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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. 24, 1945 (It was Saturday)

E. P. Leavitt, Crater Lake park superintendent, requests permission from Washington to install equipment to record earth tremors which might result at park; may help determine "mysterious smoking over past weeks."

20 YEARS AGO Nov. 24, 1935 (It was Sunday)

Assets of former Greater Medford club being turned over to Girls' Community club.

30 YEARS AGO Nov. 24, 1925 (It was Tuesday)

F. C. Dillard, Medford water engineer, announces survey of new water system may be complete by Christmas.

40 YEARS AGO Nov. 24, 1915 (It was Wednesday)

Medford residents urge council to force the payment of delinquent paving assessments before new levy is authorized.

What's the Answer? Can You Get 4 of the 7?

1. Most line-ups in votes in the U. N. are between the big nations on one side and small nations on the other; right or wrong?

2. Which two of these are under 55: Adlai E. Stevenson, Chief Justice Warren, Gov. Knight, Sen. Knowland, Sen. Kefauver, Gov. Harriman?

3. An average American gets two, four, six, eight or ten colds a year?

4. Federal excise tax on lubricating oil is five cents a gallon, less or more?

5. Third largest colonial power (after Britain and France) is Russia, the U. S., The Netherlands, Spain or Portugal?

6. Well less than half, about half, or well more than half of all U.S. farms are free of mortgage?

7. Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, once a bitter foe of Soviet Russia, says he is now pro-Soviet, still anti-Soviet, or neutral as between East and West?

The Answers: 1.—Wrong. 2.—Knowland and Kefauver. 3.—Six, says U.S. Public Health Service. 4.—More (6c). 5.—Portugal. 6.—Well more than half. 7.—Neutral.

A medium-powered turbo-jet aircraft engine, such as often used today, burns its own weight of petroleum fuel every 20 minutes in flight.

Thanksgiving

From the standpoint of the cosmos to be enthusiastically thankful this year in accordance with the presidential proclamation takes a bit of doing.

In other words the world as a whole is pretty much in a mess, on this 24th day of November 1955 A.D.

Not from the standpoint of Moscow and communism, but from the standpoint of democracy, human freedom and the United States.

EAST, west, north or south there is nothing very cheering in the picture.

Not only was the second Geneva conference a flop but it would appear that our policy in India has not been the success we had imagined,—or that according to our lights, it should have been.

We have not only spent millions to save the starving of that country, but we have spent more millions in aiding them to support their own people in comfort via improved farming methods and gifts of modern farm machinery.

JUDGING by the welcome given the Russian leaders however on their pilgrimage of propaganda, there is little if any gratitude toward the U.S.A. as far as the rank and file in India are concerned, and great enthusiasm over Messrs. Bulganin and Khrushchev, with their phony talk and specious promises.

If this means Russia is going to take over India as another "independent satellite" a la Poland and Czechoslovakia, then all Asia will be lost to the democratic powers eventually.

IN THE Middle East conditions are not so serious particularly with the Bagdad pact in the offing. But they can't be called good.

Russia is supplying arms and ammunition to the Arabs through Egypt, and the Kremlin doesn't give weapons of war to any foreign nation or nations, with any expectation they won't be used,—and in the direction Soviet Russia desires.

IF EGYPT starts a "holy war" against Israel, the Arab nations will jump in with her and Russia won't be far behind when Arabian oil wells enter the picture, thus acquiring what Russia has coveted for decades, and without taking any military or naval action herself much less starting a world war. In accordance with the "New Deal" policy in Moscow she will let other nations do the fighting, and she will only share the loot, and later through infiltration take over.

IN WESTERN Europe conditions are better. Russia discarding her smile and "sheeps clothing" at Geneva may even have strengthened the western alliance against Russian aggression. But even so, with German unification and union with the western alliance, the corner stone of American success in that part of the world, the outlook could hardly be termed promising or cheerful.

Even in South America all is in a ferment, with the ultimate outcome highly doubtful, so far as re-approachment with North America along friendly democratic lines in the near future are concerned.

SO—FROM the standpoint of this whirling old ball-of-dirt there is not much to be thankful for this day of national Thanksgiving.

