

## 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. 30, 1944

(It was Thursday)

Jackson County residents asked to take gifts for servicemen to courthouse on Dec. 7, Pearl Harbor day.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The situation is quite befuddled. The agriculture committee of Congress has been advised by "specialist" that cigarette production is twice what it was in 1936, but the supply is only half what is needed.

## 20 YEARS AGO

Nov. 30, 1924

(It was Friday)

Medford Wrestling Promoter Mack Lillard announces he has matched Mike Sterich, the "Jugoslav muscle mangle," with Jack Fosgren, Canadian champion, for Medford match.

Students of Sebastian Appolo to present concert; those on program include Martha DeSouza, Jean Pruitt, Phyllis Clemons, Bobby Hoagland, and Gloria Wunsch.

## 30 YEARS AGO

Nov. 30, 1924

(It was Sunday)

Pete Oard, ranger at Crater Lake National park, comes to Medford and reports weather at park has been "truly heiroglyphicous, and at times super-glorious and abstinuous."

Coach Hughes' Medford High football team battles to 7 to 7 tie with Ashland.

## 40 YEARS AGO

Nov. 30, 1914

(It was Monday)

Mail Tribune reports that Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels has issued order forbidding Navy recruits from singing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

From the Local and Personal column: According to the Portland Oregonian, Bud Anderson's fight with Bobby Evans at St. Helen's, Ore., Thanksgiving, was a frost of the first dimension.

## What's the Answer?

(Can You Get 4 of the 7?)

Copr. 1954. Editorial Research Report

1. The Pilgrims always observed their Thanksgiving Days in November; right or wrong?

2. "Univac" is a guided atomic missile, wartime naval maneuver, famous ski course, electronic computer or type of airplane engine?

3. Lined oil comes from soybeans, cotton, petroleum, palm trees, flax, or an animal's foot?

4. The average car gets on the road about 15, 16, 17, 18 or 19 miles to the gallon?

5. When the Wright Brothers began to work on airplanes, they were in the auto, bicycle, machine-shop, clothing, or blacksmith business?

6. The Carlsbad Caverns are in Arizona, Kentucky, New Mexico, Virginia, or Wyoming?

7. Hackmatack is a tree, jungle animal, dish like hash, flower, or city in Michigan?

The Answers: 1. Wrong; some early ones were in February, July, October, 2. Electronic computer, 3. Flax, 4. About 17, 5. Bicycle, 6. New Mexico, 7. A tree.

An Army School of Musketry was organized at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., in April, 1907.

## The Alger Hiss Mystery

The Alger Hiss case is certainly one of the strangest of the post-war anti-Communist era, and one of the most tragic.

The strangeness is not decreased by the continued denial of guilt by Hiss as he is released after serving his sentence.

To have him confess his guilt, in view of his record, could hardly be expected. But why, in view of that same record, shouldn't he return to civil life and keep his mouth shut, instead of repeating his claim that his conviction was unjust.

THE evidence against Hiss at his second trial was not only convincing, but since the trial ended had there been any evidence that cast any real or reasonable doubt upon the justice of the perjury verdict, certainly SOME one of his many lawyers would have produced it. None has been. The claim of "forgery by typewriter" is just too fantastic to be seriously considered.

## WHAT is the Hiss idea then?

The only explanation we can advance, is that Hiss by maintaining his innocence, believes he can raise doubts in the minds of a sufficient number of people, to allow him, as the years go by, to stage some sort of a "comeback"

At least he realizes that to confess at this late date would not only convict him of a long unworthy period of perjury, of brazen, heartless deception of some of his family and best friends, but would remove all doubt in the public mind, close the case completely and render any sort of "come-back", as far as this country is concerned at least, impossible.

So being a smart man, Hiss probably figured he had nothing to gain by admitting his guilt, after maintaining his innocence all these years, and everything to lose.

He therefore sticks stubbornly to his story of having been wronged, on the gamble that it can't make the spot he is in worse, and might make it better.

## The Achilles Heel

IN reviewing the Hiss case, the tragic mistake made by this brilliant personable young man, can we believe, be traced principally to an overweening egotism.

We have never believed that the former head of the Carnegie Foundation deliberately plotted to aid Russia at the expense of his own country—that he was the Benedict Arnold type.

