

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: Eugene Thorndike, manager of Medford branch of First National Bank of Portland, reports Rogue Valley business volume still far above normal.

20 YEARS AGO: Eugene Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The beef shortage situation in Oregon is nearing a crisis.

30 YEARS AGO: Movies of Oregon National Guard's automobile trip to Crater Lake shown in newsreels at Craterian theatre.

40 YEARS AGO: Deer, bear and jackrabbits, more plentiful in Rogue valley this year, damage small grain crops and orchards near foothills.

What's the Answer?: (Can You Get 4 of the 7?) 1. Auto insurance companies charge less or more for collision insurance on a new car than on an old one, or about the same?

2. Who was Vice-President under Harding? 3. The highest mountains in the world after the Himalayas are the Alps, Andes, Canadian Rockies, Caucasus, or Sierra Nevada of California?

4. What the British call petrol the U.S. calls kerosene, natural gas, lubricating oil, gasoline or benzine? 5. The only state that touches but one other is California, Delaware, Florida, Maine or Rhode Island?

6. Lincoln was succeeded as President by Gen. Grant; right or wrong? 7. The Antilles are small animals, a class of Navy vessels, certain islands, African tribesman, or female relatives?

Answers: 1. More. 2. Calvin Coolidge. 3. Andes. 4. Gasoline. 5. Maine. 6. Wrong (Andrew Johnson came between). 7. W. Indies Islands.

There is no positive proof that Mount Rainier has been active as a volcano within historic time, according to the National Park Service, although there are reports that clouds of smoke were seen over the crater in the late 1800s.

Uses of Lodgepole Pine

The straight, green lodgepole pine which grows so prolifically in the higher reaches of the Cascades, particularly on the east slopes, has an interesting Latin name, "pinus contorta," which means "contorted pine."

We asked Forester John Carnegie why the clean, straight little trees are called contorted. He explained that the species was named from the first the early naturalists saw, which grew along the coast. These are stunted and twisted by the constant ocean winds, and, although of the same variety, don't at all resemble their mountain brethren.

WE USED to wonder, driving the highway between Bend and Klamath Falls and along the east entrance to Crater Lake, why loggers have not moved in on the thousands of acres of lodgepole, as they have among the bigger sawlogs of douglas and shasta fir, and ponderosa and sugar pine.

The answer to our question is in two parts. This particular pine is heavy in pitch and resins from which it is difficult to obtain clear-grain lumber. And, secondly, it almost never grows to what most lumbermen consider to be sawlog size. A few individual trees may get as large as a foot in diameter, but these are few, and most are considerably smaller than this.

WITH timber sources declining, however, it may become economically feasible to harvest the little pines. Some steps are being taken in this direction.

One small step was taken in Jackson county recently, when the Pik-Pak organization purchased a tract of some 200 board feet—a tiny sale as Bureau of Land Management sales go—for experimentation in whether or not lodgepole pine will make good toothpicks, which are manufactured in an original package by the local firm.

Another was made recently in the Pendleton area, where the Blue Mountain Chip Co. has set up a "chipper" in the woods. The small lodgepole logs are fed into the chipper which slices them up into small particles and dumps them in big truck-trailers. They are then carted away to the Oregon Fibre Products plant at Pilot Rock to be made into hard and soft board, used more and more widely in interior construction.

THIS concern moved its machinery right into the woods, because it found this operation more economical than to transport the logs themselves.

This idea is somewhat reminiscent of experiments conducted in Jackson county a few years ago with a "field-hogger," designed to convert timber slash such as limbs and log-ends into hog fuel, rather than leave it lying in the woods waiting for slash burning time. Slash burning has always been wasteful, but no one has yet figured out a way of making use of these sub-marginal products at a cost which is not prohibitive.

FRANK Jenkins of the Klamath Falls Herald and News recently commented on the potential uses of lodgepole pine (which he calls jackpine) in the manufacture of paper and newsprint.

Getting his inspiration from a story in the Wall Street Journal, Jenkins quoted that paper as saying that 26 of the nation's 51 kraft (pulp and paper) mills are located in the south. One of the plants sprawls over six city blocks and employs 3,300 people. It uses southern pine from a 122,000-acre forest. The southern pine, according to the Journal's source, can grow a new crop in 20 to 40 years.

"COMPETENT and well-informed opinion among practical foresters," Jenkins continues, "who had occasion to watch jackpine closely, is that it will grow a crop of pulpwood about every two years."

And he points out that jackpine (lodgepole, or pinus contorta) has fibers just as long as those of southern (or loblolly) pine, which is an important factor in its use as paper pulp.

