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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: June 27, 1946 (It was Thursday)

Harry Watson, 17-year staff member of Medford hotel, leaves for Klamath Falls where he will manage Wi-Ne Ma hotel.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Pressure cookers are plentiful after the war-time scarcity. Now the pressure is to get something for the pressure cooker to cook.

20 YEARS AGO: June 27, 1936 (It was Saturday)

A small grass fire near the city reservoir was put out yesterday by the fire department's chemical crew before any damage was done.

New Pacific highway route over Siskiyou summit hoped to be finished before winter snow.

30 YEARS AGO: June 27, 1926 (It was Sunday)

National Guardsmen leave Camp White after two weeks of training; camp ends today.

From the Local and Personal column: Plumbers are now busy setting in fixtures at the new high school building, which is in the last stages of completion.

40 YEARS AGO: June 27, 1916 (It was Tuesday)

Jackson County Industrial fair planned for Medford about the middle of September.

From the Local and Personal column: A report was circulated on train No. 15 that war had been declared and when the train arrived in Medford Monday afternoon, the passengers swarmed out on the platform buying every afternoon paper to be had.

What's the Answer? Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1953, Editorial Research Report

- 1. The Air Force is aiming for a fleet of (a) 350, (b) 500, (c) 600, or (d) 1,000 B-52 jet bombers by 1959?
2. Briscoe, Dort, Jordan, Moon, Saxon, and Templar are names of discontinued lines of men's shoes, automobiles of early 1920's, or tobacco mixtures sold years ago?
3. Rumania is or isn't one of the countries behind the Iron Curtain?
4. Darlington Hoopes has been nominated to run for President by the Liberal, Prohibition, Socialist, or Socialist Labor party?
5. None of the 48 states prohibits distribution of trading stamps: right or wrong?
6. The Mississippi river forms a boundary between states throughout its course or along only part of the course?
7. An atheist is the same as an agnostic: right or wrong?
The answers: 1. New coal is 600 B-52s. 2. Automobiles of 1920s. 3. Rumania is 4. Socialist. 5. Right (only D. C. bans trading stamps). 6. Boundary between states except in northern Minnesota and southern Louisiana. 7. Wrong: an atheist says there is no God; an agnostic says he doesn't know if there is or isn't.

Oblivion Deserved

The Mail Tribune's Washington correspondent, A. Robert Smith, keeps a sharp eye out for happenings in the nation's capital which have an interest to the people of Oregon.

In yesterday's paper he had an article about "something of interest," a bill which is designed to "turn over federal forests and grazing lands to local private interests or the states."

SMITH's story says: "The most valuable lands covered by the bill are the national forests and Oregon's O&C timberlands." And he adds, "The National Lumber Manufacturers Association announced its advocacy of (the) bill in its directors meeting several weeks ago at Seattle."

We should think so!! The bill is an open invitation to destroy the careful, long-range program of conservation and protection of the nation's forest resources which date back to Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot.

WE ARE glad to note that the budget bureau is opposed to the bill, and that Smith notes it is doubtful if any action will be taken on it at this session.

We are less happy about the reaction of Wesley A. D'Ewart, assistant secretary of the Interior for public land management, who said he is in "sympathy with the objectives" of the bill, though not in its present form.

As we see it, the measure is potentially one of the most dangerous to Oregon's long-range economy ever contemplated.

SMITH describes the bill as follows:

In the form in which it was introduced, the bill would call for creation of federal-state land study commissions in every state which asked for one. Each commission would make a study of government and private forest and grazing holdings in the state and report recommendations for changes to the president.

The president, under the bill, would then be compelled to "prepare a plan for the disposal of the lands recommended for disposal" which would involve sales to the highest bidder. In drafting this plan, the president would be directed to "provide that, so far as practicable, such lands shall be disposed of in tracts of size and number and under such terms and conditions as will best serve the purposes of the federal government, the state, and the general public, taking into consideration the predominant land needs, if such exist, of present land owners in the vicinity of such lands and the need of potential purchasers for a long-term, low-interest rate purchase program to enable them to purchase such lands."

