

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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**1955
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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

Sept. 14, 1945

(It was Friday)

Editor of Eagle's national mag-
azine warns of juvenile delin-
quency problem in speech here.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: Politics is
now the national goat, and tak-
ing the blame for things, former-
ly laid on the war. It is now
held responsible for the Pearl
Harbor probe, and a California
sheriff getting caught in a gam-
bling round-up.

20 YEARS AGO

Sept. 14, 1935

(It was Saturday)

William Hanley, famed Oreg-
on pioneer, dies at Burns.
Three scarlet fever cases in
Ashland.

30 YEARS AGO

Sept. 14, 1925

(It was Monday)

Report by city engineer re-
commends building to Big Butte
springs for water supply.

Weekly Bible School of Reli-
gious Instruction opens at Ash-
land Methodist church.

40 YEARS AGO

Sept. 14, 1915

(It was Tuesday)

Several accidents caused by
motorists' refusal to recognize
flagman.

Reclamation service engineer
and staff to make study of local
irrigation set up.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7?
Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

1. Poll cases over U.S. as a whole are more or fewer so far this year than in the similar period last year, or about the same?
 2. The federal government does or doesn't have a special bureau for the welfare and problems of small business?
 3. In the eight South Central states (Kentucky through Texas) less or more than half the counties, or about half, are dry by local option?
 4. The former nation of Serbia is now part of Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Russia or Poland?
 5. A little under 20, 30, 40, 50 or 60 per cent of U.S. prisoners of war in Korea died in enemy hands?
 6. The American Legion contains a majority or a minority of all World War I and II veterans, or about half of them?
 7. The real name of which movie actress is Eva Szoke?
- The answers: 1. Fewer. 2. Does. 3. More than half. 4. Yugoslavia. 5. A little under 40 per cent. 6. A minority (but a large one). 7. Eva Bartok.

Butcher Awarded \$5,990 After Struck by Beef

Buffalo, N. Y.—(U.P.)—Butcher John Ulrich, 58, was awarded \$5,990.40 in state compensation court for injuries suffered when struck by a piece of beef. And it was not on the hoof.

Ulrich was struck on the shoulder by a heavy slab of beef when it slipped off a rack in the cooling plant where he was employed. He suffered a ruptured tendon in his right arm, causing partial loss of use of the limb.

Encouraging Sign

More and more young people are going to college.

Yet, proportionately, the number is not growing as fast as is the population of the United States. Nor are the colleges and universities growing fast enough to accommodate them all properly.

The trouble is simply an extension of the problems which have beset primary and secondary education in recent years, namely: education costs money.

TAX-SUPPORTED institutions of "higher learning" are taking a larger and larger bite out of the tax dollar. But they have to share that dollar with schools on the lower level, and with other functions of government.

Private schools, most of which were healthy enough in the 1930s and '40s, have found that their endowments are no longer worth what they once were, and that gifts do not permit them to expand sufficiently to meet the demand.

As for the individual students, many of them are barred from university training simply because it costs so much. Too frequently, a youngster with superior endowments cannot afford the training which would make him a natural leader in his field of interest.

INCREASING attention is being paid to this two-headed problem, and it is coming from all directions. Much of it is stimulated by the general attention being paid to education as a result of the meetings which will culminate in the White House conference on education in a few months.

But a substantial portion of the interest is coming from industry—"Big Business" if you will—which is finding that the colleges and universities are simply not turning out enough trained men and women to fill industry's demands.

The situation is particularly acute in the technical fields—in engineering, chemistry, mathematics, physics, and so on. And large corporations are finding that giving money to schools and colleges is no longer simply a nice tax-exempt sort of beneficence; it is now an acute necessity if they are to get the personnel they so badly need.

ONE encouraging sign in recent years has been the startling increase in the number of scholarships, ranging from small amounts up to full four-year, all-expense grants, which are offered to high school graduates. The listing of them took more than a page in Medford High school's 1955 graduation program alone.

Most recent development in this growing tendency is the announcement by the Ford Foundation and some associated groups that \$20,500,000 is being set aside to set up what eventually will total between 1,000 and 5,000 scholarships annually to the nation's most promising high school graduates.

The grants will range from a token of \$100 upward, depending on the needs of the student, who may choose his own college or university.

Two separate reactions to the plan, noted in Oregon's press last week, were interesting. The Salem Capital-Journal deplored the plan, labeling it as a "dole," and saying "dole demoralize by destroying incentive that develops talent." The Eugene Register-Guard, on the other hand, hailed it as a program in "Human Conservation," and pointed out, while "there should be obstacles between the student and the degree," that "the obstacles should be intellectual, not financial."

