

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

May 21, 1946

Mamie Day Nelson of Jacksonville will give the main address at the Grand reception at the armory tonight for delegates attending the state convention of Odd Fellows.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The copious and much prayed for rain caused the farmers to rejoice and the city dwellers with leaky roofs to cuss.

20 YEARS AGO

May 21, 1936

Ralph E. Sweeney of Medford, in the Democratic race for the primary nomination of county treasurer, defeated Ray Schumacher of Talent by 667 votes.

A report on convention plans was presented to the Active club at its weekly dinner meeting in the Hotel Medford Tuesday evening by Glen Fabrick.

30 YEARS AGO

May 21, 1926

With ideal weather conditions prevailing today the Jackson county vote was appearing at the polls very slowly until this noon and the voting was heavier this afternoon.

Tomorrow at 10 a.m. the Delphians of Klamath Falls, Medford and Ashland meet at the Civic club house of Ashland for the first Delphian assembly to be held in Oregon.

40 YEARS AGO

May 21, 1916

At the city election Tuesday, voters are called upon to vote upon an amendment to the city charter authorizing the issuance of \$300,000 bonds for building a railroad.

In the hurry to prepare the copy for the ballot for use in the bond election Tuesday, only a portion of the proposed charter amendment was included.

What's the Answer?

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

1. A bill for federal flood insurance has (a) been signed by President Eisenhower, (b) passed by the Senate but not the House, or (c) passed the House but not the Senate?

2. Following last year's increase in steel wages, steel prices stayed the same or went up?

3. The proposed Passamaquoddy power project would be in New York on the St. Lawrence, the Northwest on the Snake river, Maine, Arkansas or Colorado?

4. P. Poujade is a politician with much power in Argentina, Belgium, France, Italy, Canada or Spain?

5. Employment of 64,000,000 persons in the U.S. in April set a record for month of April or all time?

6. Investors usually do better by buying stocks or bonds in a period of inflation?

7. Pregnancy hastens tooth decay; right or wrong?

The answers: 1. Passed Senate (May 10) but not House. 2. Steel prices rose an average of \$7.50 a ton. 3. Maine. 4. France. 5. For month of April. 6. Common stocks, because they usually go up with prices in general. 7. Wrong (it's an old superstition).

Cracking Down on Drugs

Congress is being urged to adopt anti-narcotics measures even more stringent than laws against subversion, treason, and espionage.

A bill unanimously approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee on May 14 would provide death sentences for some narcotics offenders and outlaw all use of heroin. It would permit juries to impose the death penalty on persons convicted of selling heroin to juveniles and on three-time offenders in heroin smuggling and peddling. It would require sale of all heroin legally held by doctors to the government.

Legislation equally drastic is coming up in the House. A Ways and Means subcommittee on May 8 unanimously agreed to recommend:

- 1) Increasing both minimum mandatory sentences and maximum permissible sentences for traffickers in narcotics and marihuana;
2) More severe penalties for adult traffickers selling to minors.
3) An increase in maximum permissible sentences in all cases;
4) Removal of suspension of sentence and probation for traffickers;
5) Granting of immunity from prosecution to witnesses;
6) Permitting the use of wiretapping information in narcotics and marihuana cases;
7) Increasing federal control of barbiturates and amphetamines.

BILLS to implement this agreement have been pouring into the hopper. Some apply directly to narcotics and marihuana; the others, to barbiturates and amphetamines.

For contrast, only the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 applies the death penalty to peacetime espionage. (The Rosenbergs were executed in 1953 for wartime activities which violated the Espionage Act of 1917). However, Congress in 1953 extended the drastic wartime espionage-sabotage penalties, including the death penalty, for the duration of the Korean emergency and six months thereafter.

An immunity law adopted by Congress in 1954 limits such grants to witnesses whose testimony may be needed in cases affecting the national security. Even so, congressional committees or U. S. attorneys must petition federal courts for the right to grant immunity from prosecution.

The House in 1954 voted to authorize wiretapping in national security cases, as requested by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. But it tacked on an amendment prohibiting wiretapping unless authorized by a federal court, and that provision made the legislation unacceptable to the Justice Department.

