

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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

April 26, 1946 (It was Friday) Construction of a moulding and cut-up plant costing about \$20,000 starts in Central Point by Chauncey Florey.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Surplus war goods went on sale in the metropolis this week. For 75 cents one could get a shovel, by purchasing 143 more of them.

20 YEARS AGO

April 28, 1936 (It was Sunday) About 400 school teachers and administrators from seven counties attended the first annual educational conference at Southern Oregon Normal school in Ashland.

A new dress shop is to be opened next Friday on South Central ave. opposite the Craterian theatre by Mrs. Ollie McCarty.

30 YEARS AGO

April 25, 1926 E. O. Wassen of the Medford Egg Farm, delivered three hundred broilers to Tuman Bros. on Thursday.

"Better Homes Week" starts in Medford; local ministers preached morning sermons on "The Home" yesterday.

40 YEARS AGO

April 18, 1916 (It was Wednesday) A report by Engineer Louis W. Whiting on the Buck Lake irrigation and power project for J. J. Chambers of Ashland has been filed.

From Local and Personal column: Forest Supervisor Martin Erickson has returned from a tour of the Klamath district on official business.

What's the Answer?

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

- 1. A samisen is a breed of dog in Arctic regions, Russian urn for tea-making, do-googor, small salmon or Japanese musical instrument?
2. Primary elections for nominations for the highest state offices are held in every state; right or wrong?
3. Gautama Siddhartha founded a religion, widespread in the East and generally known as—?
4. There are probably about (a) 3, (b) 8, (c) 13, (d) 18 or (e) 23 million non-citizens resident in the U.S.?
5. The number of women in Congress has greatly increased in recent years, stayed about the same, or greatly decreased?
6. Over a billion dollars is being spent this year on TV advertising; right or wrong?
7. The Mandelbaum Gate is a famous landmark in Chicago, Jerusalem, the N. Y. East Side, Berlin, the San Francisco Chinatown or Rome?
The answers: 1. Japanese musical instrument. 2. Wrong (but are held in most). 3. Buddhism. 4. Probably about 3 million. 5. Stayed about the same. 6. Right. 7. Jerusalem.

The Alaska Brown Bear is an expert fisherman. Wading into a stream, it stands still until a salmon swims near. Then it scoops up the fish with a stroke of the paw.

Armed Forces Bicker

Inter-service rivalries already have begun to get an airing in the Senate Armed Services subcommittee investigation into the adequacy of U. S. air power. Gen. Carl Spaatz, former Air Force chief of staff, was highly critical of the Navy's anti-submarine defense in testimony on April 30.

And the bickering among the services may well grow rather than diminish as the hearings stretch into additional weeks, inasmuch as the Senate Armed Services Committee on April 19 voted to include the Navy and Marine air arms in the investigation.

It's more than possible that the Army, too, will play a major role in the hearings. Perhaps the blunt criticism of the administration's defense program so far has come from Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway since his retirement as Army Chief of Staff last June 30. In his final report to Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, Ridgway complained against "over-emphasis" on air power and nuclear retaliation at the expense of ground troops.

Since then, Ridgway has been attacking the administration in magazine articles and in his memoirs, "Soldier," published this month. In that volume Ridgway reports that after each exchange of views with Wilson, "I came away convinced that either his mental processes operated on a level of genius so high I could not grasp his meaning, or that considerations beyond the soldier's comprehension were influencing his thinking."

Criticism of the administration defense program may have been forestalled somewhat by President Eisenhower on April 9 in requesting Congress to raise the defense budget for the next 12 months by more than \$547 million. The additional money would go primarily into jet bomber output and aircraft warning lines.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), who was the first Secretary of the Air Force after the integration of the armed services in 1948, is conducting the subcommittee investigation. He was and is a leading critic of a "lagging" production program for the B-52 intercontinental bomber. Such criticism gained impetus after Russian displays of formations of Bisons—roughly comparable to the B-52—in May 1955. The B-52 replaces the obsolescent B-36 bomber.