IT IS to be hoped that other philanthropic groups and business organizations will join in this plan.

It can be argued that no one has a "right" to a college education. It can also be argued that benefits which come too easily are not sufficiently appreciated. And it can be argued that many youngsters would not benefit from a college education, and, conversely, that such an education is no guarantee of wisdom and success.

All these are partial truths. But they cannot obscure the fact that education is a tool; that a young man or woman with a good education has a better chance of success than an equally smart person without one; and that our nation needs as many high-caliber people, with the best educations possible, it can get.—E.A.

Ridiculous Charge

Seaborn P. Collins, national commander of the American Legion, last week end charged that the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic, which has \$15,000,000 to use in studying civil liberties and supporting activities fighting restrictions on freedom of thought, is "trying to propagandize Americans into believing that communism never has been and is not now a threat to this country."

He warned Legionnaires to "avoid any identification with activities sponsored by the fund."

COLLINS makes himself ridiculous.

He places himself in the position of trying to limit the free inquiry and thought which made this nation a haven of liberty.

This he has a perfect right to do. But we wish he'd done it as a biased and small-minded individual, rather than assuming for himself the prerogative of speaking for all members of the Legion—not all of whom are blind to the dangers of the right as well as of the left.

The charge is as silly as that made against UNESCO by the Legion's executive committee recently—a charge which, by the way, we were glad to see termed unfounded by a special Legion committee in a report released last Saturday.—E.A.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

PARTY POLITICS

As is customary after Labor Day when the summer holidays are over, party politics have begun again.



Walter Lippmann

The activity, however, has yet a low voltage, which is natural enough in a time when there is so much prosperity and no present need to worry about war. The two parties have their work cut out for them getting ready for next year's elections. But as yet there are no signs that the voters are paying much attention. There is little of the angry discontent and nothing of the passionate hope which heat up politics. The effect is to make politics the affair of the professional politicians.

AS the American party system works today, there are in each party two main groups of professional politicians. They have differing primary interests. The one group is made up of the senior Senators of the party together with those members of the House who have secure seats and long service and high seniority. They might be called the Congressional faction. Among the Democrats they are, of course, from the solid south. Among the Republicans they come in the main from the northern middle west.

A significant fact about this group of professional politicians is that they do not retire to private life even if their party loses the presidential election. They are never out of office. Moreover, they may actually be in power, as are the Congressional Democrats today, though the Administration belongs to the other party. Whether or not they have the majority in either House, and therefore the committee chairmanships, they make the party's public record in between elections. There is no higher authority on the party's principles and programs than theirs, and there is no politician on the outside who can lead them or can speak for them.

Their primary personal interest is not to elect a President. It is to fortify their own position in Congress, in their constituencies, and in the control of the party organization. They would like best, of course, to be the senior members of a party that controlled both ends of Pennsylvania ave. But it is against their interest to have a President of their own party who ignores them or, worse still, might challenge them.

THE other group of professional politicians is drawn from the state capitals and the big cities. The Congressional group are centered in the rock ribbed constituencies. The other group are centered in the doubtful states and the highest contested districts. They look towards the White House and towards national leadership. For their elections are hard fought and they need help from the national party. They might perhaps be called the Presidential group.

Their primary interest in national politics is the Presidency. Based as they are in the doubtful states, they are far more keenly aware than are the Congressional group of the role of the independent voter. This causes them to favor a national rather than a regional, a broad rather than a narrow, a moderate rather than an extreme, party program.

IN these terms, we may remember that Eisenhower's nomination three years ago was brought about because the Republican Governors had greater popular strength than the Congressional group who supported Taft. We may note that for the first two years of Eisenhower's administration the Congressional group, nevertheless, continued to control, as it had for 20 years, the Party in Congress and the Party machinery in the nation. They gave the President a very rough ride. They opposed him, they frustrated him, they interfered with him, they harassed and embarrassed him. Then came the mid-term elections of 1954, which proved to be a resounding defeat for the Congressional faction of the Republican party. This defeat broke their power and the President became at long last the leader of his party and the master of his own administration.

Since then, his prestige has soared to great heights on the rising winds of prosperity and peace. He can, of course, have the nomination by acclamation. But the game is not over. The underlying conflict between the two groups of professional politicians is a permanent feature of our party system. Only temporarily, owing to Eisenhower's eminence, has this conflict been pushed under the surface.

IT will rise up again. With Eisenhower's position indisputable the key position in the conflict is the Vice Presidency. That is in part because of Eisenhower's age, a fact to which he himself has called attention. It is also because in his second and last term, the control of the Party will again be at issue.