THE Senate Crime Investigating committee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) in 1951 urged immunity grants to key witnesses in federal cases, also penalties of 20 years to life, without probation, for adults peddling narcotics to youths under 17.

No action was taken on these recommendations, but at the same session Congress did put through the Boggs Act tightening penalties for violations of the Harrison Narcotic Act of 1914. The measure made prison sentences of from two to five years mandatory for second offenders; sentences of 10 to 20 years on third or subsequent convictions.

Some opposition to stiffer penalties for drug peddlers is based on the theory that the stiffer the penalties the less likely juries will be to convict. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics, however, reports that experience under the Boggs Act has not supported that theory.

Federal Narcotics Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger continues to maintain that the drug trade can best be curbed by putting the convicted trafficker out of business for longer periods of time.—E.R.R.

False War Alarms

A new book—"The Air Force", by Arnold Brophy—tells how, on one night in the spring of 1952, President Truman was called from bed and told that World War III had started. Four vapor trails of unknown planes had been sighted over an island off Alaska; then all communication lines to Alaska went dead.

"The President and the Joint Chiefs of Staff were informed by ranking Air Force officials that a full-scale enemy air attack on the U. S. had been launched—that enemy bombers carrying atomic weapons were approaching key American cities." Author Brophy says the Air Force removed the "classified tag" from this story at his request.

THERE was an earlier incident of the kind of which less is publicly known. It was referred to in the report of a task force of the first Hoover Commission. In the spring of 1948, said the report, "a mistaken intelligence estimate prepared by a departmental intelligence agency stimulated recommendations which—if followed—might well have had serious consequences."

The Army and the Navy denied responsibility for that blunder and the Air Force was exonerated by the Secretary of Defense. Fortunately, President Truman wanted to be sure. He waited for confirmation in each case before ordering any warlike action by the U.S. armed forces.—E.R.R.

French Farmers Protest Incomes

Paris—(U.P.)—Angry farmers threw France's Sunday traffic into chaos Saturday by barricading roads to protest their sagging incomes. They dragged tree trunks across the roads, piled bales of hay at busy intersections and blocked highways with tractors and farm implements. Thousands of cars piled up in traffic jams throughout the country. Holiday motorists were infuriated and police worked desperately to clear the highways. At least one serious accident was caused when a heavy truck crashed into a tree-trunk barricade. Several clashes between farmers and police were reported. Roadblocks are a traditional form of protest by French farmers. They staged this one in protest against lack of government price supports, high taxation and the rising cost of living.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

ANOTHER SOVIET INITIATIVE

Returning to Washington after two weeks in London and Paris, I cannot help feeling that we may be missing one of the main points of the Soviet decision to demobilize a million men.



Walter Lippmann writes that "what the Soviet Union is here doing... is calculated appreciably to alter their military power." Mr. Dulles was implying that for this reason the Soviet move had no bearing upon the military policy of the NATO countries.

This is not, I believe, the way the Soviet announcement will be read in Western Europe. The question there is more likely to be this: If the Soviet Union can demobilize something like a quarter of its men under arms and still be just as powerful as ever, how many men could be demobilized—or, in the case of the Germans, not conscripted—without making Western Europe less secure.

THE more it is proved by Mr. Dulles that the Soviets have lost nothing by economizing military manpower, the more impressive will be the example they have set. For Britain, France and Germany are short of industrial manpower. Military service is regarded as a wasteful and tiresome thing. The action of the Soviets will be judged not so much as a gesture for peace but to see whether it is an example of military realism.

The question is whether in the revolution of military technology amidst which we are living, the Soviet Union is seizing the initiative in the strategical thinking about that revolution. There has been much discussion here in Washington as to whether the Soviet Union has a lead in certain fields—as for example guided missiles. But what we need to ask ourselves also is whether the Soviet Union is adapting its high policy more quickly than we are to the new military developments.

THE Soviets have been ahead of us in realizing the political consequences of what happened in 1949 when they broke our monopoly and began to develop nuclear weapons. They saw, as our official policy-makers so long refused to see, that the unavoidable consequence would be

the growth of neutralism in all countries that do not themselves possess nuclear weapons. It could not have been otherwise. When a country is unarmed for modern nuclear warfare, when it has no deterrent power and no defensive power, it must move towards a neutral position between the nuclear powers.