Jenkins concludes: In its jackpine forests—regarded for a century as worthless—southern Oregon has a perpetual source of raw material out of which an important industry can be built here.

THE Bend Bulletin joins in pointing out the potential uses of lodgepole pine, discussing its use in particle board.

Particle board, it explains, requires smaller amounts of water in the manufacturing process, and there are many uses, in paneling, in sheathing and subflooring, and as the core for plywood.

The Bulletin calls it "a good bet" in the pine region, and points out that Bend mills have been carrying on research into the products for some time, all in the interest of greater timber utilization.

IT GOES without saying that all this is of immediate importance in Jackson county, for there are many acres of these small potentially-useful trees on Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands in Jackson county, as well as further to the east but still in Medford's area of economic interest.

It is to be hoped that we will not be "scooped" when it comes to the establishment of such enterprises, for they will be established somewhere in the state, that's for certain.—E.A.

South Africa Women Protest Apartheid: Pretoria, South Africa — (U.P.) — Hundreds of women braved the chilliest weather of the year Tuesday night to stage a protest sitdown strike against apartheid, or total segregation.

The women, fortified with blankets, rallied on the grounds of the government buildings. They were demonstrating against a new law enlarging the Senate so the Nationalists can finalize apartheid.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS: Chancellor Adenauer of the West German republic, in a statement made public this morning, cautions the Western powers to use PATIENCE AND FIRMNESS in dealing with the Russians.

He says: "Quick results should not be expected. . . . Much hard and long work faces the negotiators in these future conferences."

He added: "The Soviet Union needs a long pause in order to settle its economic problems. . . . The outlook for an international understanding is better now AS A RESULT OF THE ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS."

WHAT does he mean when he says the Soviet Union needs a "long pause" in which to settle its economic problems?

He means, I think, that the bosses of the Soviet Union are beginning to realize that communism is basically so FOUL that in time it must fall of its own foulness. They want time in which to make it SEEM that communism is less foul.

They're afraid that if they go to war now they'll have trouble with their own oppressed people.

WHAT of his statement that atom and hydrogen bombs are working toward a better international understanding?

He thinks, I'd say, the Kremlin bosses are aware that the U.S. has more of them now and will be able (with its great industrial machine) to MAKE MORE OF THEM IN THE FUTURE.

That causes them to stop and think.

ANYWAY, Chancellor Adenauer is a wise old man (he's 79 and still going strong). He'd better give heed to his words of wisdom.

IN THE referendum vote on Saturday wheat growers in 36 states (where the bulk of the wheat is grown) voted nearly 78 per cent in favor of continuing market quotas based on acreage restrictions.

This is the situation they faced: The present (high parity) support price of wheat is \$2.06 per bushel. Under the flexible support policy that is presently the law, the support price (under the acreage quota system) will be \$1.81 per bushel.

If the wheat farmers had disapproved quotas, the support price would have dropped to 50 per cent of parity, or \$1.19 per bushel, next year.

THAT IS to say: The wheat farmers gave strong approval to the principle of HIGHER prices for LESS wheat.

Let's put it this way: If you were a wheat grower, what would YOU have done?

SO MUCH for the wheat states. Let's talk now for a moment about Southern Oregon and Far Northern California where very little wheat is grown. Since we grow little wheat, WE think it would be better if the surplus wheat could be fed to livestock at prices competitive with corn, instead of storing it away at great cost.

The West grows little corn. It grows a LOT of wheat. If we are to finish-feed our livestock, we need more feed grains that are competitive with corn. We are tiring of a raw-material economy under which our feeder livestock are sent back East to be corn-fed.

Under present political theories prices are set by THOSE HAVING THE MOST VOTES. Southern Oregon and Far Northern California have relatively few votes.

SO MUCH for the present. Let's now take a look at the future.

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona has introduced in the congress a bill proposing a long-term program of price supports FOR CERTAIN MINERALS. Arizona grows little wheat. It produces a LOT of minerals.

Senator Goldwater thinks (perhaps not unreasonably) that if wheat is to be supported at high prices MINERALS should be supported at high prices.

QUESTION: Just where will that theory lead us to?

Federal Aid Sought For Bridge Project: Washington—(U.P.)—Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) and Russell V. Mack (R-Ore.) said today they are seeking to have the federal government pay half the cost of elevating and improving a highway bridge between Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, Wash.

Increased river boat traffic on the Columbia made possible by upstream dams makes the raising of the bridge necessary, the representatives said. They asked that the government contribute \$1,155,000 of the \$2,310,000 project.