Symington as Air Secretary figured in the B-36 controversy of 1949-1950. So did Adm. Arthur W. Radford, then commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific fleet and now Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The B-36 controversy was triggered by the release of confidential letters from three admirals—Radford, Chief of Naval Operations Louis Denfield, and Vice Adm. G. F. Bogan—to Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Matthews. The letters were handed to three press associations by a Navy flier, Captain John J. Crommelin, Jr.

The result was a long controversy from which the Air Force was usually deemed to have emerged the victor. Denfield was dismissed as Naval Chief of Operations and Bogan given a post usually held by a rear admiral. Capt. Crommelin was reprimanded by the Navy for his participation in the controversy in 1949. But in June 1950, Crommelin was retired on his own request after clearance by a Navy court of inquiry and given the rank of rear admiral.

THE ABOVE represents one of the penalties of a free democracy. They have no such difficulties in Soviet Union. Over there the various branches of the service don't fight among themselves, they fight—or organize to fight—their enemies, the anti-communist countries, under an absolute, unbending control.

But it is hardly necessary to add that the penalties of a totalitarian form of government are the greater. Not only in the direction of human freedom and the dignity of the individual either, but ultimately we believe in the field of military prowess.

In this conflict of judgments freely expressed, the unfettered play of conflicting opinions, not only is progress stimulated, but the opportunities of new ideas and inventions being advanced and perfected are so much greater.

It is significant that the atomic bomb was first perfected in this democracy. And now this country is far ahead of all others in the direction of the use of fissionable material for peaceful purposes.

It may well be that war will be outlawed and by general agreement and necessity abandoned, because of this freedom of action and absence of rigid controls, impossible in Russia, possible only in the free democratic world.—E.R.R.

Stevenson Holds Lead in Alaska

Anchorage, Alaska — (U.P.) — Adlai E. Stevenson held a substantial lead over Sen. Estes Kefauver today in the Alaska primary.

The final result may not be known for several days.

With nearly half the votes counted, Stevenson had 3805 to Kefauver's 2495 on the Democratic ticket. The Republican vote was 4566 for President Eisenhower and 239 for Sen. William F. Knowland of California.

Compiling returns in a slow process in Alaska because of difficult communications from some parts of the giant territory.

Rookie Policeman Gives Up Quickly

Albion, N.Y. — (U.P.) — His first night on the job convinced rookie Frank Sociarilli that the policeman's lot was not for him and he resigned. "I guess I'm not cut out for it," he explained.

SP Subsidiary, Three Airlines in Agreement

Chicago — (U.P.) — The Southern Pacific Railroad's truck subsidiary has made agreements with three airlines for integrated truck-air freight service in the West.

D. J. Russell, Southern Pacific president, announced yesterday that the agreements were reached between Pacific Motor Trucking Co. and American Airlines, Slick Airway, and United Air Lines.

The trucking company will deliver cargo in California, Nevada, and Oregon from airports in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., and Reno, Nev., Russell said.

The trucking company is also trying to negotiate similar pacts with other airlines along the Southern Pacific system, Russell added.

Experimental hybrid sorghum varieties consistently outyielded corn in Iowa tests the past two years. Grain sorghum may soon place corn in many crop programs.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

The Great Inquiry

Having listened to Gov. Stevenson at the luncheon and to the President at the dinner of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington last Saturday, it seemed to me that we were being shown what a poor thing is this reading of speeches written in whole or in part by others.

To write a speech that sounds well when it is spoken is an art, closely akin to writing for the theater, and last Saturday's ghost writers had little of the art. I was confirmed in this feeling by the President's unwritten speech when he was off the television circuit and again on Sunday by Gov. Stevenson's successful encounter with the dragons of "Meet the Press."

Beside the turgid prose which was so hard to listen to, the prepared speeches were distorted by a partisanship which is not characteristic of either of the men. Gov. Stevenson found himself saying that the successful foreign policy of Truman had been followed by the unsuccessful policy of Eisenhower—as if in all essential respects the Eisenhower policy has not been the Truman policy. And the President read a script which had him say that his policy had had a great success, though in his own unwritten speech he talked as a man who knows that a change in many policies is necessary and is in the making.

