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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 Feb. 13, 1945 (It was Tuesday)

Funeral services were held for Benjamin F. Van Dyke, 75, long-time Jackson county resident and former student teacher in missionary work in the Far East.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: It rained yesterday as if all the farmers had hay down and lodge brothers were wearing three cornered hats with ostrich feathers were staging a parade in town.

20 YEARS AGO Feb. 13, 1935 (It was Wednesday)

Medford's Mayor Porter appoints 24 Medford residents to be on the lookout for traffic violations.

Bob Hinman, Medford high school football player, receives football scholarship to University of Washington.

30 YEARS AGO Feb. 13, 1925 (It was Friday)

DeAutremont brothers, suspects in Siskiyou tunnel train robbery and murders, believed hiding out in Ecuador.

Sponsors of group interested in forming radio clubs throughout county report that many Medford area residents now have radios.

40 YEARS AGO Feb. 13, 1915 (It was Saturday)

Spaniard driven out of Mexico by Pancho Villa lodged in Medford city jail after being chased from freight train by brakeman.

From local and personal column: Vernon Prigley, living on North Grape st., Friday afternoon caught eight steelhead, aggregating 50 pounds in weight, while fishing in Bear creek.

What's the Answer?

(Can You Get 4 of the 7?) Copr. 1953, Editorial Research Report

- 1. The Pescadore islands lie about halfway between Formosa and the China mainland, much nearer Formosa, or much nearer the mainland? 2. Draft registrants are placed in Class II because of dependents, disability, occupation, or conscientious objection to war? 3. More money is spent on advertising in newspapers than in radio-television combined, or more in radio-television than in newspapers, or is it 50-50? 4. As many as one-fourth of the cars on the road are at least ten years old; right or wrong? 5. More trading in uranium stocks takes place on the New York Stock, American (N. Y. Curb), Chicago, Salt Lake City, or San Francisco Exchange? 6. Is the governor of Pennsylvania a Republican or a Democrat? 7. Genocide is an attempt to destroy an epidemic, racial discrimination, a whole race, one's parents or the political opposition? The Answers: 1. Much nearer Formosa. 2. Occupation. 3. Much more on advertising in newspapers. 4. Right. 5. Salt Lake City Exchange. 6. Democrat. George M. Leader. 7. A whole race.

Shirking Responsibility

We agree 100 per cent with Messrs. Corbett of Portland and Belton of Canby, that if the state legislature should pass-the-buck to the people on a tax program, instead of doing the job themselves, they would be shirking their clear obligation, and dodging the responsibility their election imposed.

We have a representative government. The tax problem is an extremely involved and complicated one. The people have not the time, nor the information to decide wisely on the various and sundry details, of such legislation.

That is why they elect representatives to do the job for them. These representatives have the time, have the information, and should have the courage to do what they were elected to do.

IF LATER the people don't like what they did, the people can invoke the referendum. But that is up to them, not up to their representatives.

This business of "passing-the-buck" every time a knotty problem comes up by referring controversial measures to the people, has gone too far already.

Unless a halt is soon called representative government in Oregon will be a farce, and its main usefulness destroyed.

LET members of the Legislature do the very best they can, after long study and deliberation, to solve the state's financial problem through a tax revision program. When that is done let them go on to other matters.

In the meantime, we would suggest they spend less time on passing resolutions and memorials to Congress of a partisan political nature—they may do no great harm, but they certainly do no good. The resolutions may get printed in the Congressional Record, but if so practically no one in Congress pays any attention to them. Why waste the time, energy and cost of printing when there is so much of more importance to be done.

The answer is politics, just as the buck-passing on important legislation can be traced in most cases back to the fear of losing popularity and eventually votes.

It is to be hoped the statesmanlike leadership applied by Messrs. Corbett and Belton prevails. —R.W.R.

World War Less Likely

As we review the past week and the excitement in Russia, the threat of World War III, fades farther and farther into the distance.

The main cause for this optimism is the report of internal trouble in Russia, and declarations that the army group in that country is against war—any world-wide conflict in the near future, at least.

There is the added fact that the new minister of defense in Soviet Russia is Marshal Zhukov, once demoted presumably because of his pro-American sympathies and his warm friendship for President Eisenhower, when they were upper-bracket buddies in World War II.

PUTTING these three items together, and there seems good reason to believe that the demotion of Malenkov and elevation of Khrushchev, does not make war more likely, as some have maintained, but less so.

