

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-6141

Subscription Rates: By Mail—In Advance: Per Copy 10c. Daily and Sunday—One Year \$12.00

Advertising Representatives: WEST-HOLLIDAY COMPANY INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

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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 Jan. 29, 1946 (It Was Tuesday)

Construction reaches half-way mark on Medford's new 8,200,000 gallon reservoir on Capital hill.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: A jet propulsion catapulted across the country in four hours and 26 minutes, and a few seconds, at times going almost as fast as sound.

20 YEARS AGO Jan. 29, 1936 (It Was Wednesday)

From Side Glances: Frank DeSouza, postmaster, viewing with alarm the fact that only two more days of fishing remain, and just as he was about ready to break out the fishing tackle, too.

30 YEARS AGO Jan. 29, 1926 (It Was Friday)

A total of 80,275 people is a conservative estimate Crater National forest officers made on number of visitors at forest last year.

League of Oregon Cities consider and discuss possibility of extending six per cent limitation on tax increases to cities and other taxing bodies.

40 YEARS AGO Jan. 26, 1916 (It Was Saturday)

Professor Charles G. Anthony tells group at Library meeting that it would be possible and valuable to pipe mineral water and gas from springs above Ashland to Medford.

The Bearnard Motor company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital to handle the Dodge automobile in southern Oregon.

What's the Answer?

- 1. More states in the Solid South voted for Eisenhower in 1952 or Hoover in 1952? 2. Most new businesses started in 1940-45 lasted at least 10 years under their original owners; right or wrong? 3. The "Eternal City" is Paris, Washington, D. C., Hollywood, Vienna, or Rome? 4. The Administration plans to spend on foreign aid in 1956-57 a little over \$1 billion, \$4 billion, \$7 billion or \$10 billion? 5. Which member of the Eisenhower cabinet is the son of a former cabinet member? 6. An employee out of work because disabled can draw unemployment compensation in almost all, about half, only a few or no states? 7. How many sons of the late President Roosevelt are members of the present Congress? The answers: 1. Hoover. 2. Wrong. 3. Rome. 4. \$4 billion. 5. Secretary of Commerce Weeks (father was Secretary of War under Harding). 6. Only a few. 7. None (James).

From 1860 to 1890 the Pennsylvania oil fields were the chief source of petroleum in the United States.

What Is a "Smear"?

Ever since the Al Sarena mining case became a burning issue Congressman Ellsworth has called it a "smear," for political purposes only.

What is a "smear"? Apparently it is any investigation into any matter which the accuser does not approve.

If the investigation is approved then the procedure is an entirely legitimate "inquiry." It depends in other words, as is so often the case in politics, upon whose ox is gored.

WHEN Senator McCarthy was enjoying great popularity as an investigator into Red subversion, no one ever heard Mr. Ellsworth accuse him of using the "smear" technique as a political weapon.

In fact it was then the intention to convict the Democratic administration of treason—20 years of treason—and that the Representative from the Fourth District of Oregon approved.

BUT this Al Sarena case, according to Ellsworth, is and was a different kettle of fish—it was merely an effort to "smear" Secretary of the Interior McKay as the leader of the GOP "give-away" brigade and thus make votes for the Democratic party and take them away from the Republicans.

DEMOCRATS on the Senate subcommittee on the other hand, claim and have claimed otherwise, declaring that the Interior Department refused to grant the Al Sarena mining claim in the Truman administration, because there was insufficient evidence to indicate the mineral values were sufficient to justify same, and that the whole deal was not a legitimate mining venture but just another "timber grab" under the pretense of such transaction.

WHO is right? Until all the evidence is in, no one can truthfully say. But as far as the claims of Congressman Ellsworth that everything connected with this deal was on the "up and up" is concerned, he furnishes the best evidence that the contrary is true.

For the issue had no sooner been publicized than our Congressman got busy, introduced a bill and secured its passage, which now makes what the Al Sarena mine owners did illegal. If there was nothing improper in the original transaction why prohibit it by law in the future?

HE THINKS, apparently, that the transformation of his party is well started. But he also thinks that at least four more years hard work will be needed to complete the transformation, and to make it firm and enduring. Very obviously, those around him who want him to run again can truthfully and convincingly argue that only Eisenhower can complete this

SO WHATEVER the final verdict is this Al Sarena case—and it is doubtful if there is any except on strictly political lines—it is fortunate the inquiry was initiated.