The Soviets saw this and very promptly made their own the encouragement of neutralism. This piece of military realism on their part has increased enormously their political influence in Asia. We have just begun to come around to it in the past few months. In the visit of President Soekarno of Indonesia and the coming visit of Pandit Nehru, we are beginning to try to repair the damage of an ill-judged policy.

Thanks to Churchill's genius, the West was ahead of the Soviets in realizing the political consequences of the second military revolution, that of the hydrogen bomb. This second revolution has led us to the acknowledgement at the summit meeting in Geneva that the great nuclear powers themselves are in a military stalemate and that they cannot contemplate war as an instrument of their policies.

WE ARE now in a third phase of this evolution in strategical thinking. It has to do primarily with the adaptation of Western European military policy to the military stalemate which was acknowledged at Geneva. The NATO army is in trouble because of a growing skepticism as to whether it reflects a right estimate of the coming military situation. I was surprised to find how far this skepticism has gone, how deep is the questioning in high quarters abroad as to the true military value of much that never has been questioned before.

As an example of how drastic the re-examination is, there is serious thought being given in Great Britain to the abolition of Fighter Command—the of the glorious service which in 1940 won the Battle of Britain. The argument today is that Britain cannot be defended successfully with interceptors against modern super-sonic bombers. The re-examination does not stop there. It has begun to reach out to towards the ground forces in Western Germany.

It is against this background, I believe, that the Soviet action needs to be interpreted. The question is not really whether the Soviets are beguiling and deceiving us but whether they are going to persuade Western Europe that they know how to show the way to security and prosperity. Certainly in this matter of reducing military personnel, the door on which they are pushing is already ajar.

THE issue in the Oregon senatorial election this fall will be sharp and clean-cut. These will be the alternatives: Shall we support the Eisenhower policies? Or shall we oppose the Eisenhower policies? McKay is a devoted and dedicated follower of Ike. Senator Morse, on the basis of his past record, will oppose Ike at every turn of the road.

Illustrated Book on Social Security Set At Level of Teen-Ager

By GERALD RENNER

Washington—(U.P.)—If parents are foggy about how the Social Security law works they might clear things up by peering through their children's comic books.

The government recently published one entitled "John's First Job."

The Social Security division of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare prepared the book to describe in simple terms the benefits under Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance. A spokesman for the department said the illustrated book is directed mostly to teen-agers.

But for any of the nine out of 10 working Americans who come under the Social Security retirement program the book may be helpful.

With "A Look into the Future," the book points out that by 1975 twice as many people—or a total of about 16,500,000—will be receiving monthly benefits. Nearly 93,000,000 people will be insured under the law compared with about 71,000,000 insured at the beginning of 1956.

How It Works The first of two personalized stories illustrates the steps a high school graduate takes to find employment and obtain a Social Security card. The other story shows how the law affects an aging farmer and his family.

The department spokesman said the multi-colored picture book is an experimental one and is being sent to district Social Security offices around the country for distribution upon request. It was printed in April and is the first of its kind. Benefits Broken Down A fact-filled center spread in the book breaks down the benefits a worker and his family receive upon retirement, death or disability of the breadwinner. Monthly payments to a retired worker or his survivors

Budget Surplus Too Small for Tax Cut

Washington—(U.P.)—President Eisenhower was warned that the treasury's anticipated \$1.8 billion budget surplus is too small to justify a tax cut now, informed administration sources said Saturday.

The President, according to the informants, feels the present fiscal year surplus would have to be substantially larger—at least a billion dollars more—to make a personal income tax cut a serious possibility. Sources said Mr. Eisenhower plans to pass the word to his congressional leaders that he will not support a cut. He will

Congress To Decide On Tennessee Financing

Washington—(U.P.)—President Eisenhower prodded Congress Saturday to decide how the Tennessee Valley Authority is to finance new steam generating facilities. The President said it is "imperative" that Congress make the decision. He made the statement in signing an \$85 million money bill to tide a number of government agencies through the fiscal year ending June 30.

have a chance to do so at his regular Tuesday conference with congressional leaders.