At the time he yielded to communist persuasion and transferred certain documents to Whittaker Chambers, he more likely rationalized the action as justified for him because Russia was then a staunch ally; the great peril was not Stalin but Hitler, and ANYTHING that aided the former against the latter was a contribution to the defeat of Nazism, which everyone in his country and the free world desired.

Such action was a betrayal of his trust, entirely inconsistent with his oath of office, of course. But after all it was Emerson who said consistency was "a hobgoblin of little minds"—and Hiss had a mind that wasn't little by any means but was superior in size and quality to most of the minds about and above him.

So perhaps he figured there was nothing really so wrong about it,—not for Hiss at least. He was giving aid to a worthy cause,—and as the creed of his pro-communist associates always stated "the end justified the means." Moreover in the younger intellectual set in Washington at THAT time pro-Russian sympathies and actions were not as reprehensible or dangerous, as they came to be a few years later.

WHEN the pay-off came however, and Hiss meanwhile had risen to a place in official Washington, which was probably far beyond his fondest dreams only a few years before, it was again that quality of extreme egotism that very probably proved his undoing.

AFTER all what evidence did his enemies have against him? The unsupported tale of an unknown hack-writer who was a confessed liar and ex-communist to boot—couldn't a smart lawyer like Alger Hiss with his brains, high standing and influential friends, win a case like that? It would be his word against this "inferior" nobody—nothing for a superman like Hiss to worry about.

HAD Hiss not been so sure of himself and his outstanding superiority to the average, would he ever have been persuaded to bring a libel-suit against the man he KNEW had the facts and was telling the truth? Probably not. At least that was Hiss' final, fatal error.

FOR had Hiss never sued Chambers for libel—or better still if he had made a clean breast of his pro-Red dealings, expressed his deep regret and turned states evidence, he would probably today be no worse off than the Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley and their communist aides in the case—who repented and followed the same course.

But that would have ended Hiss' sensational, profitable and brilliant career in the U.S. public service.

The "Boy Wonder," the pal of Secretaries of State and members of the US Supreme Court with his egotism, ambition and pride just couldn't do that! This inability was the trigger of his destruction.

—R.W.R.

## Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

Editor's note: Joseph Alsop is flying to the Far East to report the developing crisis in Asia. In this and a succeeding report, Stewart Alsop describes the inner conflict in the Eisenhower administration which the Asian crisis has generated.

## THE INNER CRISIS I

Washington—Two schools of thought diametrically opposed on the most basic issues of national policy,



Stewart Alsop

are now clearly developing within the Eisenhower administration. In the past, as in the dismissal of Gen. MacArthur, this kind of inner conflict has always led in the end to some sort of public and violent explosion. Whether or not this happens again, it is important to understand what the conflict is all about.

The acknowledged leader of one school of thought is Adm. Arthur Radford, the able and extremely forceful chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Adm. Robert Carney, Chief of Naval Operations, is firmly in Radford's corner. So, most of the time, is Gen. Nathan Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff.

Radford also has important allies outside the Pentagon. One of these is Walter Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. Another, of course, is Sen. William Knowland, the Administration Senate leader.

Robertson particularly is in a key position. He feels passionately about Asia. If he were to resign in protest against any aspect of the Administration's Asia policy, this would mean terrible trouble for the Administration among the very powerful group of Knowland-minded Republicans on Capitol Hill.

It is not possible to reproduce in a short space all the shades of the opinions held by a number of men on an exceedingly complex subject. But in general, the position of the Radford-Robertson-Knowland school of thought is about as follows.

FIRST, The United States should not passively accept an "atomic stalemate," to use Knowland's phrase. Second, while this country still enjoys atomic superiority, the Chinese Communist regime should be prevented, even at great risk, from consolidating its power.

For if Communist China is permitted to become a genuine great power, fully industrialized and militarized, while an atomic stalemate has neutralized American offensive power, certain consequences are wholly predictable.

China will dominate Asia, and all Asia will go Communist. The American position in the Pacific will be hopelessly compromised. The Western alliance, deprived of markets and resources, and confronted by overwhelming force, will begin to crumble. And in the end, the United States will be left nakedly isolated in a Communist world.

It is difficult, it must be said, to fault the logic which leads to these gloomy conclusions. But these conclusions also have a surprisingly optimistic, and much less convincing, corollary. This is that it will be by no means impossible—it will not even be very difficult—to prevent the Chinese Communists from consolidating their position. According to this theory, a combination of American sea and air power with local anti-Communist forces, by properly applied pressure, can insure the disintegration of the Chinese Communist regime.