The U.S. navy operates about 29 hospital establishments.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

MCCARTHY'S DAY DREAM

For the first time since last autumn when it voted to condemn McCarthy's conduct, the Senate was confronted last week with an attempt to revive McCarthyism. In the attempt the Senator used all the elements of his old formula. But this time it was evident to all but a handful of Senators that the operation was a hoax, effective only if they fell for it.

The role for which the Senator cast himself was that of the sole remaining but the dauntless champion of the captive and satellite nations. In his melodramatic day dream they had been betrayed into bondage by the Democrats and they were about to be abandoned by President Eisenhower and the Republicans.

For Mr. Dulles was in San Francisco negotiating with Mr. Molotov about the arrangement for the meeting at Geneva which the President is to attend. It had been agreed that each of the participants at Geneva was free "to take up any subject which is believed to be a contributing cause of world tensions."

But no participant was under compulsion — there being no agenda — to take up what some other participants brought up. President Eisenhower was free, therefore, to take up the subject of the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe.

But Marshal Bulganin was free not to take up that subject or any other one. "Pravda," moreover, had said that the U.S.S.R. would not discuss the satellites — not even if we discuss them. McCarthy thought he saw an opening. He would ride to the rescue of the satellites. He would prevent the President from taking up any subject, including the subject of the satellites, unless the Soviet Union agreed to take up the satellites also.

So on Monday of last week, at the United Nations meeting was beginning, McCarthy introduced a resolution which was to put the Senator on record as opposed to the President's going to Geneva unless Secretary Dulles could first "secure the agreement of the Soviet Union" to discuss the satellites.

It was plan not only from the text of the resolution but also from the way McCarthy tried to handle it that his purpose was to throw a bombshell into the San Francisco meeting. He wished to show all the world in the most spectacular way possible that the President is not in control of U.S. foreign policy, that the President's master in foreign affairs is the Senate and that the boss of the Senate is Joseph R. McCarthy.

THIS IS the essential formula of McCarthyism! An aggressive demagogue intimidates the Congress by arousing a misled public opinion; he then proceeds to use this demagogic power to usurp the prerogatives of the other branches of the government.

Once again McCarthy applied his old formula. He hoped to intimidate the Senate, indeed to stampede it, into adopting his resolution without even letting it be submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

But McCarthy, it was quite evident, had lost touch with reality since he was condemned last autumn, and he is now living in a dream world of his own dazzling past.

He thought that he could stampede the Senate because the Republicans would not dare to vote against any resolution which appeared to reaffirm their own 1952 platform, and because many Democrats concerned with voters who have connections behind the iron curtain, would not feel that they could afford to be counted against the resolution.

The events showed that he had not realized how well the Senators had learned the lessons which he had taught them by rubbing their noses in the dirt of humiliation.

The Senate was no longer afraid of McCarthy even when he was playing tricks with so sensitive a subject as the captive nations. The Senate was ashamed of having fawned upon him and truckled to him — so much too long, and it was more than ready to get back some of its own dignity and self-respect.

Within forty-eight hours his resolution was defeated unanimously in committee, and then by a vote of 77 to 4 by the Senate. At the end, on Wednesday afternoon, Sen. McCarthy was not fighting to pass that resolution but was begging the Senators to let him withdraw it before the crushing vote was recorded.

But they gave him what he had demanded on Monday, and they did their duty, not without pleasure to almost all of them, which was to administer the punishment that fitted the crime.

THE WHOLE affair was handled so neatly that it is fair to say that no important damage has been done to our own position and policy in regard to the satellite nations. McCarthy tried to make it appear that voting against his resolution was equivalent to abandoning the satellites. It was not that. It could not have been, and if the Senate having dealt with McCarthy, would feel better by saying so, no harm though not much good will be done by it.

The status of the European nations lying between the iron curtain and the Western frontiers of the Soviet Union is inseparably connected with any settlement of the German problem, with any agreement on armaments and a European security pact. The question is not whether their status is to be considered in the coming negotiations but when and how.

The Soviet Union knows that as well as we do. It has been certain since the pilgrimage to Belgrade placed Moscow on record as recognizing that national independence is no longer heresy to Communism. What we must not expect is that the Soviet Union will do anything about the satellites which would make it look like a surrender to our demands.

That is understandable enough. We are in a similar situation in the Far East on the question of Red China and the United Nations. We know, everyone who counts in Washington knows, that the question is not whether Peiping is to be seated in the U.N. but when and under what conditions. When we are faced with a flat demand about China from Mr. Molotov, our back stiffens. His back stiffens when he is faced with a flat demand about the satellites from Mr. Dulles. But neither back is incapable of bending and relaxing.