Which doesn't mean, of course, that from the standpoint of this section of the terrestrial globe the U.S.A. reasons for thanksgiving are hard to find. Quite the contrary in fact.

President Eisenhower has made a remarkable recovery and there seems little doubt he will be able to serve out his present term under fairly full steam, which means former Senator Richard Nixon won't occupy the White House this year or next at least. That is something to be thankful for!

THERE is also "peace and prosperity" as the GOP claims—the seeds of another war are discernible in the air now and then but at least our boys are not now in the business of killing and being killed as they were on a certain Thanksgiving not so many years ago. And while everyone hasn't a job or the price of a 20 pound turkey, most of our citizenry has, and most of the experts predict this era of peace and plenty will continue for another year at least—and they may be right this time even though a majority of them were wrong when they made the same prediction around a quarter of a century ago.

Finally when one comes down to brass tacks everyone who enjoys reasonably good health, has enough to eat and a warm place to sleep should follow the President's suggestion, and thank the Lord for His manifold blessings,—there are so many members also of the genus homo, particularly in other less fortunate lands, who HAVEN'T!—R.W.R.

Graham Not To Get Psychiatric Test

Denver—(U.P.)—John Gilbert Graham, charged with murder in the sabotage of a United Air Lines plane that killed his mother and 43 others Nov. 1, will not be given a psychiatric examination requested by his temporary attorneys.

Two civil attorneys, who are seeking to find the 23-year-old restaurant operator competent counsel for his trial asked Safety Manager Edward O. Geer Wednesday to permit a psychiatrist to examine their client at the Denver County jail.

Geer agreed. He said the lawyers wanted to know whether Graham's mental condition was such that he should be allowed to talk to newsmen, and wanted his behavior in the jail for the past 10 days evaluated.

Wounded Policeman Undergoes Surgery

Salem—(U.P.)—John Mekkers, the state police officer who was shot and wounded in attempting to arrest two men in the act of holding up a Rickreall tavern late Sunday, was reported in satisfactory condition today at Salem General hospital.

Mekkers underwent surgery Tuesday. He was wounded in the arm and shoulder when he tried to arrest Robert Scott Kennen of Salem and Wallace Carlyle Cunningham of Portland. Cunningham was shot and killed by Herschel Greenfede, a Dallas service station operator, who was deputized by Mekkers when he arrived at the holdup scene. Kennen was arrested and charged with assault with intent to kill. He is being held in Polk county jail at Dallas.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE SHORTAGE OF EDUCATION

Next week some 2,000 educators and laymen, drawn from all the states, will be in Washington to attend the conference on education.



They have been called together by President Eisenhower, who has had from Congress approval of the conference and an appropriation to pay for it.

The reason for the conference is that education in this country is in serious trouble and big measures will be required to cure the trouble. It is the business, indeed it is the duty, of the White House conference to report to the President "making recommendations insofar as possible" for the "solution" of significant and pressing problems in the field of education.

THE agenda of the conference covers almost every aspect of education from curriculum to finance. This raises a general and overriding question. It is whether the conference will try to say a little something about everything or whether it will resolutely face up to the hard but essential task of making recommendations on the biggest problems about which the Federal government can do something.

The leaders of this conference will have missed the bus—the bus provided for them by the President and Congress—if they scatter their energy over the whole enormous field of education. They will have made the old mistake of talking about so many things that few will remember that they have talked about anything. They will have missed the bus, too, if instead of coming to a decision on the practical problems which concern the Federal government most immediately, they are content to use the White House as the sounding board for giving more publicity to problems which have already had immense publicity.

IT IS nearly two years since President Eisenhower asked Congress to approve this conference. The time has now come to form a policy and take a decision. What policy? A policy which shapes the relation of the Federal government to the support of the schools.

There is a strange notion afloat in the land that to have a Federal policy on education is to have something new, something contrary to the American philosophy of government. As a matter of fact national grants in aid of education are as old as the Republic. More exactly, they are older than the Republic in that the Northwest Ordinance of 1785 contained an enormous national grant in aid of education. It provided that when the western lands had been surveyed "there shall be reserved the lot number 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within said township."

