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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 July 6, 1946 (It was Saturday)

Plans for rebuilding the Crystal Springs Packing company are being made but actual construction will not be attempted before next season, according to Maurice Spatz, manager.

From Arthur Perry's 'Ye Smudge Pot' column: The Hale Wheeler boy, Gale, 3, had his first tonsorial going over last week, and behaved beautifully.

20 YEARS AGO July 6, 1936 (It was Monday)

Sgobel and Day announced appointment of Pete Knudsen of Sacramento, Calif., as district manager here.

Martie Bowman and daughter, Larnie, will attend the meeting of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce military and aviation committee tomorrow.

30 YEARS AGO July 6, 1926

The Fourth of July observance of Medford was one of the warmest, about 102, in the city's history.

Assistant Secretary of War, Hanford MacNider, of Washington, D.C., will be guests of the local American Legion post tomorrow.

40 YEARS AGO July 6, 1916 (It was Thursday)

Routine work and the consideration of petitions occupied the council at its meeting last night.

Medford and vicinity women will lead a parade on the streets of Medford Friday night.

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

1. No U. S. Chief Justice has come from the Deep South since the Civil War; right or wrong?

2. Heitits is a disease affecting the heart, lungs, intestines, sex glands or nervous system?

3. Gov. Averell Harriman of N.Y. was once in the Cabinet of Pres. Truman; right or wrong?

4. Longest U.S. railroad is the Pennsylvania, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific or Santa Fe?

5. A U. S. Senator gets a higher or lower allowance for stationery, postage, and long distance calls than a U.S. Representative, or the same?

6. Multiple sclerosis usually strikes before or after middle age, or during middle age?

7. Joseph L. Barrow is the real name of which outstanding sports figure of recent years?

The Answers: 1. Wrong, Edward D. White (1910-21) was from Louisiana. 2. Intestines. 3. Right (Sec'y of Commerce). 4. Santa Fe. 5. Higher for these 7. 6. Before middle age. 7. Joe Louis.

HOLIDAY EXTENDED Indianapolis, Ind.—(U.P.)—Two inmates of the Indiana women's prison were still at large today, two days after they decided to take Independence Day seriously. The two disappeared from the prison during a July 4th picnic inside the penitentiary. Madeous stant RAs...

City Managers

In recent days, two "pioneer" city managers, James O. Conville of Corvallis and J. L. Franzen of Salem, have retired.

While the city manager system of government is not brand new, neither is it very old, and these two men are among the first of the growing number of professional city executives to make a career of efficient, orderly city administration.

JIM CONVILLE has served at least two Oregon cities, Astoria and Corvallis, and so has Franzen, Oregon City and Salem, as well as Vanport for a time during the war.

Each has been honored by formal ceremony and informal praise as he neared the end of his service. They have brought credit to their new profession, and have helped the city manager form of government to grow and prosper as they have built and strengthened their own reputations.

THE city manager form in Medford was a year and a half old just this week—too soon, perhaps, for a full assessment of its effect on the administration of the city. In addition, prior to that, Medford had a city superintendent's office, which in some ways was not too dissimilar to the city manager's office, so the transition was not as abrupt as it might have been.

But there has been change, and the key to it is the key to the success or failure of the city manager form itself. This key is the idea that the city council makes "policy" decisions ONLY; that the mayor is the "ceremonial" head of the city, and presiding officer of the council, ONLY, and that in all other respects the city manager is the executive and decision-maker.

THE sharp line between legislative and executive authority in cities has in the past not been clearly etched, but the city manager form of government has been a long step in this direction.

One of the things which oftentimes makes the transition from one to the other difficult is the ingrained habits and patterns of thought of incumbent councilmen and long-time city employees, who intellectually accept the change, but emotionally and through habit do not accept it.

This has, to an extent, been true in Medford. But increasingly, over the past 18 months, the administration has brought itself to the realization that to function effectively, it must observe and respect this line of demarcation—that the council should set policy and that the manager should manage.

