

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER... NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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 9, 1946. (It was Tuesday) William H. Fluhrer returns from Chicago where he attended the national conference of general managers of the baking industry.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: H. Flewler, the demon baker, is back from an aerial scout over the portion of the nation laying beyond the Rockies.

20 YEARS AGO: July 9, 1936. (It was Thursday) The U. S. National bank, which has a branch in Medford, reports a continuation of its growth.

Montgomery Ward spent about \$11,000,000 in the three west coast states, Oregon, Washington and California, last year for merchandise, H. L. Brown, Ward store manager, announces.

30 YEARS AGO: July 9, 1926. (It was Friday) John D. Rockefeller Jr., stayed in Medford overnight last night, this being one of his stops of the national parks.

Bob's Lunch Room and Bakery opened for business this morning and has been serving the public all day.

40 YEARS AGO: July 9, 1916. (It was Sunday) The Hall Taxi company began operating taxi line to Crater Lake this morning and will leave Medford at 8:30 a.m. on Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's.

Arrangements are under way for the entertainment of this year's State Editorial convention here Aug. 4 and 5.

LOST THE TIME: Miami — (U.P.) — Schoolteacher William F. Cooke had a ready excuse for keeping for 10 days an expensive sports car an automobile salesman let him take around the block for a trial drive. He lost track of the time, Cooke told police, because he doesn't have a watch.

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

- 1. Ford Motor Co. stock is up or down from the price at which offered to the public some months ago, or about the same? 2. Only state that touches but one other is California, Delaware, Florida, Rhode Island or Maine? 3. The U.N. charter does or doesn't specify how a member nation may resign from U.N.?

A "Package" Program

One of these days—and it should be soon—the finance committee of the Medford city council will come up with its findings on how to finance a major development program for Medford.

Preliminary estimates indicated that it will cost more than \$2,000,000. Common sense shows that it is badly needed. A review of recent trends in taxation, and of the reaction by taxpayers, forecasts that it will have to be thoroughly sold to the voters of Medford.

THE present thinking about the "package" program involves three elements.

1. An arterial street program, to cost approximately \$1,656,000. This will provide more ways of getting from one side of town to another, widen the streets which carry the most traffic to permit more rapid and smoother flow of automobiles, provide a more nearly integrated system of traffic signals, and generally make life easier (and less expensive in wear and tear, gasoline costs, and tempers) for the motorist.

2. A storm sewer program, to cost approximately \$380,000. The need for this is pretty obvious to anyone who has looked around Medford during periods of wet weather. It's a lot more obvious to residents who have high water in their basements and yards every winter.

3. An off-street parking program, to cost approximately \$600,000. Without this, the arterial street program would be, at least in part, self-defeating, for without more "terminal facilities" (as the experts call downtown parking lots and spaces) what good would it do to make it easier to get downtown in an automobile?

THERE is a probability that a fourth component, a \$112,900 program to enlarge and expand certain overloaded segments of the trunk sanitary sewer system, will be included.

Totalling these, if all projects are included at these first estimates, we arrive at the figure of \$2,748,000. Over a 10-year period it works out to \$274,890 per year. This is a hefty sum of money. It is between one-third and one-half of the total budget for 1956-57.

Would the voters of Medford cast their ballots in favor of increasing their taxes by this amount? We don't know.

WHAT we do know is that it would be a wise idea to make sure that the amounts asked are as small as they can be and still do the necessary job. Medford residents have shown, time and again, that when a reasonable request is made for tax money to perform a necessary function, they are willing to pay the bill. If it can be demonstrated that each of these items is reasonable and necessary, we believe they will again show that willingness.

If there is a question about one or more of the items, that question might well cause all of them to be defeated. That is the disadvantage of a "package" program. But the "package" approach, on the other hand, has the advantage of clarity and speed—a way to solve four pressing problems at one time.

AS WE see it, the package method should be tried, for all the improvements in it are badly needed, as any realistic appraisal will indicate.

Members of the council and of the citizens' budget committee, who reviewed the plans put forward for off-street parking, are a bit dubious about that \$600,000 item, and fear that resistance to it might damage the chances for overall success for all. We think they may be underrating the common sense of Medford voters, most of whom are motorists and who are aware that better parking facilities are needed—badly and soon.

AT THE same time, we have long felt that the downtown business and professional people who have "carried the ball" for a parking program have a heavier responsibility for leadership in this field than other elements within the city, for it is they who will benefit most directly and most immediately—although the benefits will, of course, ultimately be shared by all.