UNDER the partisan fencing the striking thing about the speeches was that on no substantial question of policy is there an issue between them. Both men were talking about the same factual situation—that there has been a great change in the world situation during the past three years—since early in 1953 when, as it happened, the inauguration of Eisenhower coincided so nearly with the death of Stalin. The serious theme of both speeches was that American policy has to be reappraised and revised to meet these changes. Both speeches were made by men who are still at the stage of asking the questions, instead of deciding what are the questions, rather than of preparing definitive answers.

We are not now at least at the beginning of another of the great debates, like that before we entered World War II, like that over the Marshall Plan and NATO after World War II. Instead of a great debate we are engaged, one might say, in a great inquiry. There are not two sides, one pointing in that direction and another pointing in that direction. We are all in a new and strange country, for which we have no acceptable maps—neither Truman maps nor Eisenhower maps—and we are reconnoitering unknown ground.

All is still tentative. But both speakers dealt gingerly with certain innovations and departures from the old Truman-Eisenhower positions. They agreed that we cannot insist upon, that we cannot expect, that every country will align itself as between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. This marks a very important change in the official American view. Both men agreed that economic aid to underdeveloped countries should be divorced from military considerations such as bases and alliances. Both men agreed that the Western powers must identify themselves with the epochal trend towards the national independence of dependent peoples.

But though there are these new conceptions, neither the President nor Gov. Stevenson claimed that he had as yet arrived at a new, clear and established policy, born of these conceptions.

THE change that has come, or rather that is coming, upon the world since Eisenhower was inaugurated and Stalin died is very great indeed, greater than we can as yet fully appreciate. We are most conscious of it, as both speeches on Saturday showed, because of the presence of the Soviet Union as a great GAL. 2—Today and tomorrow power in the whole vast arc from Morocco to Japan. Until recently, the Soviet Union had been excluded from this arc, has been "contained" at its frontiers, except as there was communist propaganda and clandestine subversion. The great new fact is that in 1955 the Soviet Union passed the ring of containment and began to operate openly and with the methods of classic diplomacy to challenge the political predominance of the Western nations.

This could not have been done by the Soviet Union had not the governing classes in the Moslem and Hindu nations welcomed the coming of the Soviet Union. There is a panicky view in the West that this means that the Asian and African countries will throw themselves into the arms

of, or be drawn into the clutches of, the Soviet Union. The cooler view is that these countries welcome the breaking of the Western monopoly of the supply of military and economic aid, are pleased to have two competing suppliers, and will as a matter of policy try to keep the competition going.

IF THIS is in its essence the new situation, then in the formation of our policy, there are great, though not necessarily exclusive and absolute, choices. We can compete with the Soviet Union by trying to out-bid her. We can try to collaborate with the Soviet Union in projects of developments—on the principle of a consortium or concert of power. Or we can, as Gov. Stevenson suggested, turn to the United Nations as the main distributor of technical aid, hoping that it will regulate and limit the competition of the great powers.

All of these choices are difficult, and no one, so far as I know, has as yet worked out a practical policy for any one of them. But if we are, as I believe, at the beginning of a great inquiry, then these choices will be among the topics into which we must inquire.

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Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

DITHERING OR DECIDING Cairo — Here in Cairo there are good reasons to suspect that a sort of political H-bomb is concealed in Moscow's pious declaration of support for a United Nations solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In brief, it looks as if the Kremlin were about to come out, flat-footed, for the internationalization of Jerusalem, for a return to the much narrower frontiers for Israel originally proposed by the United Nations, and in general for a forcible reimposition of the first United Nations settlement of the Palestine problem that was abrogated by the Israeli victory on the battlefield.

In these last days, Prime Minister Gamal Abdel Nasser has told this reporter that this enormous surgical operation on present day Israel was the only way out that he could see. The Secretary General of the Arab League, Dr. Abdel Khalek Hasouna has said the same thing, adding that if the surgical operation were not performed now, the total extermination of the patient would soon become the minimum demand. As already stated in this space, the Kremlin has for months been offering the Arab nationalist leaders a blank check for any kind of support they want.