THERE is reason to hope that in the coming months, even greater progress can be made. Bob Duff, who made the rather difficult switch from city superintendent to city manager with a minimum of false starts and clashes, has obtained the services of an assistant manager, who should be able to take from his shoulders a vast body of administrative detail which has hampered him in performing the executive functions which are the heart of his job.

Individual city councilmen, who at first found it difficult to restrain themselves from becoming absorbed in minor administrative problems, increasingly have realized that these are in the field of management.

Progress thus far has been encouraging. We are confident that it will continue.—E.A.

Too Little—Too Late

It finally happened, that airliner collision which many air safety officials have been dreading but expecting. And 128 people died horribly as a result.

The procedures of the Civil Aeronautics administration, despite a recent and sudden surge of interest, and a valiant attempt at modernization by some of the top CAA officials, are outmoded, probably by as much as 10 or 15 years.

WHERE does the responsibility lie? Partly with congress, perhaps, although it has shown willingness to pay the bills for the expensive newer procedures and equipment if a good case is made for them by the professionals who are charged with the responsibility of developing them.

The burden of responsibility, we suspect, lies in the higher echelons of the CAA—just below the top—where it is too easy to say "Everything is fine and dandy the way it is."

It most certainly does not lie with the men in the field, the control-tower and communications men, who long have known they are handling dynamite every day as air traffic increases and grows more complex.

IN a recent aviation magazine a semi-serious proposal was made that all pilots with planes equipped for instrument flying get together on one specified day, take the air, and then file a flight plan by radio.

The result would be chaos, the magazine said. The whole system would simply break down. It couldn't handle such an operation.

Why couldn't it? Because official foot-dragging and covert obstructionism have given the United States a model-T set of procedures for today's air age.

PROGRESS has been too little and too late. Last week's disaster was the end result, no matter what the official "cause" may be determined to be.

As recently as last January, we said in this space:

The rapidly increasing number of people who travel by air are utterly dependent for their safety on the measures taken by the CAA and the airlines. And the government itself has repeatedly warned that the problem of overcrowding is becoming crucial, with an average of four near-collisions each day.

A top-priority program to correct this is a must. The best we have done so far is not nearly good enough.—E.A.

Revolt in Poznan Tops News List On International Balance Sheet

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

The Good

1. Workers in the important Polish industrial city of Poznan (Posen) rose in revolt against their Communist rulers. They were joined by members of an anti-Red underground organization that has existed ever since Poland went behind the Iron Curtain.

2. On the political side, the Kremlin's Stalin - debunking backfired. Communist leaders outside of Russia refused to swallow the attempt of Stalin's successors to absolve themselves from his crimes. Italian Red Leader Palmiro Togliatti, for instance, said that his party must seek its own course in the future. The Russian Communist

party issued an exhaustive statement aimed at getting foreign leaders back on the party line. 3. The Middle Eastern tour of Dmitri T. Shepilov, Russia's new foreign minister, turned into a diplomatic fizzle. Shepilov angered Arab leaders by refusing to promise them Russia's full support against Israel. Greek leaders rejected his invitation to visit Moscow. They reaffirmed Greece's ties with the Western Allies.

4. Turkey rejected a British proposal for a settlement of the dispute over the future of Cyprus. Britain wanted to offer Greek Cypriots self-rule, with the eventual hope of "self-determination" — that is, union with Greece. Turkey refused to accept the proposal because it does not want Turkish Cypriots, who number 100,000 of the 500,000 population of Cyprus, to go under Greek rule. Nor will Turkey agree that the island itself shall go to Greece. It points out that Cyprus is 683 miles from the Greek mainland and only 43 miles from Turkey.

The Bad

1. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chief of staff of the Air Force, returned from a visit to Moscow apparently convinced that Russia is creeping up to the United States in air power. He indicated that his visit strengthened his view that Russia exceeds the United States in the number of its military planes and is approaching it in quality of aircraft. Twining went to Gettysburg, Pa., to report to President Eisenhower.

2. Any hope of early success in finding a basis for fruitful disarmament negotiations seemed

ended by Russia's attitude at a meeting of the 12-nation United Nations Disarmament Commission in New York. Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko savagely attacked Western disarmament proposals. He demanded a ban on the use of atomic weapons without offering guarantees against Russian violation of any agreement. He said that President Eisenhower's plan for aerial inspection of military facilities would "do no good to anybody."