Robertson is perhaps the leading exponent of the view that Chinese Communism will collapse, like the walls of Jericho, if only the American trumpet is blown hard enough. But all members of this school share the conviction that limited American action will bring almost unlimited rewards.

This conviction, indeed, underlay two immensely significant majority proposals which the Joint Chiefs of Staff made to President Eisenhower in the last few months. The first was the proposal last spring that American sea and air power should be used to save Indo-China. The second was the proposal in September that American air power, if necessary, should be used to hit targets inland on the Chinese mainland to support the defense of the Chinese Nationalist off-shore islands.

IN both cases Adm. Radford was supported by Adm. Carney and Gen. Twining. In both cases the underlying thesis was that the job could be done without using American ground forces and without any large degree of national mobilization. And in

both cases President Eisenhower supported the lone dissenter, Gen. Matthew Ridgway, Chief of Staff of the Army, and vetoed the proposal.

The meaning of these two vetoes by the President far transcends the specific issues in dispute. For the Presidential vetoes are only symbols of the central fact—that a conflict of opinion so deep that it goes right to the roots of national policy has developed within the Administration.

This conflict amounts to an inner crisis of the first magnitude in the American Government. The crisis may be concealed for a long time, depending largely on the course of events in Asia. But sooner or later, it must be resolved, simply because no government can go on indefinitely facing two ways on the basic issues of policy. Meanwhile it is also worth trying to understand why the President acted as he did.

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## National GOP Committee Checks Neuberger Election

Portland, Ore. — (U.P.) — The Republican National committee has concluded a quiet, three day investigation into Oregon's senate election in which Richard L. Neuberger defeated incumbent Sen. Guy Cordron.

Stanley Beattie, Detroit attorney and special counsel for the national committee, left last night to report directly to the committee.

Beattie spent most of his time here studying Portland city and Multnomah county election records and conferring with election officials.

Ed Boehnke, chairman of the State Central committee, said the Oregon Republican organization was not notified of the investigation in advance. He said the investigation was a "routine procedure."

Recheck Unwarranted

Boehnke was quoted last week as saying that Oregon Republicans "have found nothing to warrant a recheck of ballots" in the Cordron - Neuberger election. Democrat Neuberger won by approximately 2400 votes.

While Boehnke admitted that a ballot recount might result if Beattie unearthed election irregularities, he said he had not heard of irregularities in an Oregon election in 30 years.

Beattie made no public statement on his conclusions. He said he came to Portland to have a "look-see," as he had done in the senatorial race in Michigan.

## Pakistan Receives First Shipment of US Military Aid

Karachi, Pakistan — (U.P.) — The first shipment of United States military aid, "tanks and other equipment," has arrived in Pakistan, it was announced today.

The Pakistan government kept details secret and the press was barred from the docks, but Prime Minister Mohammed Ali said "tanks and other equipment" for the army was included.

He described the shipment as the "beginning of what we expect to be a steady flow of military equipment from the United States to our army."

A U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group has been established in Pakistan under Brig. Gen. William T. Sexton to help the Pakistan army learn how to use American equipment. All army equipment now in use is British. Sexton said the military aid is what the U.S. Army calls "logistical aid." He said the American group would do no training, as was done in Turkey, but would act in the role of instructor on use of the equipment in training.

To Strengthen Defense

Sexton said the main purpose of U.S. military aid would be to help Pakistan strengthen its defense forces to combat both internal and external aggression.

U.S. aid also will help Pakistan develop economically to support an army, and the American government has appropriated more than \$100,000,000 in economic aid to bolster Pakistan's economy.

## SUGGESTED BIBLE READING

The American Bible Society, the Medford Ministerial Association and the Medford Council of Church Women are cooperating in sponsoring daily Bible reading in the period between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The suggested scripture reading for today is: Psalm 46.

## Oregon Will Join Western States in Defense Exercise

Salem — (U.P.) — Oregon will join other Western states and Hawaii in a regional civil defense exercise Dec. 7, designed to test recovery ability following an atomic attack.

Taking a new approach to the exercise, Oregon will operate within the framework of "X plus one"—or the second phase of the June 14 exercise when Portland theoretically suffered an atomic attack, State Civil Defense Director M. Sheets said.

