

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 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

Nov. 23, 1944

(It was Thursday)

Alva Perl Bonney, mayor of Central Point, dies at his home following a brief illness.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Today Thanksgiving feasting ends for the year. Small boys amazed by their gastronomic feats. Even dieting ladies partook freely, and on many a male vest buttons flew.

20 YEARS AGO

Nov. 23, 1924

(It was Friday)

Eugene Thorndike named head of Medford's Community Chest campaign.

Pabst Brewing company purchases large part of hop crop grown in Applegate valley.

30 YEARS AGO

Nov. 23, 1924

(It was Sunday)

Frank Perl arrives home for Thanksgiving vacation from Oregon Agricultural college.

Rogue River valley flour mill on South Front st. destroyed by fire; loss estimated at \$25,000.

40 YEARS AGO

Nov. 23, 1914

(It was Monday)

Medford city charter commission completes work on new charter which includes city manager plan.

From the Local and Personal column: The Country club will institute a cross town golf match Thanksgiving, starting from the University club at 9 a.m. and finishing at the ninth hole on the Country club links. The course will be north on Fir to Jackson, east on Jackson to Riverside, north on Riverside to McAndrews ford of Bear creek, thence down the country road to the links. Six entries have been filed to date for the match.

What's the Answer?

(Can You Get 4 of the 7?)

Copr. 1954, Editorial Research Report

1. "Discount houses" now account for almost five, ten, 15, 20, or 25 per cent of all U.S. retail business?

2. Sanatoria for tuberculosis victims are increasing or decreasing, or staying about the same in number?

3. The Nobel prizes were founded by a newspaper publisher, producer of explosives, British mine developer in South Africa, or Swedish match magnate?

4. Cadillac plans to make 15,000, 50,000, 115,000, 150,000 or 500,000 cars next year?

5. Has any out-and-out Socialist ever been elected to the U.S. Senate?

6. Men who haven't gone to college have on the whole a higher or a lower income than men who have or about the same?

7. The largest city where Spanish is generally spoken is Barcelona, Buenos Aires, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City or Rio de Janeiro?

The answers: 1. For almost 20 per cent. 2. Decreasing. 3. A producer of explosives. 4. 150,000. 5. No. 6. Lower. 7. Buenos Aires.

Dead line Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday 10 a.m. Monday at 5 p.m. other days 5:30 previous day.

Two Great Actors

The sudden death of Andrei Vishinsky, head of the Russian delegation to the United Nations, removes another great actor from the world stage of POLITICAL drama, very much as the sudden death of Lionel Barrymore only a few days ago, removed one of the great American actors, from the American stage of the CREATIVE drama.

Mr. Barrymore was in person a most kindly and considerate GENTLEMAN, and according to those newspaper men who knew A. Vishinsky best, the Russian delegate in the realm of personal relationships, was one of the most charming and ingratiating individuals ever sent to this country by Moscow. All the press, they say, liked him personally and liked his jokes and banter—but officially—"no thanks."

JUST as Mr. Barrymore's favorite roles, however, were always the repellent, unpleasant, or even evil types, so Mr. Vishinsky was always cast as the "Old Man Debbil" in the UN and officially he never had to get out of character for he took his orders from the Kremlin and followed them as faithfully, as Lionel Barrymore took his role and his script from the management and followed both with the fidelity of the truly creative artist.

WE DON'T wish to carry the similarity further or imply in any way that there was any REAL kinship in character or nature between one of America's most beloved actors, and one of America's most heartily-hated foreign emissaries.

But they were both by NATURE GREAT actors, and neither could have succeeded so well, or for so many years, in their respective careers, had they not been.

The unfortunate thing, from the standpoint of this country, and the world (perhaps even Russia) is that Vishinsky did not follow the Barrymore example and go on the Russian stage instead of entering the law and Soviet Russia's politics and taking such an important role in its foreign relations.—R.W.R.

Stung!