THE PROSPECTS of achievement have improved very considerably during the U.N. meeting in San Francisco. It is not only that the arrangements for Geneva are very sensibly thought out. It appears that both sides have resisted the temptation to play for too high stakes — for all or nothing, for a settlement or a crushing division.

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They seem to have adopted the gradualist approach — the policy of doing only a little bit at a time to relax the tension but of doing something all the time to relax the tension. This is the best possible approach — to deal with the easier issues before the harder ones, and so by taking a few steps to learn how far we can walk together. (Copyright, 1955, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

Portland U. Gets New President

South Bend, Ind.—(U.P.)—Appointment of Rev. Howard J. Kenna as president of the University of Portland was announced yesterday by Rev. Theodore J. Mehling, Indiana provincial at Notre Dame.

Rev. Kenna, now president of Holy Cross College at Washington, D.C., was a former vice-president of Notre Dame. He will succeed Rev. Michael J. Gavin who has been president for three years.

The provincial chapter, meeting at Notre Dame since June 17, also named Rev. Paul D. Waldschmidt of Holy Cross to succeed Rev. James G. Anderson as vice-president at Portland.

Both Father Gavin and Father Anderson will continue to teach at the University of Portland.

Is That So?

By EUGENE BURNS: Ranger-Naturalist

Over Greenland. With SAS—Sudden thoughts while air cruising. Late last night we left Copenhagen, city of tulips. Early this afternoon our Scandinavian Airlines System plane will let down in Los Angeles, city of



roses. Elapsed time—22 hours, only we gain nine hours because we are speeding with the sun. That's hustling.

The Norwegian coast and that of Labrador are, in a sense, mirror twins. Each has a fiorded coast, higher land sloping away from the sea, and rivers flowing against the regional slope of the land.

Four of the ten largest river systems in the world drain into the Arctic—the Yenisei-Selenga, which is fifth; the Ob-Irtish, sixth; the Lena, eighth; and the McKenzie, tenth.

Many Canadian islands have yet to be trodden by a scientific party—for that matter, a 10,000 foot mountain range was discovered in the northland between World Wars I and II.

No country in the world has such numerous lakes as the northland. And of these, thousands over which our SAS plane is now cruising are still unmapped, unnamed, and unfished!

By far the most important fish in the Arctic as far as native economy is concerned is the Arctic char, a member in good standing of the salmon family and a close and dear relative to our Eastern brook trout also known as the square tail or speckled trout. It averages 7 to 8 pounds. And me! I'm sitting here three miles up with a two-ounce Winston split-bamboo fly rod. And drooling.

While in Norway, I slept between soft eiderdown feather

Editorial Comment

SHAKESPEARE AT ASHLAND: Ashland will present its Shakespearean festival again through August this year. Characters have been chosen and rehearsals are in progress. In spite of the fact that a recent book sets out to prove that Bill Shakespeare was none other than Christopher Marlowe, the festival still credits Shakespeare with authorship of the plays that long have borne his name.

The Marlowe angle is a new one. Marlowe was a playwright and poet of promise and prominence in the Elizabethan period, but he got killed in a tavern brawl in 1593. To make him out the writer of the Shakespeare plays, the author contrives that he survived the brawl and thenceforth attached Bill Shakespeare's name to his writings.

Many have wrestled with reason in trying to explain Shakespeare, who is usually described as ill-educated, quite incompetent of writing all these plays with their innumerable allusions to mythology, literature and history, and assigning the credit to others such as Francis Bacon, the Duke of Oxford and now Christopher Marlowe. The plays manage to retain the name of Shakespeare in spite of all this campaigning against him.

The main fact of the plays is themselves. They are the work of a literary genius, no matter what his name was, an inexhaustible mine of riches. Ashland deserves great credit for bringing these plays in authentic dress to modern audiences. — SALEM, OREGON STATESMAN.

quills. How luxurious! No, below me, eider ducks are nesting and the female has been making feather beds long before man ever tumbled to it. She plucks down from her breast to make two feather beds—one to line the nest and on which to rest the eggs, the other to cover the eggs when she leaves them. Her blankets are extremely light, extremely elastic—and warm—because eiderdown is one of the best known nonconductors of heat and cold.

(Released by McClure Newspaper Syndicate) FREE: by special arrangement with the editors of the Encyclopedia Americana, my panel of judges will award each week to the reader who sends me the best true-life nature adventure, or the best nature observation, or the best question on nature and wildlife a complete 30-volume set of this world-famous reference work in a handsome Sealcraft binding.

Each week, new submissions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your letter to: IS THAT SO? c/o the Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

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