UP Correspondents Forecast Headlines For Coming Weeks

United Press correspondents around the world look ahead at the news that will make the headlines.

Presidential Powerhouse

Insiders say President Eisenhower will deliver a powerhouse pronouncement on foreign policy in his commencement address at Baylor University, at Waco, Tex., Friday. One big feature probably will be foreign trade. The occasion for the visit to Baylor: To collect an honorary doctorate of laws.

The Queen Says No

Buckingham Palace circles say Queen Elizabeth has reached her decision on whether to make her children pioneers in Britain's anti-polio vaccination campaign. Her answer: "No." Prince Charles, 7, and Princess Anne, 5, are expected to go without shots at least until reports on the first batch are in. Talked Out of Turn

Look for reports that British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd is on his way out. They probably won't materialize. But Lloyd is in bad. London says Prime Minister Anthony Eden is dissatisfied with his work. To make things worse, it is reported that in a speech at a secret North Atlantic treaty meeting in Paris, he made some sharp comments on the visit of Russia's Mr. B. and Mr. K. to Britain. Lloyd didn't clear the speech with Eden.

No Time for Taxes

Chances for congressional enactment of revised excise taxes are getting slimmer day by day. The House Ways and Means committee has approved a long list of changes. But tax experts figure it will take two to four weeks to draft. They fear it will be too close to adjournment then for both House and Senate to take action.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written, it is apparent that Douglas McKay has won the Republican nomination for U.S. senator from Oregon against Phil Hitchcock. He is ahead so far in 24 of Oregon's 36 counties, including big Multnomah, and has a lead of nearly 30 per cent.

It was a clean, gentlemanly, sportsmanlike contest, in the best Oregon tradition, and there seems to be no reason why Oregon Republicans can't get together behind McKay this fall to defeat Senator Morse—who, as expected, won the Democratic nomination decisively.

THE issue in the Oregon senatorial election this fall will be sharp and clean-cut. These will be the alternatives: Shall we support the Eisenhower policies? Or shall we oppose the Eisenhower policies? McKay is a devoted and dedicated follower of Ike. Senator Morse, on the basis of his past record, will oppose Ike at every turn of the road.

PHIL Hitchcock has nothing to feel bad about. As a newcomer to statewide politics in Oregon, he made a splendid personal showing. He has definitely established himself as senatorial timber for future elections.

OREGON Democrats gave their flat and positive and unmistakable endorsement to Governor Stevenson as the Democratic Presidential nominee. Their endorsement of him is all the more positive because of the favor they showed to Senator Kefauver four years ago.

Their approval of him comes at a psychological moment, and will be extremely useful to him in later primary contests.

While We're Appraising the Results of Friday's Primary

Washington—(U.P.)—President Eisenhower was warned that the treasury's anticipated \$1.8 billion budget surplus is too small to justify a tax cut now, informed administration sources said Saturday.

Dr. Ralph S. Anderson

CHIROPRACTIC PHYSICIAN Has Opened Offices At 100 MADISON PLACE Between Queen Ann and Jackson Street BY APPOINTMENT ONLY PHONE 2-5997

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

THAT RECAPTURED INITIATIVE

Baghdad, Iraq—Every so often, the bewildered traveller stumbles upon an episode of



American foreign policy making so strange and apparently irrational that it poses the question whether we have any policy at all. Such is the story of the Baghdad Pact. This defensive alliance among Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Britain is one of the hottest potatoes in the Middle East—which is so full of hot potatoes that the area sometimes makes you think of one vast potato roast.

And the first thing to note about this major Middle Eastern hot potato is that the primary responsibility for the pact clearly lies in Washington.

It is all but impossible to resist the suspicion that the real reason for Washington's original sponsorship of the Baghdad Pact was the hankering for some Middle Eastern development that could be advertised as proof of a "dynamic new foreign policy," a "recaptured initiative." The hankering was strong in the early days of the Eisenhower administration, before world events began to catch up with the Madison Avenue phrase makers.