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Babson... Air Conditioning

Babson Park, Mass. (Special To Mail Tribune) The recent hot weather suggests a column on air conditioning. Since we use it here in my office, I can speak freely regarding it. Any reader, however, who is interested should consult his local agent or plumber. Prices and needs vary for different sections of the country.

I am convinced that merchants, in order to hold their trade, must universally adopt air conditioning. This especially applies to downtown "Main Street" merchants who must compete with the new shopping centers. I am fully convinced that the downtown stores have a distinct opportunity, but they must modernize as to lighting and air conditioning. They may also gradually shift over to men's clothing, underwear, office supplies, hardware, etc. which appeal to men rather than to women. Women can go to the shopping center any day, but men cannot.

Air conditioning will help merchants hold their good clerks. It will cost shopping-center merchants more wages than the downtown merchants will be obliged to pay, if the latter give their clerks equal advantages as to air conditioning, parking facilities, vacations, lunches, etc. If it is too late now to install air conditioning for this summer, clerks can be promised air conditioning for next summer. The summer will go by quickly, and downtown merchants can give better vacations than can shopping-center merchants.

Many of the new homes are now offering complete air conditioning. It will soon be fairly economical to buy a new heating arrangement which will provide also for air conditioning. At present, such complete installations are rather expensive, but I am sure that the prices of these combination units will be reduced, especially in the sections which are enjoying natural gas. As a practical matter, most homes desire only one or two bedrooms, a living room, and kitchen air conditioned. (There certainly is no reason for air conditioning the bedrooms of children.) These few rooms can be air conditioned with individual machines attached to windows. Almost every home will have at least one room air conditioned. Probably the new generation will insist upon more.

Until this past week I felt that air conditioning of automobiles was more or less of a fad. Yet I remember this same comment was made when self-starters were first introduced. General Motors seems to be able to accomplish almost anything by sufficient advertising. I never expected to see a parking lot look more colorful than a petunia bed! Many auto dealers are now asking about \$500 for installing air conditioning. I forecast that this price will be very much reduced.

Thoughts for Investors It is probably too late in this season to buy good air conditioning stocks. Investors had better wait until next winter before doing so. If too many investors do not try the same trick, it might be smart, whatever the trend of the market, to buy air conditioning stocks during the hot summer weather! Air conditioning products offered by General Electric, Westinghouse, Chrysler, Philco, and others of the big electric appliance companies are to be recommended. The air conditioning business of these big companies, however, is small compared with their total sales.

Therefore, such companies as Admiral Corp., Borg-Warner, Carrier Corp., Fedders-Quigan, Trane Company, York, Holland Furnace, and Worthington Corp., which specialize in air condition-

ing, might be better to buy or sell at the above suggested times. In closing, let me forecast that air conditioning will be very helpful to your local electric power company. The day will come when its peak load will be in the summer from air conditioning and gravity neutralizers rather than from lighting as at present.

Reapportionment Bill Won't Make November Ballot

Salem—(U.P.)—Failure to gather enough signatures will keep a proposal for legislative reapportionment along federal lines off the November ballot in Oregon.

The failure left a total of seven measures on the ballot. Five of them were referred by the legislature; one of them, the three cent cigarette tax, was referred by the people, and the proposal to prohibit commercial fishing on all coastal streams south of the Columbia river was initiated by the people. Giles French, a Moro, Ore., publisher, leading the fight for reapportionment, explained that it required a good deal of organization to get the 40,093 signatures necessary and that the idea of reapportionment was still relatively new to many Oregonians. However, French said, he was confident the constitutional amendment eventually would be made, and that requiring more signatures to initiate amendments was generally "a good thing for the people of Oregon." Deadline for filing completed petitions was 5 p.m. Thursday. Two other expected initiative measures also failed to materialize before the deadline. They were for establishing an office of lieutenant governor and setting a limit on the liability of relatives to support indigent members of their families.