Operation second phase covers a period of 24 to 48 hours after the attack. Carrying the June test a degree farther will enable civil defense officials to review past operations and study problems occurring on the day following an attack. Sheets said:

Hundreds of Questions

The follow-up exercise will raise hundreds of questions in emergency welfare, medical, utilities and all CD services. But all of them will revolve around the principal question of what happened to the people. Care of people continues to be the yardstick for disaster relief plans.

Second phase will be particularly concerned with a special study on dispersal and evacuation of the Portland area and the effect on civil defense planning throughout the state. This will be a joint project on the part of several CD departments from different agencies.

## Dairy Inspectors Open Three-Day Meeting at Salem

Salem — (U.P.) — Dairy inspectors from all parts of Oregon opened a three-day short course here yesterday.

They were welcomed by J. E. Short, new state director of agriculture; heard a review of dairy organizations by Oscar Haag, state college dairy marketing specialist, and were given a look at the industry role in milk sanitation legislation by Lyle Hammack, Portland creamery operator.

## Hear Dairyman

They switched to a new angle for this, their third annual short course. They heard a dairyman and a housewife tell them what they think of dairy inspectors and the work they do.

Hector MacPherson Jr. of Albany, the dairyman, said that dairymen in recent weeks he concluded that problems of the dairy industry did not lie in the sanitation field. Rather, the big problem in dairymen's minds today is: "Am I going to stay in business?"

Inspections Needed

But MacPherson added that the economics of the dairy industry is tied up with sanitation. MacPherson said more attention needs to be given to platform and bulk tank inspections of milk and probably less attention to the "kind of barn, roof, drain, and so on that a dairy has."

Mrs. Norton Peck, Portland housewife, told the inspectors consumers don't know the laws but have faith in the wholesomeness of milk because inspectors are on the job everywhere.

Eugene — (U.P.) — Final check-out of the first of three Look-out Point dam power generators, with water in the penstock, has been started on the middle fork of the Willamette river.

Of all drivers involved in fatal traffic accidents, approximately 4 per cent are of the hit-run sneak variety.

## Churchill Can Still Be Problem To Own Party and Opposition

By CHARLES McCANN

United Press Foreign Analyst

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, at 80, hardly can be called as he was for years the problem child of the British Conservative party.



Charles McCann

as to the opposition.

It is easy to see why Churchill thought, in the closing days of World War II, that it might be necessary to rearm the defeated Germans to help stop the Russian sweep through northwestern Europe.

What is not easy to see is just why Churchill picked this particular time to disclose what he thought.

Churchill has been urging for months a top-level meeting of Western leaders with Premier Georgi M. Malenkov of Russia in an attempt to ease West-East tensions.

He has even toyed with the idea of meeting Malenkov alone in an attempt to make himself the great peacemaker of post-war Europe.

Why, then, did Churchill make his disclosure at this particular time?

Not Major Speech

He did not make it in a major speech. He made it at a pre-birthday celebration at a meeting of 600 of his constituents in a high school auditorium in a London suburb.

Has he given up the idea of playing a part, perhaps the leading part, in a Big Four meeting? Did he have some deep secret reason for mailing a statement

that was bound to enrage the Russians and embarrass his own Conservatives? Was it just an old man's wandering into reminiscence in an attempt to show his undoubted gift of looking into the future?

All those questions remain unanswered.

But in April and May, 1945, Churchill saw the nightmare possibility that the Russians, racing along the Baltic coast of Germany, might reach the North Sea.

Had the Russians reached the North Sea coast of Germany—350 miles from Great Britain—the great German ports of Hamburg and Bremen would have gone behind the Iron Curtain. They might be behind it still. The Russians would have occupied Denmark. Would they be out now? They are not yet out of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria, and they are back in Czechoslovakia.

It was a touch-and-go matter for a while. As it was, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, with his British and Canadian armies aided by a corps of Americans, reached the northwest corner of Germany before the Russians did. They occupied Luebeck, at the eastern side of the Schleswig-Holstein Peninsula, 12 hours before the Russians got there, and thus cut the Red army off from Denmark. Montgomery went on to occupy Denmark and take the surrender of the Germans there. The Russians were deprived of a direct outlet to the Atlantic Ocean.

It was a dangerous moment in history. But why did Churchill bring it up in November, 1954?

Los Angeles — (U.P.) — E. W. Scripps II, son of the late Robert P. Scripps and a director of the E. W. Scripps trust, and his bride, Jean Wilton, are headed for Hawaii on their honeymoon.

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