Mr. Nixon, unlike for example Gov. Hart, cannot be regarded as a genuine Eisenhower Republican. His political roots are, or at least have been, in the opposition to Eisenhower. However loyal he has been to the President, the choice of Eisenhower's running mate is certain to become highly controversial. It is, and will continue to be, a matter of deep concern to the Republicans who run for election in the doubtful states. And, of course, the Democrats will be sure to exploit the issue.

IN the same terms, that is to say in terms of the two factions within each party, the Democrats find themselves with the record made by the Congressional faction. This is a perfectly good record for the Congressional Democrats from the same constituency to run on, while allowing the Presidency to go to Eisenhower by tacit consent. The problem of the national or Presidential Democrats, of whom the leading figures are Stevenson, Kefauver and Harriman, is whether there are politically effective ways of detaching the independent and the wandering Democrat from Eisenhower.

As of now, they have no hope of doing this unless, as is probable, something goes unexpectedly wrong with the existing prosperity. The one critical weakness in the Republican position is that the succession to Eisenhower is not safely and surely provided for, and that the remarkable national unity which prevails under Eisenhower has been made to depend exclusively on one man, on one mortal man alone.

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Reds Said Active In US Government As Late as 1954

Washington—(U.P.)—The House Un-American Activities committee has evidence that a Communist cell operated within the government as late as 1954, Chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) said today.

He told newsmen a preliminary inquiry by the committee indicates that "upwards of 150 persons" were in the cell at one time or another and that "some of them were in rather responsible positions."

But he said there is no evidence at present that any of the cell members still work for the government.

Walter's announcement followed a disclosure Tuesday by Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) that his Senate investigating subcommittee has evidence of profiteering by suspected Communists at government expense.

He told a news conference that large sums of government funds have been paid to the Communist suspects for running trade schools for ex-GIs. He indicated one school has received more than \$1,000,000 from the government since 1947.

McClellan said his subcommittee will begin public hearings on the matter in mid-November or later. He said the inquiry may result in recommendations to change the GI Bill of Rights to eliminate payments to the affected schools.

Walter said his House committee will hold public hearings on the Communist cell matter as soon as Congress reconvenes in January.

He said there was no doubt about its members "being Communists." He said the committee's evidence was obtained from "some people who were in this thing" and who furnished "a lot of valuable information."

KEFAUVER IN POLAND

London—(U.P.)—U. S. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), has arrived in Warsaw, Poland, on a private European tour, the Polish news agency PAP reported today.

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 initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Seems to Favor the G.O.P.

TO the Editor: The cage door is wide open; the animals are gathering for the kill. The blood curdling howl has been heard from two lone wolves vying for leadership of the pack. The prey is the goose that lays the golden egg, (big business) and the altogether too popular President Eisenhower. One wolf is not dangerous, but a hungry pack is. We had better do a little realistic thinking. When enemies outnumber friends, there is danger. When wolves, bears, and skunks all unite in the kill, there is great danger. Listing the present enemies of our government and Eisenhower in particular, first of all would be Truman, Morse, Neuberger, Stevenson and his entire following, including the press reporters and editors that chose him in preference to Eisenhower in their election campaign. They all love to say THERE I told you so. Then comes the horde of subversives collected by the Democrats that were let out, college professors and teachers turning out liberal thinkers by the score, many requiring the fifth amendment to escape the stigma of communism. This horde with the well wishers of Russia, China, Labor party of Great Britain, all labor unions, and the Russian satellites.

Of course the New Deal Democrats represent the hungry wolf pack, that have been deprived of "Never having had it so good." Wolves have no conscience, or respect for the blood of the most innocent child. We have never had a better president, qualified to meet the most critical time of all history, and the best qualified cabinet that made almost unbelievable sacrifices in order to serve humanity. Before you vote you better figure up what we will have if the wolves get back. They got us into three wars, by encouraging the enemy with making false statements, denying us the right to victory, and more than doubling the cost of living, delivering the nation in actual bankruptcy, owing MORE than all we owned. Now crying don't bring up past history, that is character assassination.

Ira C. Jones,
Medford, Ore.

Wants Freeway Via Bear Creek

TO the Editor: O. K. Let's decide on locating the new freeway through Medford. That proposed by "Sno-Cat" Tucker seems by far the most practical, less expensive, avoids condemnation and lawsuits involving destruction of fine old homes and new ones by routing along Bear creek. At present it's an eyesore, soon to be a health and sanitation sore for which the city

dogs will have to find money to cure.