The list of Federal statutes providing aid for education is a long one. It includes the land grant colleges, vocational training, veterans education, and aid to support schools in areas affected by Federal activities, such as defense plants.

There is no new principle involved. The question is whether Federal aid is necessary and, if it is, how Federal aid is to be given to the schools while avoiding Federal control and Federal domination of the schools.

THERE is a grave shortage in American education of which the outward signs are overcrowded school rooms, part-time schooling and over-worked teachers. The basic fact is that our population is growing very rapidly, that more and more young people are going to school and college, that the schools and colleges are expected to do more and more for them. In a word, the demand for education has been growing. There are not enough school rooms and there are not enough teachers to meet this demand. This is the educational shortage which the White House conference is called upon to deal with.

THE shortage of classrooms is quite evidently a problem of money. The classrooms can be built if the money is provided. The question is whether each state separately can raise the money that it needs, or whether Federal money should be appropriated. This is the most important question before the White House conference, and the country has a right to expect a clear answer.

The shortage of teachers is, on the other hand, only in part a question of money. It has been demonstrated, as we shall see in my next article, that it is not even theoretically possible to find enough teachers to meet the demand, and that a reorganization of the teaching system will have to be undertaken. But the shortage of teachers cannot in any case be met unless there is

a marked improvement in teachers' salaries.

THERE is no reason why Federal money for school buildings should mean Federal control of education, control of what is taught, of how it is taught. In fact, Congress could and, it seems to me, that Congress should, declare in appropriating money for Federal aid that the money shall be used for the construction of schools, and that no Federal official shall give funds or withhold them in order to influence what is done in the schools when they are built. It would then be a Federal offense to use Federal aid to establish Federal control of the schools. (To be continued in another article.)

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Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

BENSONOPHOBIA Dubuque, Ia.—There is only one issue in this part of the Midwest. It is, of course, the farm issue. But you have to smell the political atmosphere in this area to realize just how big an issue the farm issue is.



Republican chances of holding the Middle West. Republican heartland next year are seriously threatened by farm discontent. In talks with large numbers of politicians, reporters, and even some farmers, this reporter has not found one who does not believe that this is so. For example, one Iowa farm leader, a Taft Republican, has said flatly that Iowa is dead certain to go Democratic in 1956 if the present trend continues. Many neutral political observers agree. A Democratic win in Iowa could only mean a Democratic landslide nationally.

Nor is there any doubt that the name of that able and honorable man, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, is sheer political poison in this area. In a way, this Bensonophobia is mysterious. Most Easterners suppose that the 90 per cent of parity formula is the central farm issue. Actually especially here in Iowa, which is essentially a livestock producing state rather than a grain state, many farmers have little more use for rigid 90 per cent supports than Benson himself.

Yet these same farmers, at the protest meetings which are beginning to be held in many parts of the Middle West, stamp their feet or hoot in derision when Benson's name is mentioned. In part, this is no doubt Benson's fault—he has an unfortunate habit of issuing complacent statements forecasting upturns just before pork or corn hit new lows.

But this is only a small part of the reason for Benson's unpopularity. In the Middle West, Benson is not so much a person as a symbol. As a symbol of farm discontent, Benson's name has of course been exploited to the utmost by the Democrats, but the rebellious mood of many farmers in the Middle West is no mere Democratic plot.

A SMALL incident which occurred in the office of the great Iowa newspaper, "The Des Moines Register" and "Tribune," suggests what farm discontent is all about. Thomas E. Martin, Iowa's Republican junior senator, was visiting the papers, and he was asked by the able farm editor, James R. Russell, how he felt. "Fine, Jim, just fine," the senator replied, beaming.

"Take a look at these headlines," Russell replied, "and you won't feel so fine." The headlines read something like this: HOGS AT 14 YEAR LOW STOCK MARKET NEARS ALL

Atomic Waste Disposal Problem Slowing Nuclear Power Future

By JOSEPH L. MYLER United Press Correspondent

Washington—(U.P.)—The bright future predicted for nuclear power can't come to pass until someone comes up with a safe and cheap way of getting rid of the splitting atom's deadly by-products.