For had no inquiry been indicated, undoubtedly it would still be possible to file a mining claim anywhere in the national forests of Oregon, whether justified by mineral values or not, and cut down the timber as a by-product of the operation, at a mere fraction of its value to the government on the open market.

If this is a "smear" then let's have a few more smears of the same type. There is no doubt the people of the country as a whole, regardless of party would approve them.—R.W.R.

Public Service Rendered

It is somewhat amusing to observe the ardor with which Secretary McKay's loyal followers rush into the public prints to disclaim any responsibility on McKay's part for the Sarena decision.

Why all this haste and emphasis on IRRESPONSIBILITY? After all, in any government department as important as that of the interior, the department head is responsible for what is or isn't done by any of his subordinates whether he himself attended to the details and assumed it or did not.

Considering these facts and the importance of the case it would have seemed more natural and proper for Secretary of the Interior to at least have shared the responsibility with his subordinate instead of allowing the latter to assume it.

BEFORE the Al Sarena case ever became known the Mail Tribune printed a news story pointing to the racket then in full swing, whereby fake mining claims were filed on public lands, only the minimum mining requirements were observed, and those granted the patent proceeded to cut the timber thereon and make a financial cleanup as a result.

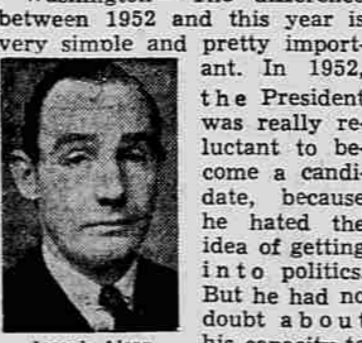
It was because of the suspicion this Al Sarena deal was essentially along the same line that the present inquiry was instituted.

We grant that to date evidence to sustain any criminal charge has not been offered. Perhaps it never will be.

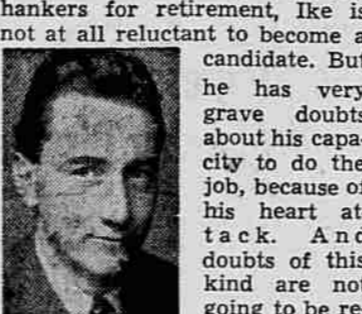
As remarked above until all the evidence is in judgment should be reserved. BUT one thing is certain. The inquiry has justified itself, not as a "smear" but needed public service, for had no investigation been considered, no public opinion aroused, there would be no law on the statute books, making what the Al Sarena group did, legally impossible in the future.—R.W.R.

Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop



Joseph Alsop



Stewart Alsop

1952 AND 1956 Washington—"The difference between 1952 and this year is very simple and pretty important. In 1952, the President was really reluctant to become a candidate, because he hated the idea of getting into politics. But he had no doubt about his capacity to do the job, and when the call grew strong, he responded to it. This time, although he often hankers for retirement, Ike is not at all reluctant to become a candidate. But he has very grave doubts about his capacity to do the job, because of his heart attack. And doubts of this kind are not going to be resolved by any call from outside, however strong.

"In fact, he'll make up his own mind; and the only question he will have to answer will be the question about his health. SUCH is the best solution now obtainable to the enormous puzzle that completely dominates current American politics. It comes from one who should know the true state of the matter better than almost anyone else—an old, close presidential friend who was intimately involved in the draft-Eisenhower movement four years ago, and today is again intimately involved in the increasingly elaborate preparations to run the President for a second term "if his health permits."

On the positive side, this picture of the President's state of mind justifies the extreme public optimism that is now fashionable in the highest Republican circles. It is a vital fact that on balance, Eisenhower wants to be a candidate to succeed himself. Furthermore, his reason for wanting to be a candidate is also vital. His task, as he sees it, is to bring to birth a new kind of American conservatism, more moderate, more enlightened and more ready to meet the challenges of a changing world than the American conservatism of the older style. To perform this task successfully, he feels he must re-make the Republican party in a rather thorough way.

THE transformation of his party is well started. But he also thinks that at least four more years hard work will be needed to complete the transformation, and to make it firm and enduring. Very obviously, those around him who want him to run again can truthfully and convincingly argue that only Eisenhower can complete this

task which he regards as all-important. On the other hand, it must also be remembered that those who are so optimistic about the President's intentions have a strong, natural interest in accentuating the positive at this time. In the main, the men who now head the Republican political regency are the same men who headed the draft-Eisenhower movement four years ago. The leading figures are veterans of the 1952 Commodore group, like former Governor Thomas E. Dewey, General Lucius D. Clay, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., and Senator James Duff of Pennsylvania.