If the \$600,000 parking item is too big a chunk for the city fathers to swallow, we would like to see explored the idea of a combination program, with a portion of the cost borne by the bond issue, and the rest by previously-suggested contributions by downtown businessmen and property owners, through increased and readjusted business license contributions, and a commercial property license contribution.

The program as a whole is important if Medford is to continue its progress and growth.—E.A.

Good Show

The Fourth of July fireworks show at the high school stadium last Wednesday night was one of the best events of its kind we've ever seen.

The police and fire departments jumped into the fun with both feet (particularly the red-underwear-clad firemen who looked to be having as much fun as anyone). E. M. Tucker's display of old-time cars was fascinating. The handling of the fireworks was expert and, commendably, done with an eye toward safety.

THE YMCA and its organizations are to be commended for the show, which thrilled both the older spectators—who haven't seen such a show in years—and the younger ones, who never have seen one. As one father said afterward, "Well, they're going to HAVE to make it an annual event now. The kids won't let 'em stop with one."

That a show like this can be combined with such a worthy cause as helping keep the YMCA summer camp on a sound basis is a good omen.—E.A.

Wild Ducks To Peck at Surplus Grain; Wildlife Laws Enacted

Washington—(CQ)—Congress has formally invited wild ducks to peck away at its mountain of surplus grain.

The invitation is in the form of a bill passed by both the House and Senate. It received the President's signature July 3 to become official.

The only obstacle in sight is from the ducks themselves. Will they turn their bills up at the grain nobody else wants and keep right on eating farmers' crops during their North and South migrations?

The Fish and Wildlife Service plans to find out as soon as the bill becomes law. The Service will spread grain along migratory routes, especially in wildlife refuges, in hopes of decoying the ducks to dine there instead of in farmers' fields.

Other Wildlife Laws: In other wildlife legislation—important but not likely to swing the election—Congress so far this session:

Declared all-out war on the sea lamprey that has been destroying trout and whitefish in the Great Lakes by the ton.

Agreed to spend almost a million dollars to encourage trout and bass to breed in captivity.

Passed a bill to let Eskimos sell walrus tusk in the raw instead of requiring them to carve it up into ivory trinkets first.

Agreed to build dams to make sure that Georgia's Okefenokee swamp stays wet enough to prevent fires there.

Serious Purposes: Despite the off-beat nature of the bills, they have serious purposes behind them.

Millions of dollars ride on the success or failure of the bill to feed wildfowl surplus grain and the one to wipe out the sea lamprey, for instance.

Wildlife Service officials say that migrating ducks and geese have become a tremendous pest to farms along migratory routes, especially in California. By the thousands they flock down on the fertile fields of the Sacramento, Imperial and San Joaquin valleys, finding growing grain and vegetables so tasty that they stay for weeks instead of continuing their flight to natural habitats.

Under the bill sent to the President June 26, any community bothered by the migratory fowl could get grain through the Secretary of Interior, from the Commodity Credit Corp. to use as a decoy. The Wildlife Service intends to supervise the program to guard against duck baiting, putting out grain to get ducks within shooting distance. The feeding experiment would last three years.

Lamprey War: President Eisenhower made the lamprey war official June 4 by signing into law the bill authorizing it. The chief weapons will be electrocution devices and lamprey poisons.

The lamprey, sometimes called a vampire eel, is native to the ocean. It is an 18-inch eel-like creature that first struck in Lake Ontario, presumably by swimming in from the ocean via the St. Lawrence river.

Shortly after the Welland canal by passing Niagara Falls was opened, the lamprey proceeded upstream into Lake Erie and then to Lake Huron.

Fish and Wildlife Service statistics show that the lamprey ate up 870 tons of lake trout in Lake Huron alone between 1935 and 1951. One lamprey eats between 20 and 40 pounds of fish in his 18 months of adulthood.

Okefenokee Swamp: A bill to keep the Okefenokee National Wildlife refuge in Georgia wet awaits Senate action before it can be sent to the President. It would authorize dams to control the water level

In 1945, the lamprey reached the most inland of the Great Lakes, Lake Superior. Naturalists theorize that the lamprey got through the locks of the Soo canal by attaching itself to the ships sailing through them.

Prolific Breeder: With each female lamprey laying 61,500 eggs the one time in her life she spawns, the locust proportions will wipe out the \$10 million a year fishing industry enjoyed in the lakes unless checked. The law authorized a two-front attack by the U.S. and Canada on the lamprey and co-ordination of fish research for the lakes. The U.S. expects to pay \$1.8 million just to fight the lamprey in the next three years.

