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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. 26, 1946
(That was Tuesday)
Details of convention of Western Mining Council in Jacksonville being worked out by Florence Hall, program chairman.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Almost everybody these days is building a house, looking for a house, trying to buy material for a house, or endeavoring to sell a house.

20 YEARS AGO
Feb. 26, 1936
(That was Wednesday)
Final debates in Southern Oregon conference for Medford, Ashland and Grants Pass high schools held at Medford High school.

Karl Janouch, supervisor of Rogue River National forest, receives inquiries on disposition of wild horses in Little Applegate area; roundup to be held soon.

30 YEARS AGO
Feb. 26, 1926
(That was Friday)
Oregon governor announces that state-owned lime plant at Gold Hill may be moved to Salem where prisoners may operate it.

Three more entries bring to 10 the number listed for the Charleston contest at the Natatorium Saturday night.

40 YEARS AGO
Feb. 26, 1916
(That was Saturday)
Mail Tribune publishes small edition; high water closes paper mills at Oregon City, delays paper shipment, and boxcar broke down at Roseburg and held for repairs.

From Local and Personal column: County Assessor W. T. Grieve, who has been attending the assessors' convention at Salem, has returned to his official quarters at Jacksonville.

What's the Answer?
Can You Get 4 of the 7?
Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report
1. Desegregation, says Adlai E. Stevenson, should or shouldn't be a big issue in the 1956 presidential campaign?
2. Burgess and Maclean are a vaudeville team, Siamese twins, authors of a popular novel, movie producers, or British diplomats who fled to Russia?
3. Most labor unions make their new wage demands in the spring, summer, fall or winter?
4. Strife-torn Algeria has about the same number of French as Arabs, or many more French, or many more Arabs?
5. Which member of the Eisenhower cabinet has "Magoffin" as his middle name?
6. More Americans have been killed in traffic accidents since 1900 than in combat in all our wars; right or wrong?
7. The southernmost tip of South America is farther south or north than the southernmost tip of Africa, or on the same latitude?
The answers: 1. Shouldn't, he says. 2. British diplomats who fled to Russia. 3. Spring. 4. Many more Arabs. 5. Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey. 6. Right. 7. Farther south.

A Serious Situation

There is a United States of the North and a United States of the South and never the twain shall meet. That is paraphrasing Kipling a bit, but it does we fear represent a truth which is going to be more and more clearly demonstrated as time goes on—and the school segregation problem with it.

WHERE there is misunderstanding there is friction and the seeds of conflict. The seeds of conflict are present in the South today. We don't mean secession or another Civil War, but we do mean mob violence and bloodshed. The trouble at the University of Alabama was only a prelude.

THE trouble is the North fails to realize the South is still fighting the Civil War, and never willingly accepted its dictates. As a whole the Southerners, consider the Negro question a state, not a federal question, and believe that Uncle Sam has no more right, moral or legal, to interfere with public school rules and regulations in Mississippi or Alabama, than they have to interfere with rights of free speech or worship.

They are legally wrong of course. But that is their fundamental and fixed conviction. And as Grover Cleveland once remarked, "we face not a theory but a condition."

THE people of the North (again as a whole) don't understand this attitude. They believe the law is the law, the Constitution is the Constitution, the Supreme Court the Supreme Court and all Americans who call themselves good citizens should obey both. If they don't they are rebels and out-laws and should be dealt with accordingly.

THIS is apparently the view of Governor Harriman of New York, in sharp contrast with the views of the Governors of Alabama and Mississippi, and this much is certain: unless these uncompromising views are changed or the people of the North or South—or both—refuse to accept them, then watch out—the most serious conflict between the North and the South since the war between the states will result and it is hard to see how bloodshed can be prevented.

HOWEVER, we don't expect the views of Governor Harriman or those of "the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People" will prevail. As the intensity and fixity of Southern sentiment regarding the colored problem becomes clearer, we feel confident cooler heads and wiser counsels will prevail.

Not that the Supreme Court will reverse its decision, or that the effort to enforce it will be abandoned. But as the Supreme Court advised, instead of trying to force the Solid South to adopt integration of all schools at once—or else—there will be some sort of compromise reached which will allow states like Mississippi and Alabama more time to cool passions and tempers, reach some middle ground, and enjoy a reasonable period of transition instead of calling out the National Guard, with orders to shoot at once.

THIS won't satisfy the radicals on either side. But some such course as we see it, is the only hope of avoiding a national "cold war" and will therefore eventually secure the support of the more enlightened leaders south of the Mason & Dixon line as well as north.—R.W.R.

The Gas Bill Defense

We were not surprised to find that the "Oregon National Gas and Oil Resources committee" of Portland, did not applaud President Eisenhower's veto of the Gas bill, or this paper's comments on same. Naturally they wouldn't.

But we were surprised to receive a communication from that committee in protest, praising the measure and denying, at least by implication, that the presidential veto on the grounds of suspected corruption used to secure its passage was justified.

THERE has been so much evidence already offered and so much more promised that we would have supposed the authors of the measure and its supporters, would have been content to let well enough alone and take their defeat in their stride and in silence—for the present at least. But not so.

As far as we can make out from the Portland "protest" there is no admission of any irregularities, real or implied, and to claim the bill was passed to increase the profits of the big oil and gas companies at the expense of the consumers, present and future, was to misrepresent the proposal entirely. Well let's see—

To support this claim the Portland committee refers to the bill as follows: "I hope your readers will have an opportunity to learn that the Harris Natural Gas bill devoted only one page to the removal of direct utility type controls from sales . . . but devoted four and one-half pages to the provisions for establishing FPC regulations over the prices the interstate pipeline companies would be permitted to pay for natural gas, and include as an operating expense."

Well there is their opportunity. So what? It seems rather needless to observe that one paragraph of a bill of this type or any other could make it a "bad bill", and contrary to the public interest much less a full page; and it might well take more than a book on the same grounds to justify it as a step forward in the public interest.

The box score therefor of 4-and-one-half pages to one is not very impressive. Not impressive at all, in fact.

THE important point to this paper—and we believe to a vast majority of the people—was the item

Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop

THE OTHER GEORGE COMMITTEE
Washington—Senator Walter George, whose foreign relations committee is now beginning its sweeping inquiry into what has gone wrong with American foreign policy, could do worse than ask another George to testify.

That other George is Lt. Gen. Harold Lee George, retired, an able aircraft company executive who recently headed a top level presidential committee. The committee was assigned to report to the President and the National Security Council the answers to the following questions:

Can the Soviets, with their new air-atomic power, knock out the United States as a functioning political, social, and military organization? And if they can't, how close can they come to doing so?

The committee had a top priority call on the government's intelligence talent. Its report to the President and the NSC is highly classified, as is now customary in such cases, although it dealt only with Soviet capabilities, and treated a subject of basic national interest.

But in general the answer of the General George Committee can be summed up about as follows: "Not yet, but quite soon. And even now they can almost certainly knock out the more exposed big cities, like New York."

THE close connection between the work of the two George committees must surely be obvious. For one thing that has gone wrong with American foreign policy is the simple fact that it is based on a premise that is no longer true—that the United States, and only the United States, is capable of "massive retaliation."

Again and again, at the recent 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, the Soviet oligarchs repeated the same chilling theme. President Eisenhower's old friend Marshal Zhukov for example, boasted of "mighty, long range rockets," and warned that the continental United States would feel the force of Soviet nuclear weapons in case of world war. Such boasts, as we sadly know, must be taken very seriously.

They may, to be sure, be a little premature. Molotov boasted of the Soviet atomic bomb more than a year before the Soviets had one, and Malenkov ant-

icipated events by several weeks when he boasted of the Soviet hydrogen bomb. A lone intercontinental Bison bomber was flown within easy camera range of the Western air attaches in Moscow, more than a year before the Soviets had the Bison in operational quantities.