Put the foregoing facts together, and it is obvious that the kind of Soviet move above—outlined is all too probable. What will then follow will of course depend on the reaction of the Israeli government and the Western policy makers to this new challenge for which they are wholly unprepared. But it is hard to see any outcome except a naked clash between the Western allies and the strong force of the new Arab nationalism powerfully supported by the Soviet Union.

MAYBE, therefore, it is already too late to talk about how to avoid this kind of clash, which can easily produce a catastrophe for the free world far worse than the loss of China. If it is in fact too late, it will not be surprising.

For years our Middle Eastern policy has been nothing but dithering, occasionally punctuated by the dispatch of diplomatic love notes lauding the charms of peace. The dithering appropriately culminated in the two worst diplomatic follies committed by the United States and Britain in the past quarter century—the hurried, ridiculous mission of Assistant Secretary of State George Allen to Cairo, to pipe an impotent command that the Egyptian government must not buy Soviet arms and the appalling journey of Gen. Sir Gerald Templer, to force Jordan into the Baghdad Pact.

But if the opportunity has not been altogether lost, the dithering must certainly begin without further delay. What has to be decided is whether to fight the new Arab nationalism all-out as the Israelis and a growing number of British policy makers now hope we shall do, or whether to try our best to come to terms with and even make friends with this redoubtable new political force.

FROM every standpoint, coming to terms is better than fighting the new Arab nationalism, provided the Egyptian and other Arab leaders have not already gone too far in the direc-

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 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.

Footlighters Are Appreciated

To the Editor: The members of the Southern Oregon Child Guidance Clinic association would like to express their sincere appreciation and thanks to the Footlighters organization for the fine cooperation it has given the Child Guidance Clinic during the past several years. In the organization, and presentation throughout the county, of plays concerned with mental and emotional health, the public was made more aware of America's number one social problem—mental health and breakdown.

In the more recent thirteen performances of "Random Harvest" to PTA and interested groups, much thinking and discussion was stimulated related to family group living. Thus, intangibly, much educational information was given the audience concerning the purpose and function of a Child Guidance Clinic.

The Footlighters are a splendid asset to the community of Southern Oregon, having an educational purpose as well as artistic, recreational, and social. J. D. McAulay, President, Room 307 Leverette Bldg.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In a previous installment of this series, I dealt with a luncheon speech by Adlai Stevenson to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington. President Eisenhower was due to address the dinner meeting of the same organization on the same day. It seemed rather obvious that Mr. Stevenson was seeking to engage the President in a political debate—which, from his standpoint, would have been a quite desirable achievement.

Ike didn't bite. He's too old and experienced a soldier for that. As the ablest military commander in the world, he knows too well the value of the initiative to GIVE IT AWAY to an adversary.

INSTEAD—standing there in the glare of the TV lights in the semi-official Presidential room of the Statler hotel, with half the people of his own country watching him on their screens and the people of at least two-thirds of the world listening in by radio—he made a statesmanlike address in which he pictured the United States as the older brother of all the peoples of the world who want to run their own affairs as free men and extended the olive branch to Russia IF ONLY SHE WILL MAKE HER DEEDS MATCH HER WORDS.

IT WAS A GREAT speech because it was colored strongly

with the warmth and the friendliness of his own inimitable personality and because it carried the unmistakable RING OF SINCERITY that characterizes all of his utterances. Listening to it, I felt anew the tragedy inherent in the fact that the people of this earth speak DIFFERENT TONGUES.

If everybody on this troubled globe to whom the modern miracle of radio is available (instantaneous television, meaning LIVE television, still can't cross the oceans) could have heard and fully understood what our President was saying there in Washington, there would be no more suspicion of America and her motives.

Every American with a grain of gumption knows our country wants peace instead of war, and in his speech to the nation's editors the other night our President left no doubt of that fact in his hearers' minds.

WITHIN the exact limits of its programmed time, his formal speech, which was addressed to the world as a whole, came to its conclusion. The hot, white lights that television must have to carry its pictured messages were extinguished. The waves of spontaneous applause rose and fell and waxed and waned and eventually died away.