Even if the new Khrushchev regime did decide on war with internal unrest what it is, and the army opposed, it is highly unlikely any such move would be actually attempted. Putting guns in the hands of 3 or 4 million disgruntled citizens, is the last thing that a canny dictator like Khrushchev—or any totalitarian government would risk. The Russian desertions were bad enough at the start of war with Germany. What they might be today, if conditions in Russia are as turbulent as believed, might add up to a counter revolution. And that is the Kremlin's one great and always haunting fear, the one thing above all others that can't be changed.

THERE are other minor items pointing in the same direction away from war. The Red Chinese are talking tough, but it doesn't seem likely—to express it mildly—that Mao would risk an all-out war with the USA without a guarantee of 100% Russian support.

And certainly if the Russian army command doesn't WANT war, such support would hardly be forthcoming.

Finally it can be put down as certain, that if neither Russia nor China WANT war, there will be none.

Unless there should be some catastrophic blunder on one side or the other, World War III never looked farther away, or world peace nearer.

THAT qualifying adjective "WORLD" should be emphasized, however. As far as small wars of a local character, particularly in the Far East are concerned, this department enjoys no such feeling of optimism. Fighting indeed may go on in that part of the world for many years, on a minor scale.

But the big fear is, and should be, a global conflict, in which the two major powers would be forced to engage in a war to the death—a war of mutual sacrifice and probably mutual destruction.

All wars should be outlawed. But that can't be expected to happen today or tomorrow. If a world war can be prevented for the present, and some reasonable distance into the future, then a great load will have been taken from the minds of all thinking persons, and hope renewed that the human race can in the interim create enough restraint and arouse enough common horse-SENSE to prevent its own destruction!—R.W.R.

Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

THE MEANING OF KHRUSHCHEV

Washington—The ruling faction in the Kremlin has concluded that even a partial settlement with the West is out of the question; and that war is probable if not inevitable.



Stewart Alsop

Soviet policy is henceforth to be based on these grim assumptions. This is the majority view of those best qualified to interpret the meaning of the events surrounding the downfall of Georgi M. Malenkov. There is all sorts of evidence to support this interpretation.

In the first place, there is the nature of the difference between Malenkov and N. S. Khrushchev. Their well-advertised disagreement about the degree of emphasis on arms production has been only a symptom of a more basic difference—whether war with the West or "co-existence," and a long period of stalemate, is more probable.

There is no doubt where each has stood on this question. There was, for example, the extremely belligerent speech which Khrushchev made in Prague, in June last year, much of its belligerent tone was carefully edited out—this at a time, of course, when Malenkov was in the ascendant.

Or there was the conversation not too long ago between Malenkov, Khrushchev, and the Moscow diplomatic representative of one of the neutral powers. Khrushchev announced in his blunt way that if the Paris agreement to rearm Germany were ratified, then "there was nothing more to be done." The clear implication was that there was no hope of avoiding war if West Germany were rearmed. But Malenkov hastily interposed that there was always something to be done," to avoid war.

This is not to suggest that Malenkov was in any sense a pacifist idealist or a friend of the West. The difference is one of emphasis. But this difference could be crucial. How crucial is suggested by the decision sharply to increase arms spending, announced some days before Malenkov's downfall was made public, but when Khrushchev was certainly already in the driver's seat.

THIS decision is compared by experts to Josef Stalin's decision to rearm at all costs after Munich — it is a sign that the Kremlin now, as then, expects war. Similarly, Molotov's tough speech after Malenkov's resignation is compared to Stalin's

speech immediately after the end of the war, in which Stalin clearly foreshadowed the "hard" policy towards the Soviet Union's war-time allies.

For what consolation it may be worth, this switch to a "hard" policy based on the expectation of war comes as no great surprise to the American government. As noted in this space early last January: "When Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen returned to Moscow recently, he reported back that the sense of tension had measurably increased there in the few days since he had left."

Thereafter, Bohlen reported that the "sense of tension" derived from a power struggle which was centered on a basic policy disagreement; and that Khrushchev, the proponent of a tough policy, appeared to be winning this struggle. The evidence suggests that the power struggle began to come to a head in the late autumn, soon after Khrushchev returned from his trip to Communist China.

This trip, it is believed, convinced Khrushchev that the Chinese Communists were prepared to take major risks of war. On his return, he took the position that the Soviet Union had no alternative but to support China if it came to a showdown, and that the Russian arms industry must therefore be re-activated at all costs.