OBVIOUSLY the Soviets are as aware as Hitler was of the international uses of fear. Marshal Zhukov's "mighty long range rockets," although they no doubt exist in test form, are probably not yet usable as weapons. But by the same token, they soon will be.

Yet even the limited capability assumed by the General George Committee transforms the world situation, as the Soviets are well aware. A second recurrent theme in all the Soviet speeches was that, in effect, a condition of atomic stalemate had been reached; and that, with the American atomic ace trumped, it will be easy for the Communist bloc to trump progressively in the West's other and lesser cards.

This trumping of the lesser cards is already well under way, notably in the Middle East and Asia, where the new Soviet policy is radically different from the policy of the Stalin era, and infinitely more effective. Yet, on both the defense and foreign policy front, we continue to act as though things are as they were.

AS FOR the Pentagon, it has gone in for issuing re-assuring statements, and appointing committees. The George Committee is about the 10th assigned to examine essentially the same subject—and the search is now on for someone to head another committee to do the same thing all over again.

A second government cynic has said that the government now takes its cue from Libby Holman's old song, revised from "Make Me Another Old Fashioned" to "Appoint Me Another Committee." These special committees always operate in an aura of super-secrecy. But the essential facts are clear to any informed man, and so, in broad terms, are the reactions they logically call for.

They call for a "crash" program to assure, at the very least, that Sir Winston Churchill's "peace of mutual terror" is truly mutual; and for a basic revision of American policy to meet the new situation of atomic stalemate. But to double B-52 production, for example, or devise an effective policy to meet the new Soviet economic challenge in Asia and the Middle East would be difficult and expensive. In an election year, it is most unlikely that it will be done.

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quoted from that ONE page namely—exempting the gas companies from "utility type of controls."

Why should the rates of other public utilities be controlled, in the interest of a fair price to the consumer on one hand, and a fair profit to the producer on the other, while giving the green light to the natural gas producers to make any rate charges they might decide upon?

This communication provides no satisfactory answer, and as far as our record goes there was none made in either house of congress by the supporters of the measure.

IF THIS legislation was not, as was maintained on the floor of the Senate, a "plain case of sanctioning profiteering" in the gas and oil business, then why was the President of one Superior oil company in California so willing to spend \$2500 for a SINGLE vote in favor of it?

Presidents of oil companies are not in the habit of throwing packages of \$100 bills around Senators' offices, in Washington or at their homes, just for the exercise. They always claim "no strings are attached" of course, just a free-will offering to a deserving public servant—but who believes this sort of whang-doodle?

Perhaps the Oregon National Gas and Oil Resources committee does, but we can think of no one else.

WELL, it is all pretty sordid and pretty silly—this attempt to put over a "fast one" on the poor defenseless consumer, and pretend it to be only in the interest of a better and more extended public service.

If anyone so naive as to still doubt the real purpose of the proposal is hovering around, we would suggest they do a bit of researching on the Wall Street reaction.

There is one thing about Wall Street, it DOESN'T, in spite of contrary reports play politics. It does without sentimentality or double talk follow the "profit line"—and never leaves it. Also it has the best research department in the country, not excluding Washington.

So when this measure (so dedicated to the public interest that over 4 pages were devoted to price controls) passed the Senate, gas and oil company stocks rose around 4 to 6 points. When the measure was vetoed the same stocks fell back to normal, and as it appeared certain there would be no passage over the presidential veto, some of them are still declining.

If there is any reason for this, other than those above indicated, and previously cited in this department, we would be glad to receive them, and if they conform to police regulations would be glad to give them space!—R.W.R.

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

Being fond of the little community of Jacksonville, we hope it doesn't simply vanish into the earth one of these rainy days.

One irate resident informs us that part of the intersection of Third and Main sts., just a block from the principal thoroughfare, simply vanished Friday, dropping down into what is presumed to be an old mine shaft.

She said the pit is a "huge gaping hole, filled with what appears to be fugitive materials from a cesspool. It is several feet down to the liquid, and appears to continue cattywampus across the streets of Main and Third."

She's concerned, and with justification, about what would happen if someone happened to be walking or driving along, and part of the city vanished. A person could suddenly drop from sight, she says.

Our Jacksonville correspondent elsewhere in today's paper reports on a bed of tulips which has dropped down about four feet, and still others tell of sections of gardens or fields which suddenly drop down while residents have been driving horses or garden machinery over them.

Probably, by this time, few if any even among the "old timers" remember where the old abandoned mine shafts run, and it's hard to say what a solution to the problem might be. But it is a problem.

About three weeks ago, Crater High school played two basketball games against Illinois Valley High school. It won both games. In both games the score was 84 to 51.

The two schools played again Friday night. Crater won. The score was 84 to 51.

Some motorists who drive between Klamath Falls and Medford via Crater Lake National park, who are doing it just to get from one place to another and not to view the beauties of the park, object to paying the \$1 entrance fee.

But Park Superintendent Tom Williams recently received a letter from someone who not only doesn't object, but insists on paying. The letter contained a one dollar bill and a note which said he (or she) had passed through the park at night when the checking station was closed and so was unable to pay the entrance fee. The note was unsigned.

A staff member and his wife came as close to a parting of the ways as they have in a long and happy married life last week, when he waited for her to pick him up after work and she, thinking he'd taken the car to work with him, got more and more irritated wondering why he didn't come home.

Bill Patton, the hardworking manager of the Shakespearean Festival, has a million headaches—actors, actresses, flowers, stage props, publicity, and so on, ad infinitum. Also swans.

Swans, which in prior years have added an air of Elizabethan England to Lithia park near the Festival theater, are considered to be a valuable adjunct to the annual fiesta of the drama. Recently, Patton was at his wit's end about the swans, for one of the pair had died, and the other, Willie, had wandered away. Patton issued an impassioned plea for swans.

No one responded—except Willie, who came wandering back. Bill would like another swan, to keep Willie company so he won't wander away again. He thinks that even a reasonable accurate facsimile in the form of a swan-decoy might help.

In the mail last week we received an invitation to the dedication of the new University of Oregon Medical School hospital, complete with a little booklet telling about the new hospital and including a cut-away vehicle diagram of the building.

We were interested to note that the quarters for the residents and interns were located just adjacent to the section for occupational therapy—which seems somehow, appropriate.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

'CO-EXISTENCE'

From the speeches of the Soviet leaders at the Communist Party Congress last week one can learn a lot about what they mean by "competitive co-existence."

They mean, as I understand them, that having first broken the Western monopoly on nuclear weapons they have now broken also the Western monopoly of economic leadership in the development of under-developed countries. They have become fully "competitive," and they can no longer be "contained" at the frontiers of the Middle East, South Asia, Africa, and it may also be, Latin America. It is as competitors that they mean to "co-exist" with us, having nothing to gain by war, having everything to lose.

To this recently achieved competitive power of the Soviet Union, the nations within their reach are reacting by moving towards positions which are variously described as "neutralist," as "nonaligned," or as "middle." This means the progressive dissolution of the ring of containing states, which was put together by Mr. Acheson and following him by Mr. Dulles, in the preceding phase of the cold war.

When observers speak, as I for one do, of U. S. foreign policy having become frozen, out of touch with the changing realities, I mean that we have as yet failed to adapt our policy to meet the new competitive power of the Soviet Union.

IF WE compare the year 1947 with the year 1955, thinking of the U.S.S.R. as a competitor in the world, the difference is striking. In 1947 we first launched the idea of the Marshall Plan, offering to discuss it with all the old allies, including the U.S.S.R. Mr. Molotov attended the first meeting in Paris and then walked out of it, declaring that the U.S.S.R. would have no part in a scheme which was bound to be dominated by the United States. He acted on orders from Stalin who, we may suppose, realized that American economic power would at that time have made the Soviets look small and unimportant.

The result was that for several years, almost eight, the Western countries and particularly the United States, were the sole suppliers of capital to the non-Communist nations. There was no

where else that these countries could turn.

BY 1955, that is by last year, the Western monopoly of the capital market was broken by the Soviet Union. No doubt, the Soviet Union has not yet made capital contributions on anything like the scale of our own. The crux of the matter is, however, that the Soviet Union has become a competitor, and that, though suspect in many quarters, the Soviet Union is nevertheless being welcomed. Egypt in the affair of the Aswan dam has shown what this competition can do. We are going to finance the Aswan dam, which we would have been very slow indeed about financing if we had not been prodded by the fear that the Soviet Union would step in and finance it.

Under these competitive conditions, it is becoming increasingly impossible for the United States to get in return for its economic aid military agreements, political pledges, or even the acceptance of our economic and financial terms. The new situation is one that cannot be met simply by appropriating a lot of new money for foreign aid. It demands a radical re-examination, a deep re-thinking, of all our current conceptions of foreign aid.

IN THE year 1947, we may also remind ourselves, the United States had a monopoly of nuclear weapons. This meant that the doctrine of massive deterrence worked only one way: it pinned down the Red army and the armistice lines of 1945, and it was safe to encircle the Soviet Union with bomber bases.

Now, the Soviet Union has nuclear weapons and the means of delivering them against the bomber bases. That is the underlying reason why a tide of military neutralism has set in throughout the whole vast semi-circle from Japan to Scandinavia. At the party congress last week, the speakers all declared that their competition would be peaceable. But Marshal Zhukov was given the task of reminding the countries where there are bases that they are within the reach of the Soviet air force.

This new military situation, which the development of missiles will aggravate, demands a far-reaching re-examination of the Western strategy. For the strategic conceptions of the West belong to a period of the cold war which is very near to being over.

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In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

What of the Mexico of the future? I wouldn't know. But I think maybe I have a clue. The clue is Manuel (pronounced Man-oo-ELL.) I'll tell you about him.

IN THE CITY of Tepic in the state of Jalisco, some 100 miles north of Guadalajara, there is a motel with the musical name of La Posada de la Loma—which, roughly translated, means The Little Inn in the Hills.

It is a little inn. It has only six units—which in these days of heavy travel is a minuscule establishment. Its roof is tiled and its ceilings are beamed. The floors are tiled, as are nearly all floors in Mexico. On the walls are Mexican pictures, painted on tin. Mexican art is a little on the crude side, but it is oddly soothing.

The taps above the wash basin are marked C and F—the C for caliente and the F for frio. The trouble is that the water that comes from the C tap isn't very caliente at all and the F isn't very frio. That goes also for the shower. When you come out from under it your teeth are chattering, but you're full of zip and zing.

ALONG the front there is a galeria, with a tile floor and chairs and tables, where you sit and sip whatever you may have brought along with you in the way of antidote against tarantula bite—for there is no cantina. In the little patio bougainvillee glows like a flame.

There is a pleasant little restaurant, where tasty Spanish food is served.

IT DEVELOPS that the keeper of the motel—who, it turns out later, is a pinch-hitter—speaks no English at all. My scanty store of Spanish doesn't contain the word for vacancy.

Then—

Just as the situation is approaching an impasse—Manuel appears, and shortly thereafter the situation is as fully under control as if the Marines had landed and taken over the beach.

Manuel stands maybe a slim four feet in his huaraches, but he has bounce. In practically no time at all, he made it plain that there was a vacancy and not only that but

MEXICO is still feudalistic in its economy. It has a small class at the top that gets the bulk of the cream that comes off the milk. It has a very large class at the bottom that gets the skim milk—and not too much of that. But it has a growing middle class.

And it has a LOT of Manuels, who will be the coming generation. I have an idea that when these Manuels all grow up there will be GREAT changes in Mexico's present system.