The reaction to the recent election has been almost as curious as the campaign was before it.

And nothing "more curious" than the comment on the defeat of Senator Cordon by one of the most prominent political observers in the country, none other than Raymond Moley, former head of FDR's "brain trust" but of late a conservative political columnist in the conservative and factual "News Week."

THE reaction is the harder to understand, because Mr. Moley apparently made quite an extensive study of the Oregon situation, and talked with many of the Senator's intimate friends about it, prior and subsequent to the election.

But here is a portion of his verdict as republished in The Oregon Voter, quote:

"Cordon was incapable of advertising himself... What was especially serious was that Neuberger had all the better of the newspaper publicity. The Portland papers did well for Cordon but apparently some of the other papers gave Cordon an editorial or two and then gave all the news to Neuberger."

We wish the pontifical Mr. Moley would, in his next installment, name some—or one—of the papers and also point out the lack of advertising on the part of our senior Senator who toured all over the state, and when he wasn't on the radio was on TV hour after hour, as the weeks went by, as everyone in Oregon knows.

Would that indicate any "Incapacity for advertising"—self or otherwise? And how about the Senator's published expense account and the thousands of dollars allegedly spent for advertising each day—did it go to advertising for Cordon or to the aid of the Korean babies? "How foolish can we get?"

THE alleged lack of newspaper support is even more preposterous. As was pointed out during the campaign, there were only 3 or 4 papers in the state that failed to support Cordon and the GOP ticket.

The Oregon press in fact was close to 90% for Cordon and against Neuberger.

And if any of the press gave our former State Senator the best of it in its news columns we failed to see them—and are quite certain Mr. Moley would, if called upon, be unable to name them. The simple truth is there was none.

FOR evidence of the situation, that is familiar to our readers for it isn't far away, we would cite the "non-Portland" Klamath papers. They went all-out for Cordon editorially and in news columns, day after day in every way. So did all the other papers in our exchange list, except over in Coos Bay, here in Medford and in far-off Pendleton.

And yet, according to the News Week expert, Cordon lost because he couldn't advertise himself and had no newspaper support outside of Portland—at least none that was effective.

We wonder what could have happened to Mr. Moley or to his informants, or both.

Someone or something must have slipped up badly between here and New York to get such a farcical explanation of the Cordon defeat as that.

To make such a claim which is so directly contrary to the facts,—and facts known by practically everyone here in Oregon,—is difficult to understand.

It can't be the presidential bee that has also stung the distinguished Raymond Moley.

But SOMETHING must have—and badly!—R.W.R.



ACCEPTS INVITATION—H. L. Krekeler (right), German ambassador to the U. S., bids former President Herbert Hoover goodbye as latter prepares to board presidential plane "Columbine" at Idlewild Airport. Hoover is flying to Germany on invitation of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Genius Seldom Recognized

To the Editor: Of all the low-down, depraved and downright cruel ways that the human race seems heir to, that of making light of the mentally deficient surely is the worst. E. A. points it up most pointedly in his editorial in Friday's Mail Tribune, wherein he also quotes the letter from a mother of a mentally unfortunate who tells how cruel children can be to such a one.

To me, such actions of thoughtless children might stem from the "jokes" they hear their elders tell of what the hair-lip guy replied etc., etc. Such belly-laughing things never were funny to me, being too reminding of my own nervous and embarrassed stuttering of childhood days and stubborn refusal to answer questions was my only recourse. A hermit's life was my long-planned haven of refuge from the mimicking of school-mates and even members of my own family.

A Scotch lad who came to teach in our farm neighborhood saved me from that lonely existence. Maybe it was because he was in love with my sister, but he got me quieted down and reading from my old dog-eared McGuffey with such pride of accomplishment that going to school lost much of its snake-pitish complexion.