IT LOOKED good on paper to link up the so-called Northern Tier of Middle Eastern states in an alliance against Soviet aggression. To be sure, the real danger in the Middle East was not and is not Soviet aggression. Instead, the real danger here is, was and always has been internal subversion and Soviet political chicanery.

To be sure, all the prospective Baghdad Pact states already had military and economic aid agreements with the United States and close general relations with the West. If they needed more military power, therefore, the machinery already existed for providing it. All the same, it made a fine headline when the first news of the pact was published at home. Our "recaptured initiative" was mentioned with gratifying frequency in the ensuing editorials.

In this early period, the United States took the lead in encouraging Iraq and Turkey, the first signers of the pact, to get together to establish the Northern Tier defense system. As Washington observers with good memories will recall, the State Department in those days haughtily accused the British of "dragging their feet." And at that time, the present American Ambassador to Iraq, Weldemar Gallman, was actually sent here with instruction that securing the signature of the pact was his most important mission.

THEN Iraq and Turkey signed. Egypt's Nasser promptly ex-

ploded, partly because he genuinely regards the pact as Western imperialism in a new guise, and partly because he disliked the leading role accorded to Iraq's Nuri Pasha. All the same Pakistan came in. The unimaginative British foot dragged, then signed up too, perhaps because they could find no other way to maintain their established treaty relations with this country. And last came Iran.

In Washington, however, presumably because of Nasser's attitude and the Israeli dislike of the new pact, the recaptors of the initiative were now blowing on their finger nails in an embarrassed manner and saying "who us?" when it was suggested the new pact was their work. This ostentatious American tepidity towards the pact was rather prolonged.

If the State Department had followed up its first initiative with boldness and decision, other Arab states might well have joined the pact. Then the position of one of the West's best friends in the Middle East, Prime Minister Nuri Pasha, would be a great deal easier today. In any case, the American tepidity in itself rather gravely undermined Prime Minister Nuri's position. This deeply alarmed the British. British protests and representations, beginning roughly with the Eden-Eisenhower meeting in Washington, then caused the dawn of the third or present period of American pact policy.

IN THIS period, warning of the need to help Nuri Pasha and somewhat ungentle reminders of the original American responsibility for the pact have driven the State Department as far as "Darling Daughter" in the old song. We have, in effect, taken off all our clothes but have not gone near the water. In other words, we have joined the anti-subversion and economic committees of the Baghdad Pact, but we have not joined the pact itself.

There is only one trouble about this strange intermediate position. The expectation is universal here in Baghdad, and it is reportedly universal too in the Turkish, Iranian and Pakistani capitals, that the United States will join the pact as a full member after the election. If we do not then join the pact, the resulting disappointment will deeply damage the whole Western position in the Middle East.

One might say that if this represents "recapturing the initiative," then this famous phrase needs a new dictionary definition. Maybe it might be translated as "making the worst of both worlds," with "falling between two stools" as an alternative rendering.

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Big Folks Busy

GEO. N. TAYLOR

In earlier times, many a family gathered daily while father read out of the Bible and led them in prayer. By that faith was built to believe that God came in the person of Christ to die for us. One small boy who believed, tied two sticks together like a cross and stuck them into the ground. God would see and know and write his name in the Book of Life. Then there was the small-town salesman who became a traveling salesman. He made it a rule to go early to some church on Sundays and offer to teach the teen-age boys. The workers were glad to give him a class. With all this zeal, no wonder our fathers were glad to put on the coin—"In God we trust." This Message sponsored by a Scappoose family.—adv.



election, let's not overlook the unsolicited write-in approval given by Oregon Republicans to Vice-President Nixon. He didn't ask for it. Nobody asked for it in his behalf. Oregon Republicans just went to the polls and took their pens in hand and wrote in his name as their choice for vice-president. Of every four Republicans who marked an X before President Eisenhower's name on the ballot one took the trouble to write Nixon's name in.

Vice-President Nixon and Interior Secretary McKay have been under heavy Democratic fire. In Friday's primary election, both were decisively endorsed by Oregon Republicans. That, I think, is a good sign. It indicates that Oregon Republicans aren't running from a fight. They have confidence in their leaders, and are ready to stand behind them.

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