With the flood problem greatly relieved by the dams and tunnel of the Talent project, the engineering should not be too difficult. And as an engineer friend remarked, "Why not extend the thing to and through Phoenix?" It would be interesting to have someone say what's wrong with the idea, especially from the state highway department.

F. J. Clifford,
1211 West Main st.,
Medford, Ore.

Sulphur Mustard May Be Cancer Weapon

Berkeley, Calif.—(U.P.)—A new synthetic sulphur mustard may provide scientists with a new tool in the fight against certain cancers, it was revealed here.

The new mustard compound appears to have significant advantages over the nitrogen mustard now used in treatment of such forms of cancer as leukemia and Hodgkins' disease, according to Dr. David M. Greenberg, University of California physiological chemistry professor.

The new compound came out of a program Greenberg has been conducting to discover potentially superior cancer-fighting chemicals. He found that the new synthetic sulphur mustard action against mice paralleled that of nitrogen mustard but was not as poisonous and was chemically more stable.

WRONG HOUSE MOVED

Sundsvall, Sweden—(U.P.)—Grocer Lennert Sjoesberg, who reported the disappearance of his summer cottage last week, learned Tuesday what happened to it. A truck driver read about the missing cottage in a newspaper and reported to police that he had apparently hauled off the wrong dwelling.

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Oregon — "Where Life is Better"

By U. S. SEN. NEUBERGER

This is being written on a portable typewriter, set up on a picturesque log of driftwood along the beach at Ecola Park in Clatsop county. Out to sea, a crimson sunset tints the world. Over us loom the bluffs of Tillamook Head. We are near the sands where, 150 years ago, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark discovered the carcass of a great whale. In fact, their journals tell us that Sacajawea, the Indian maiden from the Bitterroot mountains, pouted until she too was allowed to go and see the marvelous "fish" which had been cast up on the Oregon shore.

Fires have begun to appear on the beach as families cook hamburgers and steaks for an outdoor dinner. Children scamper among the firs and jackpines. One of our nieces has caught a little field mouse in her cupped hands. She squeals delightedly and feeds the tiny creature a few potato chips, before she lets him go. My wife remarks to me, "Why would people want to live anywhere else except in Oregon?"

After eight months of Eastern heat and traffic and crowds, I echo her question. Ever since I returned to Oregon, I have remembered the title of a book I once read. It was about our Western states, Oregon of course among them. The title of the book was "Where Life is Better." I understand that book more than ever now. Never once in Washington, D.C., for example were we able to buy fresh produce to match that heaped in the bins of Gordon Cox's little grocery store in Gearhart. Oregon tomatoes, nectarines, melons and pears are in a class by themselves. Seaside's two bakeries (Harrison's and Ruth's) have all of those in our national capital beat by a baker's dozen!

The knowledge that life, truly, is better in Oregon can be of inestimable advantage to a member of the Senate, who must spend the greater part of the year 3,000 miles from Oregon. It keeps him from being timid politically. It assures him that public life is not the be-all and end-all of human existence. It

free him from the yoke of political cowardice. Basically, it helps him to be a better and more courageous Senator.

Both Maurine and I were born in Oregon, yet I think we were not sufficiently appreciative of Oregon's wonderful climate, abundance and scenery until we spent a considerable length of time away from Oregon. We are thoroughly sold on Oregon's people, too. On the streets of Seaside, Astoria and other places men and women come up to us and introduce themselves. We talk with them about politics, about their families, about the things which make all of us tick. We have learned a lot already concerning our state and its citizens in this autumn season of 1955, A.D.

I think I can earnestly second the comment volunteered to me by a young Clatsop county business man, as we munched hamburgers of mammoth proportions in a grove of Ecola park. "Senator," said he, "I can understand why Lewis and Clark discovered Oregon, but I can't figure out why they left Oregon to return to the rest of the U.S.A.!"

Timber Insects Under Study by Specialists

Berkeley, Calif.—(U.P.)—Bugs, now gnawing away millions of dollars worth of timber yearly, are the subject of a five-year study project underway at the University of California here.

Arthur D. Moore, assistant specialist in forest entomology, and Herbert Ruckes Jr., junior research entomologist, will do the work made possible by a \$50,000 gift to the university.

They will study two major problems—pine bark beetles and insect pests of cones and seeds. Bark beetles, the most destructive pests in California pine regions, last year destroyed almost \$9,000,000 worth of commercial pine, while insect damage to cones and seeds can destroy 90 per cent or more of a seed crop. The \$50,000 gift was made from the Gilbert M. Walenker trust fund.

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