Ike arose in his place. He grinned his characteristic grin, and remarked that with the more formal part of the program out of the way he'd like to chat among friends for a little while.

So, for a matter of 15 or 20 minutes, he spoke without manuscript, completely extemporaneously. He said, among other things, that while nobody knows with positive exactness what will happen next, because nobody can fathom with certitude the devious depths of the communist mind or map positively the next moves of the communist leaders, he himself doesn't think we are doing too badly in the cold war.

HE SPOKE of recent about-face changes in communist tactics—the substitution of smiles for glowering frowns, of hand-shaking and back-slapping for aloofness and grimness, of constant good will tours by the big shots and the playing down of the cult of Stalin worship instead the deification of despotism that has hitherto been the rule.

He added: "You don't ordinarily change policies that have been WORKING ALL RIGHT. When you DISCARD policies, it is normally because they haven't been working too well."

AND so on for a period of a quarter of an hour or more. Ike is at his charming and most effective best when he tosses aside the carefully prepared manuscript of which every word must be studied meticulously before being cleared for utterance and just speaks his mind.

A President, of course, can't do that very often, but it is very, very interesting and is very, very enjoyable when he does.

A Sincere "Thank You"

to the friendly folk whom it has been my privilege to serve through my association with THE CHILD'S WORLD PROGRAM.

I regret that other duties make it necessary that I resign as your local representative for TCW, effective May 15th. Anyone interested in seeing this entertaining, educational and inspirational program for youngsters, please call 2-4218 for an appointment before that date.

OPAL V. NOTE

Transamerica Measure Passed

Washington—(U.P.)—Legislation aimed at Oregon's largest financial institution, Transamerica Corporation, was passed by the Senate yesterday and sent to conference committee for combination with an even more restrictive bill passed earlier by the House.

The Senate bill would force Transamerica to divest itself of Columbia River Packers Association and its other non-banking enterprises.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) fought unsuccessfully to make the bill apply to all other banking concerns. He said it now is aimed almost exclusively at Transamerica, the bank holding company which controls the First National Bank of Portland. He lost by a vote of 28-51 when he tried to add an amendment making the bill apply to 119 out of 163 of the nation's bank holding companies.

The present bill exempts all one-bank firms. It also would prevent Transamerica from expanding into other states unless specifically permitted by laws of those states.

Portland — (U.P.) — Portland day marked up its 19th traffic fatality of 1956 with the death of Anna M. Gwynn, 61, who was struck by a car Tuesday night.

Gold To Testify In Spy Hearings

Washington—(U.P.)—The Senate internal security subcommittee called a key figure in the Rosenberg atom spy case today for information on the use of Americans in Soviet intelligence activities.

Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) announced that the subcommittee will question Harry Gold who is currently serving a 30-year jail term. Gold was the courier for the Soviet atom spy ring that included Julius and Ethel Rosenberg who were executed.

Eastland said Wednesday that another member of the Rosenberg ring, David Greenglass, would testify Friday. Greenglass, who supplied data to Gold, received a 15-year jail sentence in the 1951 spy trial.

Greenglass, a brother of Ethel Rosenberg and an army sergeant at the Los Alamos, N.M., weapons laboratory, testified in court that he gave A-bomb data to Gold. He said an A-bomb diagram was among the information he supplied to Russia.

Gold served as courier for Greenglass and for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, a member of the British atomic energy mission to the United States who was convicted and imprisoned on spy charges in Britain in 1950.

Smith Gives Thornton Investigation Powers

Salem — (U.P.) — Gov. Elmo Smith said today "the sky was the limit" in the investigation of vice charges in Portland.

Smith held an hour-long conference with Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton yesterday and said he would give the attorney general sweeping powers. Thornton, who had requested the conference to clarify a letter of authority sent him by the governor, said authority to present facts to the May grand jury was agreed on. Previously Thornton had been restricted to the present grand jury.

The first cup of tea sold publicly was served in Garroway's famed London coffee shop in 1657. Soon all of London's 2,000 coffee shops were offering the beverage.

Dead line for Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday.

At the Hour of Need CHAPEL MORTUARY Across from the Courthouse Frank Morgan — Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS