with American advice; for help in this special training was part of the bargain, when the Generalissimo agreed to give up his earlier plan for re-inventing the mainland.

Finally, the tone and tempo of the Nationalist leadership are the most serious indicators of all. The Generalissimo's advisors who were formerly on the side of caution, and above all against getting too far out of step

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Mishmash in the news: Did you read the story the other day about the fellow back East who fed false information into a computer in the employment office of the concern for which he worked in order to get himself a better job than his qualifications entitled him to?

Wirra! Wirra! What a world we're living in. We can't even trust the robots any more.

I SUPPOSE you've read or heard of the Plaine des Jarres, which bobs up so often in the news of the weird fighting in Laos, over on the other side of the world where Americans are fighting in a war in which they have little or no direct interest.

The term is French. That area of the world, as you will remember, was once a part of French Indo China. It means the Plain of Jar, or the Plain of Pots.

HOW did it get its name? No one knows. It is a fairly wide, flat plain, and at one point it is covered with huge stone jars, as tall as a man's shoulders. More than 100 of these stone pots are located near one of the strategic air fields in Laos.

WHO chiseled them out—and why? It's a mystery. They have been there some 20 centuries. Countless wars have surged around them—most of these wars, probably, as meaningless as the present war in Laos.

It's a strange world. It always has been a strange world.

FROM Washington: Representative Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss.) expressed fear that the federal food stamp program will DESTROY THE INITIATIVE OF persons who are capable of DOING THINGS FOR THEMSELVES.

Congressman Whitten is chairman of the House Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee. Testifying at a hearing the other day, he said: "No one can be against some such provisions being made, in a country such as ours, with the production that it has, for a reasonable standard of living or certainly a reasonable diet for all."

BU T—He added—"It seriously concerns me that we may get into a national program that will spread until it reaches the

point where it will result in the destruction of initiative and effort on the part of those who are capable of taking care of themselves."

WELL, he might have been thinking of the BREAD AND CIRCUSES that destroyed the initiative of the people of Ancient Rome.

Gibbon tells us it was the free bread supplied for their sustenance and the free circuses provided for their entertainment that sapped the initiative of the Roman people and started the downfall of the Roman Empire.

Four Students in Portland Contest Medford High school will have an entry in the Plymouth Trouble Shooting contest in Portland Saturday, May 11.

Four boys from the auto mechanics classes, taught by Lloyd S. Lyda, will enter along with students from 13 other schools of the area. In the Medford entry are Jim Sevek, Walter Conner, Jon Inskeep and Charles Smith. They will be accompanied north by their instructor.

The boys will be required to find and fix nearly a score of malfunctions concealed in new cars by expert technicians. They will be allowed to use only a minimum of tools and testing equipment in the contest.

Winners at the Portland contest will go to Detroit June 24, 25 and 26 to compete against outstanding auto mechanics in the 1963 National Championship Trouble Shooting contest. The prizes will be \$9,000 in scholarships with which the students may continue their technical training.

The Portland contest will be held in the Lloyd Center West Mall.

Applications Being Taken for Welders Applications for the position of welder are being accepted by the Civil Service Commission, L. B. Nelson, examiner at the Medford post office, has reported.

Application forms are available at the post office. The applications may be turned in here or to the Board U.S. Civil Service Examiners, Corps of Engineers, 628 Pittock Block, Portland 5, Ore.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

IN HIS AMUSING autobiography, "What Time's The Next Swan?" Walter Slezak tells how his father, the famous opera star, Leo Slezak, was put on a strict diet when his weight became alarming.

For a week he howled that he was being starved, then suddenly began accepting his meager fare with amazing serenity. His dog betrayed him by taking a stand at Slezak's desk, holding a rigid pipe, and barking like mad. Mrs. Slezak investigated and found inside the desk a two-foot-long Hungarian salami.

OVERHEARD: At Toots Shor's: "I come from a long line of boxers—except for an uncle who was a Doberman pinscher."

At a sales meeting: "They had to delay the grand opening of that new store on 42nd Street. Their 'Going Out of Business' sign didn't arrive on time."

From a talk by Peter Ustinov: "Those who reach the top of the tree do not have the qualifications to detain them at the bottom."

Banker Marvin Carton defines pessimists as the fellows who loan optimists money.

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