As of today, nobody has done this. But Arthur E. Gorman, sanitary engineer in the Atomic Energy Commission's Reactor Division, feels "sure the disposal problem will be licked."

AEC laboratories are spending around \$1,000,000 a year on research into proposed ways of storing radioactive wastes where they can never do any harm.

A number of effective temporary measures have been put into use. Yet no permanent disposal methods have been developed which are certainly safe and at the same time economic.

Unpleasant Characteristics The reactor core of an atomic power plant possesses some of the more unpleasant characteristics of an A-bomb or H-bomb. Though it can't explode like a nuclear weapon, it does produce the same radio-activities. These include much publicized strontium-90, the H-bomb contaminant that gets into plants and animals and can cause bone tumor and death.

So you can't just shovel "atomic ashes" into wheelbarrows and dump them out behind the plant. Because some of the products of atomic fission are long-lived, experts figure reactor wastes will have to be kept intact and isolated from living things for as long as 200 years.

That complicates the problem, because almost no container that might be easy and cheap to make can be depended upon to resist corrosion or cracking that long.

Another problem, Gorman said, is heat. Radioactive materials generate a lot of it. Dump them where the heat can't get away and in the course of time you're likely to have a miniature volcano geyser to contend with.

Storage Temporary The AEC has achieved safe storage of wastes from its big Hanford, Wash., and Savannah River, S.C., plants. But storage is temporary, not permanent, and the costs are higher than an atomic power industry could economically handle.

Nothing so far proposed, Gorman confirmed, appears adequate from both cost and safety standpoints to the atomic industry expected to develop in this country by the year 2000. By that time, it has been estimated, there will be some 400 big-scale atomic power stations in the United States.

The British appear to believe it is safe to dump reactor wastes into ocean depths. This country, however, has been willing to dispose of only "low level" wastes that way.

Gorman said much more investigation must be made of ocean bottom currents and conditions before sanitary engineers will know for certain whether wastes of high level radioactivity, suitably packaged, can be permanently and harmlessly thrown into the sea.

Many "Must Not's" The "must not's" are many. High level radioactivity must not be permitted to contaminate ground water supplies, it must not be permitted to poison the multitude of sea and land life forms which are a basic part of

the earth's biological economy, it must not be permitted to menace future generations of plants and animals.

For that reason, Gorman said, "We're not throwing it away where we can't get it back." This is a situation in which, he added, "a mistake would be a bad one."

But many ideas have been developed and out of them, Gorman feels certain, a solution will come. Some fission products perhaps can be chemically fixed in the soil so they can never be taken up by plants. Perhaps limestone or salt caves in many parts of the country can be used at least for indefinite storage of hot wastes.

Another proposal has been to dump wastes, confined in steel and concrete, into the deep mud and the ooze of the Gulf of Mexico. The drums would sink down through the mud which would provide a permanent cover.

Christmas Trees, Holly Can Be Taken Into California

Cut foliage of holly and Oregon grape, as well as cut Christmas trees, may be taken over the California state line without certification, Jackson county horticulture agent, C. B. Cordy, said today.

He pointed out, however, that individual entire plants of holly must be certified. Cordy said the extension service can certify plants which have been grown outdoors.

Apples, pears, peaches and most other fruits and vegetables grown in this area, Cordy said, have free access into California in small lots. Cherries are a notable exception, he added, and cannot be taken across the state line.

Commercial Loads Commercial loads of melons, squash and various other types produce must have point-of-origin certification.

Walnuts must have the soft, outer husk removed, but bare nuts can pass agricultural checking stations. In the spring, checkers must be obtained on peppers, tomatoes and egg plants.

Cordy said that most fruits, vegetables or other plants grown in the area pass state line inspectors. Although they ask for such items, he said, "in the majority of cases they merely look at it and return it to the tourist."

About 8,000 Americans now live in Lebanon. Their business men stationed there with their families.



A big favorite hereabouts. Letters and words of thanks come to us continually from the families we serve. Most of them express not only gratitude but surprise at the service given for the price involved. CHAPEL MORTUARY Across from the Courthouse Frank Morgan - Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS