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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.

April 17, 1946
10 YEARS AGO
Medford school budget committee approves 15 per cent increase in teachers' salaries; May 10 set as election date for proposed budget.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Most of the valley residents who retreated to Arizona and Florida winter have chased themselves back.

20 YEARS AGO
April 17, 1936
(Ot was Friday)
Olen Arnsperger, manager of Medford and Talent irrigation districts, elected president of Jackson County Chamber of Commerce.

David H. Canfield, superintendent of Crater Lake National park, announces that road to rim now open for first time since first of the year.

30 YEARS AGO
April 17, 1926
F. C. Marvin, head of weather bureau from Washington, D. C., head of frost prevention service confers with Floyd D. Young, in northwest here.

From Local and Personal column: Hans, one of the big time bears at Crater Lake National park, came out from his winter's hibernation yesterday, broke down a door to one of the cabins at Anna Creek Springs and waddled back into the woods with a couple of hams and other provisions under his belt, according to word telephoned last night to R. W. Price, managing director of Crater Lake lodge, by John Mabon.

40 YEARS AGO
April 17, 1916
(Ot was Monday)
Theodore E. Burton, senator from Ohio seeking Republican candidacy for president, speaks at Ashland.

What's the Answer?
Can You Get 4 of the 7?
Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. A state could or couldn't choose its presidential electors proportionately to its popular vote, without an amendment to the U.S. Constitution?
2. The drug chlorpromazine is used especially in cases of pneumonia, mental disease, rheumatic fever, cancer or venereal disease?
3. Average salary of full professors in large state universities is around \$7,000, \$8,500, \$10,000 or \$11,500 a year?
4. Patriot's day (April 19) in New England commemorates the Battle of Bunker Hill, Concord and Lexington, New Orleans, Bull Run or Manila bay?
5. House Speaker Sam Rayburn is from the East, South, Middle West, Southwest or Far West?
6. An ad valorem tariff duty on an article is one in dollars and cents, is based on percentage of its value, or bars it, or lets it in free of duty?
7. Penguins inhabit both the Arctic or only the Antarctic? The Arctic or only the Antarctic?
The answers: 1. Could (can choose them any way it wants). 2. Mental disease. 3. Around \$7,000. 4. Battle of Concord and Lexington. 5. Southwest (Texas). 6. Is based on percentage of value. 7. Only the Antarctic.

"Thank You Mr. President"

Good for Ike!
We expected him to OK the "unacceptable" farm bill for political reasons, chiefly.
But he didn't. This took courage and was evidence of statesmanlike leadership.

AS BEFORE noted this department claims no expert knowledge of the complex farm problem.
But as the record shows, we have supported Secretary Benson from the first in his opposition to piling up more surpluses and increasing subsidies to farmers, as an added stimulant.

We don't know what the best solution of the farm problem is. But we do know that higher parities and increased surpluses aggravate the problem rather than reducing or solving it.
So we have commended Benson for sticking to his guns in this particular controversy and now take pleasure in succumbing to self-interested pressures from the farm belt, and supporting his hard-pressed and somewhat battered agricultural lieutenant in scrapping the "atrocious."

EXPERTS differ as to the ultimate results of this veto from a purely political standpoint. Some think this will cook the GOP goose in November, others think by that time the storm will have passed and the net result will be to make "Ike" more popular rather than the reverse, and the goose as undone and lively as ever.

THE MAIL TRIBUNE is inclined to string along with the latter group.
We believe the American people as a whole are pretty well fed up with the time-serving politicians who constantly sacrifice principle to party and political expediency and are in a mood to welcome those who have the courage to stand for what they believe is right regardless of the immediate consequences from a vote-getting standpoint.—R. W. R.

Who Wants More McKay?

The Republican doctrine, as interpreted by ex-Secretary of the Interior McKay, carried to its logical conclusions means just this:

A 100% monopoly of water power by private utilities as a source of electric energy for the American consumer.

SECRETARY MCKAY opposed a high dam at Hells Canyon because he said the government did not have the money, and if it had, congress would never appropriate such a large sum under prevailing financial conditions anyway.

Therefore he favored the Idaho Power company project and finally secured approval by the F.P.C.

BUT when a federal project costing very much more on the Upper Colorado River was proposed, Mr. McKay suddenly changed his tune—the government not only had the money but congress could be persuaded to appropriate over a billion—and thanks somewhat to strong endorsement of the Department of the Interior, congress did just that and the President signed the measure.

When asked for an explanation of this sudden switch—"yes" for a public power project in the Colorado area but "no" for a less expensive and far more feasible federal project in Oregon—the Secretary of the Interior had his usual ready answer to-wit:

The government had to take over the Upper Colorado project because no private power company would.

In other words, where PUBLICATION can't be self-liquidating—that is, can't pay out—it is the government's duty to take it over at the taxpayers' expense, but where it can be made to pay out then the project—and the profits therefrom—should go to the private power combine.

That is to say all electric power sites that are profitable must be under the control of private power interests, and the government will have control and the responsibility of development, only where the investment is far in excess of any possible profits or benefits therefrom.

THAT is one of the important subjects to be decided by the people of Oregon in their selection of a Senator for six more years.

If they want a private power monopoly—private companies now control 80% of the electric power—they should vote for the Secretary of the Interior to take a seat in the Senate for in him they would have an ardent advocate of the Herbert Hoover theory, that not only should private power have a monopoly of the desirable power sites, but those now controlled by the government like Grand Coulee, Bonneville and TVA should be turned over to the private power combine just as soon as necessary financial arrangements can be made.

If the voter WANTS public power projects like Bonneville retained, and where multiple benefits are involved more of the same type constructed, then they should vote against him.

It is as simple as that.
As has been remarked many times before "we get just what we vote for."—R. W. R.

TV's Wyatt Earp Wounds Self in Leg
Hollywood — (U.P.) — Hugh O'Brian, known as the fearless, straight-shootin' marshal in TV's "Wyatt Earp," wounded himself accidentally Monday while showing a youth how to fire a gun.
O'Brian fired at a target for a scene in "The Brass Legend." His 22 ricocheted off a bolt in wood holding the target and the bullet nicked his leg.

Capehart Pains Pickets, Then Ends Labor Disturbance
Indianapolis, Ind. — (U.P.) — Sen. Homer Capehart (R-Ind.) jokingly joined a picket line outside his strikebound Packard Manufacturing Co. Monday.
Later, a management team headed by Capehart ended the five-day United Steelworkers strike by agreeing to submit grievances to the American Arbitration Association.

British Chancellor's Budget May Make MacMillan Politically

By CHARLES M. MCCANN
WRITTEN FOR THE MAIL TRIBUNE
Prime Minister Anthony Eden may get a new political heir today.



Charles M. McCann writes the column.

Harold MacMillan, the chancellor, read to the House of Commons his budget for the fiscal year which started April 1.

Under the British system it is MacMillan's own budget which is responsible for it.
If it succeeds in stopping the drift toward inflation which gravely threatens Britain's economy, MacMillan will become the No. 2 man in the government.

MacMillan was made chancellor only last December. He succeeded R. A. Butler. Butler had been regarded as Eden's heir. But his budgets failed to solve what now is trending toward an economic crisis.

Budgets have made and broken political careers in Britain.
The historic "people's" budget of 1909 made David Lloyd George, the Liberal leader who led Britain to victory in World War I.

Budgets wrecked the careers of two Labor Party chancellors.
The British budget system is singular. The chancellor writes it with the aid of his staff of experts in the Treasury. They are bound to a secrecy which approaches that of nuclear weapons developments.

This year, as is customary, Queen Elizabeth II was the first person outside the Treasury to learn of its details. MacMillan went to Buckingham Palace to tell her about it.

Not until this morning, when the cabinet met, did Eden himself know what MacMillan proposed. It sounds almost incredible. But that is the system.

Hence this is MacMillan's day, potentially the biggest day of his 32 years in politics.
Budget day in 1909 was Lloyd George's. It was a frankly "soak the rich" budget. Lloyd George called it a budget against poverty.

The House of Lords refused to approve it. Two general elections resulted within a few months.
More importantly, the Liberals won a year-long fight to take from the Lords their power to kill legislation passed by the Commons.

In 1935 J. H. Thomas, one of

the greatest of Labor leaders, was chancellor. He divulged budget secrets to some friends. They cleaned up in the stock and commodity markets. Thomas was forced out, a broken man.

In 1947 Laborite Hugh Dalton was the man. Unthinkingly, just before he entered Commons to make his budget speech, he told a newspaperman friend some of its details. The newspaperman flashed his office. While Dalton was making his speech, the paper appeared on the streets with a "stop press" story on budget details. Dalton resigned.

It is sure that MacMillan didn't even tell his wife, what

was in his budget. The new "rising star" in the cabinet isn't that kind of man. He is discreet and clear minded. Like Winston Churchill, he is half American.

His mother was the daughter of J. Tarleton Belles, a physician of Spencer, Ind. MacMillan is head of the great MacMillan publishing house. He has risen rapidly in the last few years. He made a sensational success as housing minister. Then became defense minister. Eden made him foreign secretary last April, then chancellor last Dec. 15. Sixty-two, suave, gray-haired, mustached, Edwardian in dress, he seems to be the coming man.

Both Parties Have No Fund-Raising Worries For Election Campaign

Washington—(CQ)—Republican and Democratic fund raisers appear unworried about raising enough money to run their presidential campaign.

Even though they plan to spend record amounts in one of the shortest scheduled presidential campaigns in history, both sides exude confidence. They're positive that when the bills for advertisements, television appearances, posters, handbills and the other political paraphernalia are tallied, their treasuries will be equal to the task.

The Republican national forces have a head start. Their Jan. 20 "Salute to Eisenhower" dinners across the country—linked by a closed-circuit television network—raised about \$3 million for the party's national operations and left about the same amount in the states for local use.

Democrats report they have enough funds to run their national headquarters until the convention. Once a candidate is selected, they feel the party's contributors will start unwrapping the bankroll and aid the party's drive.

Matthew H. McCloskey Jr., Democratic national finance chairman, commenting on the principal difference between the Republicans and Democrats right now, said:

"They have their candidate and we don't. Once our convention nominates our candidate, we'll have no difficulty whatsoever in raising money."

In 1952, the reported spending by both parties for presidential and congressional candidates was

Communists Showing New Readiness To Use Popular Front Tactic

By WILLIAM T. STONE
WASHINGTON — Communist parties in non-Communist countries are showing new eagerness to enter into political alliances with Socialist and other leftist parties. The Communist Party congress held in Moscow last February called for revival of the popular front movement utilized by the Reds with some success in Western Europe in the 1930s.

Attempts to renew such political cooperation have had little progress to date. Representatives of Socialist parties from 19 countries rejected the Moscow overture at a meeting in Zurich early in March. They seemed to think the Reds were interested, not in genuine cooperation, but in political penetration of the democracies. But Communists are persistent; though now rebuffed, they may be expected to go right on pressing for united political action as a way to forward their program of smiling subversion.

Two Decades Ago
The rise of Hitler and the rearmament of Germany spurred Soviet interest in popular fronts two decades ago. It was then that the U.S.S.R. joined the League of Nations and started singing the praises of a united democratic front against war and Fascism.

French Communists made election alliances with the Socialist and other parties and greatly increased their representation in the Chamber of Deputies. Leon Blum, Socialist leader of a popular front government formed in 1936, invited the Communists to participate in his government. Although they would not assume that responsibility, the French Reds generally voted with the government on critical issues.

In Spain
Spanish Communists, also following the popular front line, entered an electoral coalition with Socialists and Republicans before the civil war. Communist propaganda pictured the Spanish conflict as a genuinely democratic struggle against Fascist reaction and played down any revolutionary objectives.

The great Russian purges that began in 1936 made a mockery

of Soviet professions of faith in democratic principles. After the Munich appeasement of 1938, the Kremlin in turn found it hard to count on the democracies to help hold Hitler in check. Final efforts to form an international united front against the Nazi menace finally collapsed, in August 1939, upon Stalin's surprise signing of a non-aggression pact with Hitler.

End in Cold War
Ties formed by the later wartime alliance with Russia, and through the resistance movements in the occupied countries of Europe, paved the way for renewal of collaboration between Communists and Socialists in Western Europe after the war. Communists supported the first postwar coalition governments in France and even participated in the initial Christian Democratic governments in Italy. Onset of the cold war, however, soon put an end to such political cooperation.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

London—It is very hard to sum up the impressions of a fortnight of intensive inquiry in London without sounding like a gloomy lunatic in complacent, prosperous America.



Two points stand out like sore thumbs. On the one hand, the Atlantic Alliance is utterly dependent on Middle Eastern oil. Once deprived of the oil from the Middle East, Britain will be irretrievably bankrupt. Being bankrupt, Britain will perform lay down the heavy burden of western defense in NATO and elsewhere. And in these circumstances, Britain may perhaps take the kind of political turning that now seems unthinkable.

THE POISONS endlessly engendered by the Arab-Israeli conflict were already quite dangerous enough, before the Soviet intervention in the Middle East. The Soviet offer to arm Egypt and other Soviet action in the Middle East have given a wholly new impetus and a powerful new self-confidence to Arab nationalism, which is now typified and quite largely led by the able Egyptian premier, Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser. The surge of Arab nationalism is in turn immediately directed, as the Kremlin intended, against what remains of the old British imperial position in the Middle East.

London's first reaction has been to try to prop up the old familiar order by any means available and at all costs. That is the real explanation of the present state of affairs in Cyprus, which is an essential base for any future military operations in the Middle East.

The policy toward which London is tending means, in effect, fighting Arab nationalism all-out and without quarter, with the Soviet Union on the other side. The British government has come close to a firm commitment to this really awesomely risky policy, which would initially take the form of a determined attack on the position of Col. Nasser in Egypt. If one may venture a guess, it seems likely that a firm commitment was only prevented by the urgent representations of the British ambassador in Egypt, Sir Humphrey Trevelyan.

EVEN from this angle of vision, the policy of trying to crush the new Arab nationalism does not look practical. There are alternative policies, all of them variants of the main theme of trying to come to terms with Arab nationalism. But these alternatives are not practical either, unless the United States boldly and constructively takes the leadership. Above all, Washington must promise in plain terms to re-insure London against the risks that may be involved in a new way of doing business in the Middle East.

Washington is plainly trying to dodge this alarming responsibility, taking refuge in empty optimism and bland generality. Altogether the present situation strongly recalls the first stage of the Iranian oil crisis, which was a forerunner of this one. This time, however, the risks are immeasurably greater than they were when Mossadeq became a name familiar to the West.

THIS time all the Middle East is involved, rather than just one corner of it. This time, moreover, the drift in Washington is extremely likely to cause the British to drift, in their turn, into the policy that already tempts them. But when and if the British finally commit themselves to all-out opposition to Arab nationalism, our own policy makers are due for a sad awakening.

For the British have nowhere near the resources now needed to carry through such a policy successfully. Britain is just as important to the United States, in a strategic sense, as Middle Eastern oil is to Britain in an economic sense. And if the British go in over their depth, we shall have the unpleasant choice between going in ourselves to bail Britain out, or letting Britain founder, and so permitting the Atlantic Alliance to founder, too.

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Communications
Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer. The use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Alcoholism
To the Editor: There were undoubtedly many who saw the Loretta Young show on TV Sunday night who wondered about the effectiveness of Alcoholics Anonymous as a remedy for uncontrolled drinking.

In recent years, I have known many who have not only been sober from one to fifteen years but are completely happy about it.

We feel that alcoholism is a disease which cannot be cured but, as insulin makes it possible to live with diabetes, alcoholism can be arrested through A.A. therapy, although the fellowship, understanding and program of recovery of a group of men and women with a common problem.

To any with a sincere desire to stop drinking, I would suggest attendance at a meeting on Wednesday or Saturday night at 8 p.m. at the Carpenters hall, 123 1/2 W. Main st.

Sincerely,
An Alcoholic

Parks
To the Editor: From a Japanese scientist, with whom writer has been collaborating, comes data on Japan's park systems. In the hinterland of Nikko National park is Ozenuma. It is above Lake Chuzenjji, where writer botanized a half century ago.

Japan's national parks system is just another example of how the national park concept penetrates worldwide. One of the most notable recent creations was at the recent coronation. Then Queen Elizabeth II National park in Uganda came to shoulder the older King Albert National park in the Belgian Congo. The late King Albert and his then crown prince were our guests in Yosemite's "Back of Beyond."

What fascinates this writer, however, is the manner in which Japan builds "Prefectural" parks. Oga-on-Akita park, according to data just received, must rival our Humboldt Redwoods State parks. Its primeval cryptomeria forests are indeed cousins to our sequoias.

Akita is a Prefecture renowned for woodworking. Their kokeshi dolls have something in common with the Seminole dolls, made from palmetto. Writer collected some long ago when what is Everglades National park was still a dream.

C. M. Goethe,
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