Matter of Fact By Joe and Stewart Alsop

THE EROSION OF DESPOTISM

Washington—Last week the National Security Council, the American Government's highest policy-making body, discussed at length and in detail the meaning of the recent events which have shaken the Soviet empire. Two basic conclusions were reached, which can be summarized about as follows.

First, the "cataclysm"—to use Italian Communist boss Palmiro Togliatti's word—in the world Communist movement is real. It is not a carefully pre-arranged fake. The Soviet leaders, Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen from Moscow, were genuinely shocked and taken aback by the criticism of them by Togliatti and other Communist chiefs.

Nikita Khrushchev and his colleagues, according to the official assessment, greatly miscalculated the effects abroad of Khrushchev's denunciation of Joseph Stalin as a murdering tyrant. The experts' explanation of the miscalculation is simple but convincing. During his lifetime, Stalin himself exercised jealously exclusive personal control, through a special section of the secret police, over all contacts with the foreign Communist parties. Thus the present Soviet "collective leadership" had virtually no contact with, or knowledge of, the foreign Communist movements. In the circumstances, it was easy for Khrushchev and company to misjudge the reactions of the foreign Communists.

It was all the easier because Khrushchev made his famous speech to a very special audience, the aristocracy of the Soviet party. His hearers were psychologically prepared for what Khrushchev had to say, simply because they knew it to be true from their own experience. Stalin's brutalities came as no surprise to them. Terror and torture were part of the way of life they had always known.

THE foreign Communists, by contrast, had had relatively little direct contact with the terrible realities of Soviet life under Stalin. They were also, to a considerable extent, prisoners of their own Stalinist propaganda. Thus the effect on them of Khrushchev's speech was quite genuinely "cataclysmic." Cataclysm need not necessarily weaken the world Communist conspiracy fatally. It might even strengthen it in the end. But the American government is operating on the assumption that the cataclysm is real, not a fake.

The second conclusion is that the changes within the Soviet structure of society are also real, as far as they go—and by Stalinist standards they go rather far. Charles E. Wilson testified on Capitol Hill the day after the NSC meeting. The view he expressed there, that the Soviets may be "moving toward a more liberal society," accurately reflects the hopeful but tentative conclusion of the NSC.

Here again, the explanation is fairly simple and fairly convincing. As Khrushchev made very clear in his speech, each one of the present Soviet leaders lived constantly in fear of death at the hands of Stalin's secret police. They are united in a common desire to avoid repeating the experience.

When French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau visited Moscow recently, Khrushchev told him, with violent earnestness, that he would rather cut off both his arms than see his country again ruled by the secret police. Within limits, he no doubt meant what he said, and the downgrading of the secret police has been perfectly real. Moreover, the stick of secret police terror being largely removed, a carrot, in the form of somewhat higher living standards and a little color in their drab lives, has had to be offered to the Russian people.

The story, of course, has not yet been told. More such events as the bloody riots in Poland could reverse the whole process, could even lead to the downfall of Khrushchev. Nor are there any illusions among the policy makers that the Soviets are on the point of abandoning Communist doctrine.

IT IS hoped, instead, that the newly emerging Soviet bureaucratic upper class will increasingly dominate the system; and that the first interest of the regime will be decreasingly doctrinal, and increasingly concentrated on practical internal problems. It is hoped, in fact, that "the erosion of despotism," a process forecast some years ago by Soviet expert George Kennan, may actually have begun within the Soviet power structure. This hope, it should be emphasized, is no more than a hope, and a very cautious one. But it is at least faintly encouraging that the highest policy-makers, basing their assessment on the best available intelligence, have concluded that the recent changes in the Soviet empire are real, and not carefully stage-managed optical illusions. Copyright 1956, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

Portland Longshoremen Observe 'Bloody Thursday'

Portland—(U.P.)—Longshoremen in Portland yesterday observed the 22nd anniversary of "Bloody Thursday" 1934 when several persons were killed or injured in labor disputes in Pacific coast port cities.

Some 1000 longshoremen paraded through downtown streets before conducting a memorial service at the harbor wall on the Willamette river. Speakers warned union members to be vigilant against attacks on labor's gains.

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