

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 year ago.

10 YEARS AGO

Aug. 12, 1943
(It was Thursday)
The Rev. Ward A. Rice becomes pastor of First Christian church.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: On a Beall lane farm, in the backyard, a sunflower is still valiantly campaigning for Alf Landon of Kansas, the world's worst stump speaker and GOP entry for president in 1936. The sunflower acreage in Jackson county was good, but not enough that year.

20 YEARS AGO

Aug. 12, 1923
(It was Saturday)
Gov. Meier pays hurried visit to city on way to Gold Beach.

Temperature scoots to 101 degrees for second day in a row.

30 YEARS AGO

Aug. 12, 1923
(It was Sunday)
Bride and groom to spend honeymoon walking from Medford to top of Mt. Hood.

Price war cuts gasoline to 11c a gallon in Portland.

40 YEARS AGO

Aug. 12, 1913
(It was Tuesday)
Medford apples sold to New Zealand firm, first fruit from this section ever to go to the antipodes.

Railroad grant swindlers to be prosecuted. Suit involves United States against Oregon and California Railroad company.

State Federations Aid to Apprentices

San Francisco—Development of the national apprenticeship program has been greatly aided by support from state federations of labor, according to W. F. Patterson, director of the U. S. Department of Labor's bureau of apprenticeship.

Speaking here this week at a convention of the California State Federation of Labor, Patterson said there are some 8,000 joint apprenticeship committees throughout the nation, with more than 20,000 members from organized labor, and that there are now more than 162,000 registered apprentices in the United States and territories.

More than 2,000 former members of the armed services each month are entering apprentice training, he said.

Most catfish feed almost entirely by scent. An exception is the channel cat, the gamet of the tribe, which feeds a good deal by sight.

Court Records

DISTRICT COURT
John D. Niles, defective tail light, \$7.50.
George K. Neville, no motor vehicle license, \$10.
Roger K. Puhl, no operator's license, \$6.
George W. Large, overload, \$30.
Jack J. Dugger, inadequate brakes, \$7.50.
Edward O. Waddy, operating motor vehicle while license suspended, \$10, driving while operator's license suspended, \$15 and two-day jail sentence suspended.
Vernon R. Shroy, overweight load, \$10.
Jackson K. Kemp, overload, \$11.50.
Merlin W. Fjall, no motor vehicle license, \$10.

POLICE COURT
Robert J. Dolan, failure to stop at stop sign, \$5.
Richard Eugene Fay, unnecessary noise, \$10.

Traffic Change Troubles

The grid plan, or one-way street pattern, should not be adopted by a city until after a thorough and competent survey of present and expected traffic problems involved, and consultation with all interests concerned. In some instances where the radical change has been inaugurated cities have found this out too late. They have learned the hard way that the grid system is no cure-all in traffic control, that it may in fact prove regrettably detrimental, economically, to some segments of a city, and that the initial pattern generally requires at least minor changes from time to time as experience through use may dictate.

ROSEBURG, for instance, is preparing to call in a traffic expert from the State Highway Department in an effort to find a way out of the controversy which has developed since one-way traffic was set up there. Roseburg's trouble stems from the fact that the grid plan was laid out exclusively for traffic control, to expedite traffic and to get vehicles out of congested zones as quickly as possible.

The plan is said to have worked efficiently so far as its basic objectives are concerned, too efficiently according to downtown business interests which are now contending that they are losing trade because of the change and that tourist trade in particular has shown a decline.

BEFORE many years Medford, and our sister city Ashland on the south, will be by-passed by Highway 99, just as other Oregon cities have been in recent years. It isn't logical to assume that the state is building the four-lane highways through the rural areas of this region with the intention of funneling the traffic through some miles of narrow, congested city streets. Any traffic survey in Medford, looking to possible adoption of the grid plan or other major changes in routing, will be of little permanent value unless the location of the future by-pass is first made known by the highway commission.

When this information is obtained, city traffic patterns can be set up to conform and make the best use of both the highway and street connections.—E.C.F.

Travel Tip

The Mail Tribune in publishing a series of illustrated Sunday features on where to go and what to see is giving local residents and our visitors a more intimate knowledge of location and attractions of the many scenic and recreational spots to be found in the nearby Medford area. For those who have the time and/or inclination for a bit more extended jaunt we would like to recommend the drive over to Gold Beach, at the mouth of Rogue river, and the boat trip up that brawling stream to Agness, tiny hamlet in the midst of one of the nation's most primitive regions.

THE five-hour drive—for the conservative driver, that is—to Gold Beach has everything. There is the rugged scenery as one crosses the mountains from Cave Junction westward, the highway winding through giant trees on the Smith River cut-off, and then on reaching Highway 101 the vast vistas of ocean beach and tumbling silver surf.

But the greatest thrill of all is the 32-mile voyage up the Rogue. Shallow draft boats, with powerful engines go skittering over riffles that appear impossible of navigation, wending their way between lofty tree-clad banks where deer are sighted resting near the water's edge, and cranes and other waterfowl gaze unafraid at the passing craft.

Arriving at Agness about noon there is time for a family style dinner at the old inn before the boatmen signal the return trip. The downstream journey on the swift current takes much less time, arrival at the dock being scheduled for shortly after 3 p. m. For those who have known the Rogue only in its upper reaches the trip to Agness gives a new and highly enjoyable acquaintance with this turbulent and beautiful stream.

OF course there is also plenty of scenery to enjoy along the coast if one wishes to delay the return to Medford for a day or two. Life Magazine editor Sidney L. James, who declares Oregon's coastline is the most beautiful he has ever seen, sent a man out west recently to photograph some of the more scenic spots and the series of pictures in last week's Life show basis for the editor's acclaim.—E.C.F.

Gladiola Show, County Fair Open Today at Grants Pass

A floral float parade today opened the annual Grants Pass Gladiolus Festival which this year is combined with the 1953 Josephine county fair and the Oregon State Gladiolus Society's Gladiolus show. The festival opened at the county fairgrounds on the Redwood highway just outside of Grants Pass.

The first day's events, in addition to the parade include the coronation ceremony and a variety show at 8 p. m. Bulb Auction Planned. County fair events began at 8 a. m. The state Gladiolus show opened at 1 p. m. Thursday events include a pig-scramble for youngsters at 6:30 p. m., the annual Gladiolus bulb auction and the annual livestock auction at 8 p. m. Friday will be Grants Pass Day with special afternoon and evening programs. The fair will close Saturday evening with midjet auto races.

WEATHER
By United Press
Northern California: Fair today, tonight and Thursday except coastal fog.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

MALENKOV'S POWER MACHINE

Washington—The right way to understand Georgi Malenkov's claim to know the secret of the hydrogen bomb, is as part of a much larger whole. Even a Soviet hydrogen bomb would not be a danger to this country, all by itself. But it is a very great danger indeed, as one part in a gigantic machine of Soviet power which is now nearing completion.



As to the specific problem of the bomb, it now seems to be fairly well established that no Soviet test explosion has occurred as yet. According to reliable report, at any rate, no sign of an explosion has yet been picked up by the American long range detection system.

What is now expected, therefore, is a Soviet repetition of our own Eniwetok test of 1951. Before very long, if the forecasters are correct, they will try out a weapon like the chief bomb of our 1951 Eniwetok series. This bomb had a power of more than 200 kilotons—more than the explosive force of 200,000 tons of TNT—and it contained a small quantity of the heavy hydrogen mixture which forms the core of a true hydrogen bomb.

Our Eniwetok tests had a double purpose — to experiment with one of the very powerful atomic bombs that are needed as triggers for hydrogen bombs, and to gain data on the hydrogen fusion reaction. A similar bomb test will justify Malenkov's boast. It is in order for the Soviets, whose biggest bomb to date had a power under eighty kilotons. And such a test will not delay the Soviet over-all atomic build-up, by requiring conversion of plutonium reactors to produce large quantities of tritium, the fantastically costly very heavy hydrogen that is the most important component of a true hydrogen bomb.

If this is the sort of thing Malenkov was talking about, there is no reason to adjust past estimates of the Soviet atomic progress, which placed the beginning of the time of real danger towards the end of next year. Unfortunately, however, there are excellent reasons to adjust past estimates of a related Soviet effort—the build-up of the Soviet Long Range Air Army, which gives meaning to Soviet atomic power.

In brief, it is now confirmed that the Soviets have started quantity production of the TU-31—a big turbo-jet bomber comparable in range and other characteristics to our own B-36. The TU-31 will give the Long Range Air Army what it has heretofore lacked, the capability to make round-trip attacks on American targets from bases on Soviet territory.

In addition, there are good reasons to believe that the Soviets now have the prototype of a giant jet bomber comparable to our B-52—the most advanced bomber we possess. The new plane was expected to be shown, in fact, at the Moscow air show that was cancelled by bad weather. If weather permits, the showing may well have taken place before these words can be printed. In any case this new plane, if its existence is confirmed, will put Soviet strategic air development almost on a par with our own.

Finally, to complete this pattern of growing Soviet air-atomic strength, there are the marked peculiarities of the new Soviet budget, which Malenkov announced with such a flourish. Malenkov chiefly emphasized the larger share of the Russian national income that is now to be allocated to the consumer. In view of the extraordinary rise of Soviet national income and productivity since the end of the war, greater generosity to the mass of the population is certainly overdue. It should not be difficult to finance, either, since the Soviets have largely completed their most massive military program, the re-equipment of their huge ground forces.

DIAMONDS
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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

President Syngman Rhee says the South Korean army will use the truce time to train for an offensive if an offensive becomes necessary, but he adds that his country will obey the armistice.

YOU'RE a very wise old man, sir.

For whatever freedom and independence you and your country gain in the future, YOU'LL HAVE TO DEPEND ON YOURSELVES.

But—
If you are as wise as so far you have seemed to be, you won't in the future bite off any more than you can masticate.

If you tackle too much while you are still too little and weak, you can lose the liberty that your country seems now to be in a fair way to gain.

HERE is a rugged question: Do you reckon that liberty really is on the march throughout the world?

I'm afraid to try to answer that one. Outside Germany, I can see no signs of it in Europe—unless it might be in Turkey.

EUROPE is old and weak and tired and CYNICAL. With the possible exception of the Germans and the Turks, its people seem to have no WILL TO FIGHT for freedom. Judging by appearance, they'd rather take a chance on getting along under the heel of Russian masters than to risk death in a fight for liberty.

I hate to say it, but to me it doesn't appear that they are of much value to us as allies. In a nasty scrap, you'd better go it alone than with allies who HANG BACK ON YOU.

LIBERTY is on the march in Asia—but in Asia those who seek liberty look upon us as AGENTS OF OPPRESSION. They regard us as allies of the imperial powers that for centuries have been the masters of Asia, using the people there as their servants.

We'll have to change that. South Korea offers us the key with which to unlock the door of the PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE in Asia. If we are to take advantage of that opportunity, we'll have to stand back of the South Koreans, aiding and protecting them while they gain the strength, both economics and military, with which to protect their own liberties.

A big job? It certainly is. But if we are to take our rightful place as the leader and the protector of human freedom throughout the world, that's about the job that is cut out for us.

REFUGEES from East Germany within the past few days report that the Russians have pulled another boner. They are SELLING, at profiteering prices, the American food they confiscated from hungry East Germans. Their propaganda line is that the confiscated food parcels are being given to hungry WEST Germans in Berlin, but what they are really doing, these recent refugees from behind the Iron Curtain say, is to re-label the packages and PUT THEM UP FOR SALE in the communist state stores where non-rationed foods are sold at black market prices to squeeze more money out of the people for the communist treasury.

GLORY Hallelujah! Russian communism is beginning to prove at last to the world that a tiger never changes its stripes. Smirk and purr as it may, the Russian communist tiger is still a tiger.

The boys in the Kremlin are proving to all and sundry that Russian communism is too foul a thing to be permitted to live in the modern world.

United States Learns Facts of Korea Truce

By PHIL NEWSOM

United Press Foreign Analyst
The United States is learning the facts of life about the Korean truce. One of the harshest facts so far is Gen. Mark Clark's estimate that the Chinese Communists may be holding as many as twice the number of American war prisoners they have admitted.

This is not to imply that the truce should be regretted. It has halted, temporarily, at least, slaughter on the battlefield and it is bringing home 3,313 American war prisoners. But subsequent events have pointed up the warning of military commanders that a truce simply marks a suspension of hostilities, not the end.

The Strangest War
Further complicating the situation are the rules under which the Korean war was fought, wherein commanders in the field were governed not by military but by diplomatic necessities.

So this strangest of all wars ended in the strangest of all truces. This is a truce without a victor and without a vanquished—in which neither side can impress its will except behind its own lines.

Hence the enormity of the problem raised by General Clark.

Clark says that after the present exchange is completed demands will be made through the Armistice Commission for an accounting of all prisoners. A Solution Needed

If satisfaction is not gained there, then the problem will be taken before the International Conference which will try to settle Korea's political future this fall.

Secretary of State Dulles had threatened United States retaliation against the Reds.

But what kind of retaliation? To the people of the United States, the holding of some 3,000 Reds for a like number of Americans would scarcely seem an even trade—nor would it even be likely to impress the Chinese.

Another very great difficulty is the fact that it will be many months, if ever, before registration teams are able to learn where near accurately the number of Americans taken prisoner, the number who died in Red prison camps and those who simply are missing and presumed dead.

Congressional Quiz

Questions and Answers on What Goes On at the Capital
Furnished by Congressional Quarterly News Features

Q—How does the amount of money appropriated by Congress this year for defense compare with the amounts asked by former President Truman and President Eisenhower?

A—Congress July 29 passed a bill providing \$34,371,541,000 for the Department of defense for fiscal 1954. This was less than both the \$40,719,931,000 recommended by ex-President Truman and the \$35,771,563,000 requested by President Eisenhower.

Q—Has there really been much of a cutback on government employees?

A—The Joint Committee on Reduction of non-essential Federal Expenditures July 28 reported the government had 2,462,359 civilian employees on the payroll at the end of fiscal 1952 (June 30). This was 116,999 fewer employees than were serving the government on June 30, 1952.

Q—Why is the U.S. flag flown over the Capitol in Washington at night?

A—The custom originated during World War I because it was felt for patriotic reasons there should be one building in the country over which the flag should always fly. The Capitol was designated since it was outside military regulations which demand the furling of the flag at sunset.

Q—Is there any fixed date on which Congress must adjourn?

A—The Legislative Reorganization act of 1946 says that Congress shall adjourn July 31, but Congress frequently has failed by this limit just as it did this year, when the session ended early August 4.

Q—I understand Congress approved a proposal to send \$100 million worth of farm surpluses to needy friendly nations. Can we spare this much?

A—Legislation would author-

ize the President to send to friendly peoples abroad \$100 million in surplus agricultural commodities. This would be one-third of the more than \$3 billion worth of government-owned surplus farm products Commodity Credit Corporation has in storage under various Agriculture department programs. (Copyright 1953, Congressional Quarterly.)

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