THE Forest Service opposes the bill which, it said, "might result in possible large-scale breaking up of the national-forest system." It also questioned the bill's constitutionality, inasmuch as the president would be "required" to follow a commission's recommendation.

Constitutionality or no, the bill proposes a gigantic "give away" which staggers the imagination. It could well mean an end to orderly natural resources management. It could well throw the lumber industry into chaos, to the benefit of a few big companies and the extinction of smaller firms.

JACKSON county's lumber industry increasingly is based on federally-owned timber, aside from a few large holdings which are being managed on a sustained yield basis. If the national forest and O&C lands were opened up for sale to the highest bidder, it would do two things:

- 1. Destroy the federal timber-management and conservation control of the country's largest single resource, and,
2. Allow that control to go to the highest bidder, which means, obviously, the bigger companies.

THE first of these results would tear away a painstakingly developed system of fire control, access road construction, silvicultural research, and efficient administration. The forests would suffer, no matter how conscientious the new owners might be, for they lack the resources the Forest Service has at its disposal.

The second result would mean that the small operator, now almost entirely dependent on federal timber, would be squeezed out, and that the new owners, while presumably they would follow good forest management practices simply out of self-interest, would be under no obligation to do so.

The proposal deserves just one thing—oblivion. —E.A.

What's the Time?

What time is it at quarter-past midnight? And at half-past noon? These are two non-earth-shaking questions which always tend to give us a slight headache. Quarter-past midnight is commonly given as 12:15 a.m. But "a.m." (ante-meridiem) means before noon, so actually the symbols 12:15 a.m. indicate twelve hours and fifteen minutes before noon, instead of twelve hours and fifteen minutes after noon.

HALF-PAST noon, or 12:30 p.m., poses a similar problem, for 12:30 p.m. (post-meridiem) indicates twelve hours and thirty minutes after noon, instead of a half-hour before 1 p.m.

Perhaps they should be written 00:15 a.m. and 00:30 p.m. Habit being what it is, they probably never will be, though. — E. A.

CRICKET VIA TV

London—(UP)—Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, a cricket fan, has a portable TV set in his official limousine so he can watch the England-Australia cricket game now in progress while traveling around London, the Daily Sketch said today.

Chicago—(UP)—Neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Neil said it won't be the same when the O'Neils make their scheduled move from their west side home. The O'Neils plan to take with them their eight dogs, five cats, five parakeets, four pig cats, two love birds and three canaries.

Guatemala President Decides To Get Tough With Opponents

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Guatemala's soft-spoken "strong man" has decided that it is time to get really tough with the enemies of his regime. He charges that Communists, working underground, are plotting a subversive movement.

As the result, President Carlos Castillo Armas has invoked a system of modified martial law. Police have fired on demonstrating students in Guatemala City, the capital.

It is evident that Castillo Armas has decided to try to suppress by force the growing unrest among workers and students in his little country which lies just south of Mexico on the Central American Isthmus.

The unrest is an inheritance of the extreme leftist regime of President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, whom Castillo Armas overthrew in June, 1954, with the

moral support of the United States. Arbenz Guzman and his fellow leaders were exiled. A number of leftists were executed. The Communist party was outlawed.

But rank and file Communists remained active underground. They had the support of many workers, who had benefited by land seizures and other nationalization decrees of the Arbenz Guzman regime. To them students, who as in other Latin American countries are politically active.

Workers turned an officially-sponsored May Day celebration on May 1 last into an anti-government demonstration. There was little doubt that the demonstration was Communist-inspired.

On Sunday, Castillo Armas announced the discovery of a Communist plot to spread disorder as part of a subversive movement. Castillo Armas decreed a system of modified martial law for 30 days.

A few hours later, workers and students demonstrated despite the martial law. Police and soldiers broke up the demon-

stration with clubs and gun butts.

On Monday the government learned that university students planned a parade in protest against the martial law decree. The government warned the students sternly that the parade would not be tolerated. Nevertheless, the students turned out.

Three Students Killed Police fired on them. Three students were killed and 19 wounded.