It suits the regents to have the country believe the President will probably run again for two very obvious reasons. While the impression is abroad that Eisenhower will be a candidate, the Eisenhower wing's grip on the Republican party can be and is being quietly but firmly consolidated. With the potential opposition paralyzed, the regents are organizing a 1956 convention that Eisenhower can bend to his whim whether he is a candidate or not.

FURTHERMORE, the ten or a dozen men who compose the political regency can agree about Eisenhower, but they cannot agree about anything else. The mere opening of a discussion of alternative Republican candidates would produce not only several immediate splits in the group, but they are literally working on the curious role that no alternative candidate can be discussed unless and until the time comes when the President decisively bows out.

In short, when the members of the regency authoritatively assert that the President will surely run again if his health permits, it is necessary to take the conditional chance very seriously. The members of the White House staff, who are in daily contact with Eisenhower, are far less hopeful about his final decision than the members of the regency, who are organizing the second term movement with no direct authority from the President.

THERE has been at least one occasion in the past weeks when the alarm spread that the President meant to bow out immediately. One of the Eisenhower medical advisors, Dr. Paul Dudley White, clearly feels that the presidential burden will not be too much for his patient. But the other two, Drs. Thomas Mattingly and Howard Snyder, are known to take a considerably more somber view.

In the circumstances, then, it is easy to understand why the President so movingly said that he "could devoutly wish there were some method by which the American people could point out the path of my true duty. But it appears that this is a question that first I alone must answer."

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Communications

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Price of Gold To the Editor: One of the reasons that gold placer and quartz gold mining of northern California and southern Oregon from the 1850s through the years to the 20th century paid well as an industry was because of the large amount taken from the mines, even at a price ranging from \$16 to \$20 troy ounce depending on the quality of the metal. Today, lower grades of ore could be mined profitably providing the price for all new raw gold could be sold from \$75 to \$100 a fine ounce.

When the product, like timber, becomes less, the price invariably goes higher. Mining gold should not be an exception to the rule. The probability there is enough gold yet in the hills to finance all the contemplated highways for years to come, maybe pay off the national debt. Anyway it is one of importance to think about. Bert Kissinger, 520 Boardman, Medford, Ore.

The Church of the Brethren had an announcement last week which reminds us that the

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

UNIQUE AND INIMITABLE The statistical notes which come with the President's economic reports are eloquent about the success of the American economy since the end of World War II. They show that in the ten years, 1946-1955, while our population rose by 24,000,000 persons, the gross national product—measured in present buying power—rose by over a hundred billion dollars, and the money spent in personal consumption, rose by sixty billion.

In spite of the first demobilization, the Korean war, and rearmament, the people's standard of living has risen much and steadily. The President's economic advisors are well justified in saying that in these ten years the American economy has "met severe tests with considerable success," has been able to expand and yet to maintain full employment without severe ups and downs.

THE report has, however, nothing to say about the severe test that has now begun—that of competition with the Soviet Union. The President's economic advisors are, judging by the report, thinking inside the framework of the 30s and 40s. That is to say, they are concerned with the over-riding problem posed by the great depression of 1929, which is whether a free economy can expand and protect itself against the violence of the business cycle. The Council of Economic Advisors was created by the Employment Act of 1946, and the act was passed in order to apply the lessons learned, fundamentally from the teachings of John Maynard Keynes, about the great depression. It is appropriate enough, therefore, that the economic advisors should have much to say about our success in carrying out the directives of this act.

But someone at the highest level of the government—and why not the Council of Economic Advisors—should be examining the new test of Soviet competition. For it is certain to dominate much of the world's affairs to come. This test was not foreseen, was perhaps not even foreseeable in 1946 when the Soviet economy was still small and greatly damaged by the war. The challenge of Soviet competition has, in fact, come suddenly up over the horizon in the past six months.

WHAT is it that is going to be tested? It is whether the Soviet Union is to become the model and is to be the principal guide and supplier in the industrial development of the old, densely populated and under-developed countries of Asia and North Africa. Another way to put the question is to ask ourselves whether the fabulous success of our economy is something that can be imitated in, let us say, Morocco, Egypt, India, and Indonesia, or whether the American economy is something unique—the product of our unique geographical position and of our special history.

If the American economy is unique, then if we are to compete with the Soviet Union in the under-developed countries, we shall have to invent methods which are applicable to their economies, though they are not applicable to our own.