Plenty of children have trouble going to school, not because they are mentally deficient, but often because they want to do their own thinking, like Edison, Luther Burbank and Henry Ford who were considered odd off-the-beam at one time. Machine shop workers told me how they and others refused to sit with Henry at lunch-time and listen to his "crack-pot" ideas of a horseless carriage. Yeah, we must remember that the genius we applaud and shout huzzas for today, is often the "fool" we snickered at and shied away from, yesterday.

F. H. Clifford,
1211 W. Main,
Medford, Ore.

Lady Lions Appreciative

To the Editor: The Medford Lady Lions wish to thank all who helped in making our "cake and candy" sale at the Lions Club carnival a success. The Medford Mail Tribune for cooperation and publicity; and a special thanks to Olive Starcher; to those who donated cake and candy, the business houses for their donations, the High School for use of a popcorn machine. We certainly appreciated the help. Money we received from this sale will be used to buy dolls and toys for underprivileged children at Christmas time.

Our Christmas toy project carried on jointly with the Medford Fire department each year is becoming widely known throughout the state. It has been so well thought of that several other Lions club auxiliaries are starting the same project. This makes us proud, and happy that we are instrumental in having Christmas brought into homes of children that might otherwise not have a Christmas.

The church groups, business houses, and clubs that have had Christmas parties in the past and exchange toys instead of gifts, then turned the toys over to our club and firemen to be distributed to needy children, will be welcomed this year.

We plan to have a working party on the night of December 20, arranging the toys for distribution December 21 and 22.

Medford Lady Lions,
Mrs. Dwight R. Johnson,
Publicity Chairman

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Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

The Radiological Hazard:

Washington—A grave debate—the gravest since the debate on whether to make the hydrogen bomb—is now going on behind closed doors in the highest government circles.

Primarily, this debate is concerned with whether the "Super-Super"—a hydrogen bomb expected to develop several times the monstrous power of the great bomb exploded at Eniwetok last spring—should be tested. In a more general sense, the debate is also concerned with whether this country is right to rely on the hydrogen bomb as its principal offensive weapon.

Both issues are related directly to the danger to human life inherent in the radiological side-effects of the new type of hydrogen bomb. There is nothing properly secret about this radiological danger. Anything known in this country on the subject is certainly known in Russia, where the new type of hydrogen bomb, with its heavy, noxious radiological side-effects, was first tested. Indeed, the real trouble is that no one, in Russia, in this country, or anywhere else, really knows enough about this subject. The most distinguished experts hotly disagree about the nature and the extent of the danger.

These reporters have recently been in voluminous correspondence with physicists, geneticists and other experts on this matter of the radiological hazard, and have yet to find two who wholly agree. On the official level also there is a wide variation between the estimates of the danger made by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defense Department. The A. E. C.'s conclusions are less frightening than the Pentagon's—although the A. E. C. in its secret studies is by no means as reassuring as its official statements on this subject.

THE radiological hazard falls into three parts—local fallout, distant fall-out, and general radioactivity. The phenomenon of local fall-out, which transforms the hydrogen bomb from a city-destroying to a state-paralyzing weapon by blanketing an area of 4,000 square miles with radio-active dust, has already been described in this space.

Distant fall-out is caused by the lighter particles radio-activated in the explosion. These particles enter the upper atmosphere and they then fall out capriciously anywhere on earth. Wherever this fall-out occurs there is a temporary, local increase in the level of radioactivity. After the Eniwetok tests, there were a number of such distant fall-outs at scattered points in the United States, notably in

the Middle West, in Florida, and in the area of Washington, D. C. Most experts believe that distant fall-out causes no immediate danger to living persons, since, on its voyage round the earth on the high winds the radio active material loses much of its power. Some experts, however, like Dr. A. H. Sturtevant of California, do believe that local increases in the radiation levels may lead to "an increase in the probability of malignant growths."

Distant fall-out may also present a danger to the human foetus—also here again the experts disagree. In this case, the "bad actor" is radioactive strontium, produced in massive quantities in the fireball of the new type of hydrogen bomb. Strontium has the characteristic of settling in the bone structure—once it enters the body, radio strontium therefore becomes a permanent part of the body, and constantly irradiates the body cells.

The human foetus is particularly sensitive to radiation, particularly before the twentieth week, since its cells are increasing at a prodigious rate. A particularly heavy fall-out of strontium thus might reach and harm or destroy the foetus through a complicated cattle-milk-mother-foetus chain.

Some experts, to be sure, hotly deny that there is any danger of increased incidence of cancer or stillbirths from distant fall-out. But there does seem to be general agreement that a long-term "biological hazard" exists, in that, at some point, increased levels of radioactivity will damage the genes. This in turn will increase the production of human mutations, or monsters, to use the word to which some geneticists object. The danger here is not to living persons, but to future generations.

FINALLY, there is the universal hazard—the danger that "repeated atomic explosions will lead to a degree of general radioactivity which no one can tolerate or escape," to use the words of the British Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Edgar Adrian. It is this danger, which will be examined further in another report, which has particularly obsessed British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill, since he learned the facts about the Eniwetok tests.

All this is enough to suggest why there is a debate in progress in the inner circles of the government. No one can really be sure what radiological side-effects a testing of so terrible a weapon as the Super-Super might have. The A. E. C.'s radiation experts grossly underestimated the radiation hazard for the Eniwetok tests, and thus the Marshall Islanders and the Japanese crewmen of the "Fortunate Dragon" were endangered. The experts could be wrong again.

No one can really be sure, moreover, at just what "mega-tonnage level" (repeated explosions of the hydrogen bomb, our principal offensive weapon, might destroy, not only the enemy, but all life on earth. Indeed, this is the most terrifying fact about this terrifying weapon—that no one really knows what it will do.

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One of Adolf Hitler's Biggest Headaches May Plague Adenauer

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Foreign Analyst

The man who was the No. 1 trouble maker for Adolf Hitler before World War II may soon return to Germany to become trouble maker No. 1 for the Bonn republic.

It is bad that Otto Strasser, who has been in exile in Canada for years, may soon be permitted to go back to Western Germany. He has been trying to get back ever since the end of the war. Allied occupation officials refused to admit him.

But now, with Western Germany about to become a sovereign nation, the West German Supreme Administrative Court has finally restored his citizenship to him.

The Nazis had taken it away.

Dispatches from Germany say it is likely that Strasser will be permitted to go back home soon. If he is, and there seems no way to keep him out, it may be taken for granted that despite any possible attempts to keep him under control, Strasser will be mixing in politics.

Despite his 21-year absence from Germany, Strasser still has many supporters there—all enemies of the government of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

Strasser has announced that if he gets back he will try to revive the "black front" which he organized after he broke with Hitler in 1930.

In his absence, he managed to form by long-distance intrigue a "Federation for the Rebirth of Germany" which draws its support from extreme right-wing nationalists, of whom Germany already has too many.

Strasser may be able to unite nationalists, including many former Nazis, under his leadership. Strasser joined the Nazi party, of which his brother Gregor was a member, in 1925.

His background was Socialist, and it was not long before he began—as did his brother, also a Nazi leader—to disagree with Hitler in 1930.

For one thing, Otto Strasser wanted the Nazi party to depend more on the working people and less on big business.

Fled in 1933

After his break with Hitler, Strasser remained in Germany until the Nazis attained power in 1933. Then he prudently fled to Czechoslovakia. Gregor, who remained, was murdered in the great "blood purge" of dissident Nazis in 1934.

Otto Strasser became the arch-enemy of Hitler, organizing opposition to the official Nazi party from Czechoslovakia and other countries in which he lived. He moved about as the Nazis tried to extradite him in one country and another. He turned up in France in 1940 and in Canada in 1941. There he has been living, in enforced quiet, a Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

Canada will gain if he leaves. Germany will lose.

For Strasser may have been an enemy of Hitler but he also is an enemy of today's democratic Germany.

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