Castillo Armas has charged several times that Communists were plotting to overthrow him. Now, apparently, he has decided to try to break up the leftist movement if he can. It is indicated that a number of opposition leaders including newspaper editors may be exiled.

Castillo Armas is convinced that Communism is a real danger not only in his country but in the whole Western Hemisphere. He predicted in an interview with the United Press last Feb. 2 that the Reds will make a determined attempt this year to strengthen their position. He urged that all 21 American republics work together against Red infiltration.

Heart Association Lists Requirements for 'Club'

A recent bulletin from the Oregon Heart Association listed the requirements for membership in the "Coronary Club."

They are as follows:

- 1. Your job comes first; personal considerations are secondary.
2. Go to the office evenings, Saturdays, Sunday and holidays.
3. Take the brief-case home on the evenings when you do not go to the office. This provides an opportunity to review completely all the troubles and worries of the day.
4. Never say NO to a request—always say YES.
5. Accept all invitations to meetings, banquets, committees, etc.
6. Do not eat a restful, relaxing meal—always plan a conference for the meal hour.
7. Fishing and hunting are a waste of time and money—you never bring back enough fish or game to justify the expense.
8. It is a poor policy to take all the vacation time which is provided for you.
9. Golf, bowling, pool, billiards, cards, gardening, etc., are

a waste of time. 10. Never delegate responsibility to others—carry the load at all times.

11. If your work calls for traveling—work all day and drive all night to make your appointment for the next morning.

If you meet these qualifications, send in your application.

Consumer Prices Go Higher in May

New York—(UP)—Consumer prices rose 0.2 per cent in May to the highest level of the year while the purchasing value of the dollar dipped one cent below a year ago to 98.8 cent (1953 equals 100), according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

The board's all-items consumer price index now stands at 101.2 (1953 equals 100). Sharpest change over the month was registered by food, which advanced 0.7 per cent.

Editorial Comment The Lamentable Cult of Glumness

It may or may not be true that Adlai Stevenson has been advised to "make at least one grammatical error a day." But it does seem to us that "the new Adlai" is a more solemn man than the Illinois governor who earned a reputation as a wit in 1952. If Mr. Stevenson should win the Democratic nomination again, we hope he will not listen too closely to advisors who insist that the candidate conform to the American tradition of solemnity. A dash of humor, a wry quip, placed in just the right spot, does not indicate that the public figure regards national problems lightly. Rather, we think, it shows perspective, an understanding that this moment in history is just that—a moment in history.

YET the tradition persists. Who ever saw a smiling picture of George Washington? And the years after the Civil War saw a generation of solemn presidents—or so they seemed, although they could have been grinning like Chessy cats behind the facial brush that was popular in that era. William Howard Taft, a jolly fat man, was dead serious in his speeches. And Wilson, an egghead who set the Stevenson pattern of eggheadery, once said of the presidency: "The office is much greater than (its occupant) can ever be, and about the most he can do is to look grave and self-possessed enough to seem to fill it."

Even FDR, noted for his gaiety, tried to be solemn in his speeches. Nonetheless his two most successful political speeches were those in which he chided Republicans for "attacking my little dog Fala," and in which he linked the names of "Martin, Barton and Fish."

ALL these men, President Eisenhower included, are following the advice given a young man by Sen. Thomas Corwin, a former governor of Ohio and secretary of the treasury. He told this young man, "If you would succeed in life you must be solemn—solemn as an ass. All the great monuments are built over solemn asses." The young man was James A. Garfield, the most solemn of the solemn, and he rose to be Presi-

dent. Monuments have been erected to him. Abe Lincoln was fond of a good story and told many, although he usually kept them out of his public speeches. The story is told about two women traveling in a railway coach during the Civil War. One declared she feared the South would win the war "because Jefferson Davis is a praying man." But her companion told her, "Abraham Lincoln is a praying man, too." "Ah yes," said the first, "But the Lord will think Abraham is joking."

YET how wonderful it is that Mr. Stevenson, a few days after his defeat in 1952, could begin a speech by saying, "The other day a funny thing happened to me on my way to the White House."

And Abe Lincoln, stung by Stephen A. Douglas' reminder that he had once tended bar, could retort, "Yes, but what the judge didn't mention is that while I quit my side of the bar, the judge has remained on his." And there is Harold Ickes saying that "Dewey has thrown his diaper into the ring," and Alice Roosevelt Longworth saying that "Ike has thrown his halo into the ring."

Once a Washington gossip columnist "reported" that Al Smith had packed his bags and was leaving for the Vatican where he was to be FDR's personal representative. The story was not true. The President wired Al Smith simply, "Unpack."

IF it is true that great political leaders have been, for the most part, humorless creatures, it is just as true that some of the worst of the world's leaders have been as humorless—Hitler, Mussolini, Robespierre, Cromwell. The tradition of solemnity may be laid no more at the feet of George Washington than at the feet of Oliver Cromwell.

The witty aside, the humorous view of a solemn problem, is offensive to those who regard humor as mere joke telling. These people, humorless themselves for the most part, fail to understand that humor is not only a means of making people laugh; it is also an unsurpassed means of making them understand.—Eugene Register-Guard.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Back in the pleasant little farming community of Eldora, Iowa, in its lush setting of corn and soybean fields and blue grass pastures dotted with sleek cattle and fat hogs, they recently held a Farm Day, and the promoters of the event were fortunate. They got a couple of Big Names for their program—Secretary of Agriculture Benson and Democratic Presidential Candidate Kefauver.

So the country folk are poured in from all around and the merchants were happy because in addition to listening to the debate that is the big event of the day the visitors would stock up on their needs for the next week—a busy one in this season of the year back in the Corn Belt.

SECRETARY Benson led off the debate. He told his hearers it will take the NEXT THREE YEARS to get the new farm soil bank into full operation. In his grave, sincere way, he sought to establish the fact that the new soil bank program won't be any get rich quick scheme—that its purpose is to get American agriculture back onto a basis of balanced supply and demand.

He concluded his explanation of the soil bank with this statement: "We have measured our farm policies on the basis of WHAT IS GOOD FOR THE FARMER AND THE NATION—not on the political applause meter."

SENATOR Kefauver said: "The lack of leadership which the (Eisenhower) administration has so deplorably demonstrated in meeting the farm crisis is again being mirrored in the timid and reluctant manner in which the new 1956 farm act (including the soil bank) is being administered. "Reliable calculations indicate that as much as a BILLION eight hundred million dollars of additional farm income THIS YEAR could result from proper administration of the farm bill. Farmers will not get this aid (this year) if the delaying, bungling policies of the administration continue."

LET'S put it this way. Secretary Benson knows that if we are to SOLVE the farm problem we must quit subsidizing surpluses to hang over the markets of the future like a dark thundercloud. He knows that if American agriculture is to be saved it must be got back to the point where supply and demand are in a reasonable state of balance.

He knows that will take time. Senator Kefauver wants EVIDENCE. DOLLAR Poured into the FARMER'S LAP THIS YEAR, so that in gratitude for the handout the farmer will VOTE DEMOCRATIC in November.

That is putting it pretty roughly, but it is about the essence of the big political debate in Eldora.

IN CONCLUSION, let's quote a paragraph from the business news of today: "The automobile industry is reported to be working its way out of the most difficult situation it has faced since before World War II. Estimates from Detroit are that the inventory (surplus) of new cars in dealers' hands will be down to 700,000 by July 1. In March, the industry had an inventory of more than 900,000 cars."

GIVE this a thought: Suppose that in March the government had stepped in and BOUGHT UP AND STORED the surplus of automobiles. In that event, where would the automobile industry be now? THE answer is short, but not T sweet: It would be IN A PICKLE.

Major Airlines Face Probe of Fare Lists

Washington—(CQ)—The big United States airlines are about to stand trial for the first time in 18 years.

The question: Are the major domestic passenger lines gouging the public by charging excessive fares?

A "guilty" verdict, besides bringing down fares, could usher in a new era of commercial aviation by forcing the Civil Aeronautics Board to open the sky to new competition.

The CAB, a powerful five-man federal agency which rules commercial aviation, last month announced it would investigate passenger fares charged by the 13 main domestic airlines. The investigation, the CAB said, was prompted by the high profits airlines made in 1955.

Congress to Decide In the upcoming court of inquiry, the CAB will sit as co-defendant prosecutor, judge and jury while the Air Transport Association will do much of the defending for the airlines. The 13 airlines to be investigated are members of the association, an active trade organization. But the decision likely to count the most will be the one Congress makes from outside the CAB hearing room.

Some of the lawmakers like Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), chairman of the Senate Small Business committee, and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary committee, already have urged changes in aviation policy. Other Congressmen will not make up their mind until after the CAB investigation.

Congress could demand a change in CAB policies and, if that failed, could amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. The Act prescribes conditions for issuing flying certificates and setting fares.

Sparkman said, "Certainly there is room under the law to establish additional trunk lines. There is definitely need for more competition." Sparkman added that the trouble is not the Civil Aeronautics Act itself, but how the CAB has been administering it. Said "Rubber Stamp"

Celler said, too, that more competition was essential. "I don't believe the CAB has been abiding by the antitrust laws. They have been more or less rubber stamping everything the Air Transport Association has proposed."

Just what is the situation regarding airline profits and competition?

CAB figures show that the airline business is booming. Profits after taxes for the industry as a whole averaged 11.8 per cent in 1955. The CAB considers 8 per cent a fair profit when figuring mail pay. The profits after taxes for the 13 major airlines individually in 1955: American, 14 per cent; Braniff, 11 per cent; Capital, 21.6 per cent; Continental, 7 per cent; Delta, 11.4 per cent; Eastern, 13.4 per cent; National, 15.1 per cent; Northeast, 7.3 per cent; Northwest, 10.7 per cent; Trans World Airlines, 8.9 per cent; United, 8.7 per cent; Western, 14.9 per cent. The 13th airline Colonial, lost 9.6 per cent, according to the CAB.

The overall profit trend shows a sharp climb up to 1951 and then a slight recession. The profits averaged by years for the 13 airlines: 1946, -1.5 per cent; 1947, -2.9 per cent; 1948, -1.7 per cent; 1949, 6.1 per cent; 1950, 11.2 per cent; 1951, 14.6 per cent; 1952, 14.2 per cent; 1953, 11.3 per cent; 1954, 10.4 per cent; 1955, 11.8 per cent.

"Not Excessive" The Air Transport association says those profits are not excessive when figured over the

long run. But Trans American Airlines (formerly North American), the most vocal of the non-scheduled airlines trying to get CAB permission to fly regularly, says they are and dares the CAB to let it enter the field and probe it.

The CAB has full power to regulate airline fares and to decide which airlines shall be certified for passenger traffic. It has started three fare investigations in the past, but none has ever gone to the hearing stage. The CAB, in addition, has not certified any new airlines for domestic passenger service since the Civil Aeronautics Act was passed in 1938.

Its own defense of this closed-sky policy was given to the Senate Small Business committee last year: "While a review of the Board's decisions in route proceedings would appear to suggest that no opportunities exist for a new carrier proposing domestic passenger trunkline service to obtain a certificate, the Board does not believe its past decisions can be interpreted as foreclosing the possibility of entry by new carriers into the trunk line field."

Sees Dangers Asked by the Committee then what was the big danger in admitting new airlines into the domestic field, the CAB said: "The dangers of unrestrained competition are many, but the primary danger is the likelihood that there would not be any stability in the services available, and many important points and entire areas might not be served at all."

With the fare investigation keeping the issue in the public eye, Congress appears certain to make the CAB justify that position or change it.

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Colgate's new aerosol type insecticide "Kan-Kil" kills flies, mosquitoes, roaches, ants and other bugs faster, easier than any other type bug killer. Includes image of the product and a list of insects it kills.

No Other Starch Gives You The Vano Touch That Means So Much. Perfect Starching, Easier Ironing. Includes list of benefits: No Sticking, No Scorching, No Lumping, No Mixing, No Boiling, No Guessing, No Waste. Includes image of a Vano Starch bottle.