THE crucial problem is how the capital needed for devel-

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

The sun (remember it?) was shining brightly Saturday, and a lady called the paper to report that a group of youngsters were having what is probably the first picnic of the season on a lawn at the corner of Palm and Oakdale.

One of the best sad-but-funny stories to come out of the recent floods along the Rogue is the one about the couple who innocently were sitting on their front porch, watching the water carry neighbors' furniture by, all unknowing that the river was creeping into the back part of their own house, and covered the floor of the living room.

One of the local hospitals has a telephone number which is quite similar to that of a local grocery. The lady that answers the hospital's telephone reported that one day someone called and asked for the meat department. It took a real effort of willpower, she said, to refrain from connecting them with the surgery.

The Church of the Brethren had an announcement last week which reminds us that the

crucial time of year is approaching—February 2. The church is planning its annual "ground hog" dinner Thursday night. (One of the staff members had to be convinced that the title of the dinner referred to the entire—not to the season.)

One of the most interesting sounds we have heard in a long time occurred last week when a long-time and faithful employee of a well-known Medford firm gave a loud gasp as she heard a man from outside the firm call the distinguished-looking head of the company "You Old Buzzard," in friendly fashion.

The head of one of the departments of a local Sunday school last week had occasion to telephone a Medford physician, also a member of the church. The phone rang; it was answered by the doctor's wife, who promised to call him; there was a long pause, interrupted only by occasional family-type sounds—and that was all.

The teacher waited—and waited. Finally, in desperation, she hung up. Later she tried to telephone again, but got a busy signal.

Several hours later the doctor's wife telephoned the teacher in some confusion and embarrassment to confess she'd been in a rush to get away to a meeting, and had laid the phone down, completely forgetting it and to call her husband.

On a dinner reservation slip at a local hotel, holding a room for a dinner meeting of the Christian Business Women, appeared the notation: "No Ash Trays."

Oh, it's a mechanized world we live in, all right. Last week, when Copco announced that the power would be off in one Medford neighborhood for a few hours while some transmission changes were made, several housewives went into a complete decline at the thought of an electricity-less morning. Couldn't cook; couldn't vacuum; couldn't wash; couldn't even read (not enough light); and, worst of all in houses with electric heat, no heat.

One housewife we know envisioned herself bundled and huddled on the floor near the fireplace where a small glow would come from a kindling fire. As it turned out, Copco did its work in about 40 minutes; the house hardly had gotten cooled off, and the housewife didn't even get a chance to be a pioneer.

There's an ancient riddle which asks why firemen wear red suspenders. One of the wrong answers is, "To match the fire trucks." We got a reverse wrinkle on this last week, when it was seriously (or half-seriously) proposed to repaint the trucks to match the firemen's underwear. Department members last week purchased longies to use as basketball uniforms, and had them dyed red, they wanted. They turned out to be a murky pink.

We rather like the idea of "murky pink" fire trucks rushing by. A staff member (female) was elated last week when she got a compliment on her appearance from a total stranger. She was relating the incident with great zest when another staff member (male) inquired: "Was it from that little man with gray hair and a white cane?"

Six Invited To Bid For Dairy Structure

Bids for construction of an ice cream plant for Jorgensen's dairy Products company, are to be opened in the Jorgensen office at 2 p.m. Feb. 8. Six contractors have been invited to submit bids. Plans for the tilt-up concrete building, covering 14,600 square feet, were drawn by Leslie Poole, Portland consulting engineer. About 3,100 square feet will be office space. Some brick veneer is to be used around the office area. Office floors will be covered with asphalt tile and some glazed tile block partitions will be installed in the factory portion. High pressure steam is to be used both for heat and processing. Bidders selected include Besonette and Graff, Medford; Armin Richter and associates, Medford; Ausland Construction company, Grants Pass; D. W. Knight, Albany; H. G. Carl construction company, Salem; and Smith-Phillips company, Portland.

Boy Scouts

Howard Cub Scouts Forty cub scouts who met at Howard school Monday were presented a charter and heard a talk on scouting benefits by H. S. Morris, neighborhood commissioner and member of the district training committee for cubbing. There were 73 parents and visitors at the meeting. Den five won the attendance award for having the greatest number of parents at the December meeting. Scouts presented four private skits. Refreshments were served in the Howard school cafeteria.

PETITIONS FOR ANNEXATION Grants Pass—Petitions seeking annexation of a 151-acre tract of land in the vicinity of the new Highland school to the city of Grants Pass are being circulated in the area. The proposed tract adjoins the city on the northwest.