Khrushchev had been fighting for more arms production and a tougher policy even before he left, of course, but the beginnings of the China crisis strengthened his hand. So did the German rearmament pact. The army finally sided with Khrushchev, it is believed, and the issue was actually settled in his favor in late December or early January.

THE triumph of Khrushchev does not mean that the Kremlin is getting ready to start a world war tomorrow. On the contrary, there is solid evidence that, even since Khrushchev became the real power in the Kremlin, Moscow has tried to restrain Peking from going too far in the Formosa crisis. Bohlen and other experts are still convinced that the Kremlin does not want a war.

Yet all-out rearmament, and a "hard" policy based on the assumption that war is probable, obviously in itself increases the danger of war. According to one experienced policy-maker, what has happened in Moscow has multiplied the risk of war by a factor of about four. In the circumstances it is strange—but true—that there is apparently no disposition whatsoever in the administration to have a hard new look at the state of our own defenses.

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In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The BIG news: No shooting YET in the Formosa area.

SOOTHING news: President Eisenhower and Treasury Secretary Humphrey took off for a week end of quail shooting in Georgia. There are two reasons for the expedition: 1. Ike needs the relaxation. 2. The fact that the President of the United States and his secretary of the treasury can take off to go quail shooting assures the people that the situation is well in hand.

THEY will do their shooting on what in the still ruggedly American West we would call Secretary Humphrey's RANCH. The correspondents, living and working in the fantastic and unreal atmosphere of Washington, call it Secretary Humphrey's ESTATE.

WHY does Ike need relaxation? We little people, handling our little affairs, can afford a reasonable number of mistakes, because our errors of judgment

are comparatively inexpensive. The executive head of the greatest nation on earth, with the lives and the fortunes of a billion people (in our own country and elsewhere in the world) hanging on his decisions, can't afford mistakes.

They are too costly. THAT'S what we call responsibility. In every waking moment of his life, crushing responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the President of the United States.

MORE significant news: In New York the stock market raced ahead at the opening from its new all-time high base established Wednesday. Gains went to between one and two points in leading areas. Losses were small and infrequent.

In Chicago, wheat advanced a little, but all other gains slipped off. Selling pressure in cereals other than wheat wasn't unusually heavy, but it was enough to cause fractional declines with every limited demand in wheat followed a sharp break in the closing hours of trading.

WHY is that significant? This is why: Stock prices tend to FALL when it looks like war is imminent. Grain prices tend to RISE when war seems near.

Why are security and commodity prices MORE significant than what high-up people in government SAY? Well, high-up people in government are apt to say what they think OUGHT TO BE SAID. People who buy and sell on the great bid-and-take stock exchanges and commodity markets back their judgment WITH MONEY.

Money talks—and when it talks it TALKS TURKEY. The state of New York collects more than \$2,000,000 a week in state-imposed gasoline taxes.

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Vaughn C. Keyser, President Medford Central Board Council.

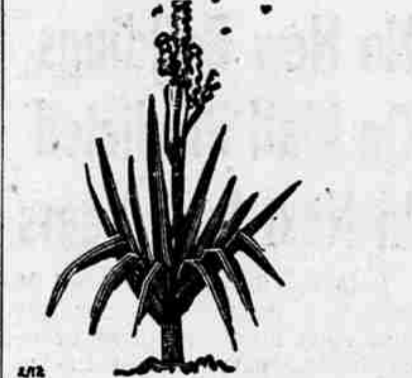
Is That So?

By Eugene Burns Ranger-Naturalist

The concern insect mothers bestow upon their offspring varies greatly among the hundreds of thousands of insects. To us, some appear shamefully negligent; others are much more intelligent.

Some insect mothers drop their eggs at random, wherever they find themselves, with no regard whatever for the needs of their young. For example, a mother walking-stick casually lets her eggs fall like rain from her tree-twig promenade—and that completes her maternal duties. She leaves it up to her babies to find their way up the tree.

Some moths do not seem overly bright. They sometimes



leave their eggs on stone walls, where they perish. Grasshopper mothers are slightly more concerned. At least they place their eggs in the soil which gives them some protection although the little hoppers are left to work their own way to the surface to find food.

A step up, there are thousands of insect mothers who are careful botanists and search until they find exactly the right plant on which to lay their eggs so that their young will have exactly the right food near at hand. Anyone who has had anything to do with cabbage knows only too well how the newly-hatched cabbage worms make themselves right at home where the mother butterfly deposited the eggs. Perhaps other gardeners are more familiar with the depredations of the corn earworm—it has been placed within a couple of wiggles of the luscious, milk-filled grains.

In this connection, the yucca moth always lays her eggs in the yucca where the young can eat the seeds. The relationship between the moth and the plant has grown so close that today neither one could survive without the other. It's this way, the yucca, a curious plant of our southwest with sharp bayonet-like leaves pointing in all directions, bursts into bell-shaped blossoms early in spring, at night, when the yucca moth is active. These creamy white, bell-shaped blossoms are constructed so that only the peculiarly-built yucca moth can fertilize them. It does so by trawling around and over the stamens of the yucca blossoms and in doing so gathers a load of pollen. Then it goes to another flower where it deposits the pollen which it has gathered at another place to effect the cross-pollination. While doing this, it serves its own interests—laying one of its own eggs into the flower.

Feeds Upon Seeds In time, the egg of the yucca moth develops into a larva which feeds upon the yucca's seeds and, curiously, this larva is unable to feed on any other kind of seeds. Fortunately many more seeds have developed than the larva can eat. And so yucca and moth are perpetuated.

More socially minded insect mothers, such as the mud-daubers, place their eggs in specially constructed nests provided with food. If you were to examine the cells of one of them, you would find that each one contains an egg is crammed full with preserved fresh meat in the form of spiders caught and paralyzed and sealed in by the mother against the day that her offspring needs the kept-alive food. And more. The food is exactly sufficient to nourish the grub until it emerges as an adult wasp.

Chamber in Cells In somewhat the same class, the worshipped Egyptian scarabs make a chamber in the soil for each of their young and provision it carefully with a molded ball of cow or sheep dung.

Some of the cockroaches, kin to the termites, take their motherhood a step farther: they carry their eggs in neat little purse-shaped packets until they are nearly ready to hatch. Earwigs, some beetles and several true bugs remain with their offspring as well as with the eggs, thereby setting up something of a family relationship.

Finally, among a tiny group of social insects—say about 6,000 and consisting of ants, some bees, some wasps, and the termites—there are mothers who remain with their eggs and feed their young, who in turn upon maturity, co-operate with them in caring for additional broods. Among these, family groups arise in which there is a definite division of work: the mother doing the egg laying, the offspring doing at least bulk of the foraging for food, nest build-

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

Medford Safety council members have suggested that a "careless jaywalker" program be started, with one person deliberately jaywalking on a certain day each week. Passersby can then, under the plan, assist any jaywalker and ask him if he's the "careless jaywalker." If so, they get a prize. If not, the bona-fide jaywalker gets embarrassed and mends his ways. So goes the theory.

There are some interesting possibilities in this. For example: What happens if an ordinary jaywalker decides to pose as the official jaywalker, and sends questioners to local stores to pick up television sets, new cars, or whatever, as prizes?

Or: What happens if the official jaywalker gets run over while officially jaywalking? It's a poignant scene, and we can almost see it; the poor guy gasping out his dying breath and saying to the motorist who hit him, "Yes, I'm the careless jaywalker. You have just won a pint of ice cream."

The Medford police department keeps track of where accidents occur in the city with a large map on the wall. With each accident, a new red pin is added to the map.

Down below, in big red letters, is the message: "Keep Smiling."

This is about a school bus. It seems one ran out of gas early one morning last week. It was stranded for about a half-hour while the bus driver's wife got a can of gasoline and came to her husband's rescue.

Meanwhile, an observer reports, the disconsolate driver leaned unhappily against his vehicle while the busload of students, in the gayest possible spirits, cheered.

A local girl whose boyfriend is in Korea got to worrying last week because she missed writing him a letter one day. Her callous brother-in-law remarked, "That's all right. Write him two today."

"That's just what I'm going to do," she replied. Then thoughtfully, she added, "I'll date one Saturday and one Sunday."

Absentmindedness isn't confined to professors. A Medford insurance man drove by the post-office for his mail on a recent morning, parked across the street, came out of the building and continued on to his office afoot. Wishing to use his car for a trip to Yreka later in the day he was surprised and worried when unable to find it in the downtown parking lot he patronizes.

The lady didn't discover this for a day or two, and when she finally went to the freezer for something, she discovered great quantities of food which had been thawed out and which had to be used immediately.

The family had roast turkey that night—planned for use in the future—and several neighbors benefited by large donations of hamburger meat which the lady unhappily distributed.

Finally locating his machine, he dashed to the neighboring California town to have a certain doctor complete an insurance claim form, and then returned to his office only to discover he had left his briefcase with the insurance papers in the doctor's office.

The canned messages available through Western Union for special occasions have always held a special horror for us. Some are worse than others, if possible.

We have inspected a selection available for Valentine's Day. After long study we have selected our favorite. It says: "You're the dearest to me of all your sex." "All I can say is X X X." Ooof!

A prominent Republican attorney hereabouts was assigned to write various distinguished GOP characters, to invite them to send greetings to be read at the annual Lincoln day dinner last week.

Among those to whom he wrote was State Sen. Elmo Smith, president of the Oregon senate.

Our attorney was more than a little embarrassed when he found out Senator Smith was scheduled to be the speaker at the dinner.

Staff member was calling around last week to find out what would be open and what closed on Saturday, Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, which is a legal state holiday.

The post office replied there would be no change in operation that day.

"That's just a state holiday," the man said, perhaps a bit wistfully. "We'll never get a national holiday on Lincoln's birthday as long as there are southerners in Congress."

We know a lady whose cherished possessions include a home freezer and a large dog.

The dog recently was playing in the utility room, and in the course of his shenanigans pushed a box around until it hit and unplugged the electric cord which furnished the freezer its power.

The lady didn't discover this for a day or two, and when she finally went to the freezer for something, she discovered great quantities of food which had been thawed out and which had to be used immediately.

The family had roast turkey that night—planned for use in the future—and several neighbors benefited by large donations of hamburger meat which the lady unhappily distributed.

Hoover Report Gives Startling Picture of Federal Government

By JOHN L. CUTLER United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington (U.P.)—A startling picture of the federal government soon will be displayed to American taxpayers by the Hoover Commission on government reorganization.

The commission, headed by former President Herbert Hoover, will send its first report to Congress on Monday. This one will deal with the Civil Service. This and other reports to come will reflect the most comprehensive study ever made of where tax money goes.

There will be about 20 reports by the time the 12-member bipartisan group, set up by Congress in 1953, closes shop on May 31.

Some will highlight the most controversial issues of the day such as public versus private power, and government spending and lending policies.

Could Save Millions Advocates of the study believe it could save billions of dollars if some functions were abolished and efficiency and economy were imposed on others.

The 1947 Hoover commission, even within its limited sphere, submitted recommendations estimated to save \$4,000,000,000 if completely adopted. About 75 per cent were accepted.

If search of ways to save money and make the government more efficient, the commission sent "task forces" digging into virtually every governmental activity.

Here are some samples of their findings: Lending: There are 104 federal agencies which to some extent lend money directly or guarantee loans by private institutions. The potential liability—of which only a fraction is likely to be an actual loss exceeds \$250,000,000,000.

Surplus: The government has accumulated almost \$30,000,000,000 worth of real estate and personal property which is surplus to its needs or is obsolete. It spends millions a year just for warehousing and taking care of stuff it doesn't need.

Competition: About 1,500 federal activities are in direct competition with private business.

Paper Work: The government spends about \$4,000,000,000 a year spawning a flood of 25,000,000,000 pieces of paper in forms, questionnaires, etc. This includes the income tax blanks which bring in the money to pay for it all.

Reclamation: Spending up to \$1,700 an acre to irrigate desert land which, when reclaimed, is worth no more than \$170 an acre—one-tenth of the cost of improvement. Some of the task forces have completed their search for facts and are in the process of writing reports on which the commission will make its recommendations.

Schools: Chairman Lister Hill (D-Ala.), said the Senate Labor committee will begin hearings next Wednesday on President Eisenhower's school construction program. The first witness will be Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

ing, protecting the colony, and caring for succeeding broods. As for the mother-father relationship, that is usually brief and to the point. He is usually a loafer, his only purpose being to fertilize the female. Then, quite often he is turned out. In fact, with the praying mantis, who has a voracious appetite for fresh meat, he is frequently devoured after mating.

(Copyright, 1953 by Eugene Burns) (Released by McClure Newspaper Syndicate) San Diego de Alcalá, the first California mission, was blessed on July 16, 1769.