Electrical fences will be strung across the streams the lamprey swims up to spawn. A warning tinkle of electricity will cause other fish to bypass the fence, but the boneless lamprey will swim into it and be electrocuted. The Fish and Wildlife Service has spent about \$1.7 million experimenting with electrocution and other weapons since 1949.

But the Service is even more optimistic about a chemical which has been developed after 5,000 tries. It keeps into the mud where the lamprey larvae develop for five years and kills them without hurting other water life.

Hatchery Appropriations: In an opposite approach, Congress passed and the President signed into law two bills to build fish hatcheries, one in the Pisgah National forest in North Carolina and another near Miles City, Mont.

The Pisgah hatchery is estimated to cost \$375,000, with \$86,000 of the amount going for homes for the trout and \$50,000 for homes for the men to take care of them. The legislation was requested in order to keep the number of fish ahead of the fishermen in the 1,200 miles of park streams.

The Miles City hatchery would be used to breed 10 million fish a year, mostly northern and walleye pike, bass, blue gills and catfish. The fish would be stocked in farm ponds without charge in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and parts of North Dakota and Wyoming.

Another wildlife bill passed would amend the 1941 Walrus Protection act by permitting Alaskan Eskimos to sell walrus tusks and hides. It would allow also non-natives of Alaska to shoot more than the current one-walrus-a-year limit, providing he hunted with a paid native guide.

Current law permits natives to shoot only the walrus they need for food and clothing. The ivory tusks from the shot animals can be exported from Alaska after they have been carved into trinkets, but no other part of the animal can be sold.

The bill is designed to give the native economy a lift. A mature walrus tusk is worth about \$100 in the raw state and the hide about \$120. Assistant Secretary of Interior Wesley A. D'Ewart told Congress that limits on the amount of hides that could be exported would protect the walrus from widespread slaughter.

Okefenokee Swamp: A bill to keep the Okefenokee National Wildlife refuge in Georgia wet awaits Senate action before it can be sent to the President. It would authorize dams to control the water level

of the swamp and the construction of fire lanes.

Fire between October, 1954, and June, 1955, swept over 284,000 of the 329,000 acres in the refuge, killing much of the wildlife there. Biggest problem is the peat bogs. They go to a depth of 15 feet and burn for months once they catch fire.

He reported to President Eisenhower, and following his conference with the President he told newsmen that in his opinion we are ahead of the Russians now in the QUALITY of our air power, and should be able to stay ahead of them.

He added: "It is possible, of course, that Russia might surpass us in air power by 1960 IF WE DON'T KEEP MOVING."

(PRESUMABLY we will keep moving. With world conditions what they are it is inconceivable that we should stand still. That would be like sitting on your porch and sipping a lemonade and reading the funnies while a flood was roaring down the valley toward your home.)

At least nine party leaders were under consideration for the duty. The final selection was to be made at an afternoon meeting of the convention and arrangements committee called to order by Democratic Chairman Paul Butler.

Most likely candidates for the job appeared to be Sen. Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) and Sen. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.). Both were said to be acceptable to the groups supporting New York Gov. Averell Harriman and Sen. Estes Kefauver for the presidential nomination.

Other men seen as the possible keynotes were Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Gov. Frank C. Clement of Tennessee. All three are backing Adlai E. Stevenson's bid for the nomination.

Also mentioned for the keynoting assignment were Govs. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, George Douglas of Illinois and Rep. John McCormack, House majority leader, of Massachusetts.

This was expected to be the final meeting of the arrangements committee before the convention gets underway at the international amphitheater.

Sen. Morse Raps School Bill Defeat

Portland—(U.P.)—Sen. Wayne Morse flew back to Washington Saturday but not before firing a parting shot at the coalition of Representatives that killed the school aid bill in congress last week.

"The defeat in the House of Representatives of the school construction bill is a blow to the children of America and is also a great disservice to the security of our country," Morse said.

He added that it is of vital importance to this country to keep ahead of Russia in "brainpower," something "many people who are opposed to federal aid to education do not seem to understand."

"I shall support President Eisenhower to the limit on this issue," Morse said. "In fact, I hope he will urge Congress to remain in session if necessary beyond its planned adjournment date until it passes the best possible education bill."

Sen. Morse had spent a week in Oregon, vacationing and conferring with his campaign leaders.

Uphill Fight Seen On Postal Rise Bill

Washington — (U.P.) — The Eisenhower administration today faced a tough fight to get its \$430 million annual boost in postal rates through the senate. The house passed the bill Friday night after a hot, partisan fight.

With congress expected to adjourn in less than a month, the administration faced an uphill fight to prevent the measure from dying in a Senate Post Office committee pigeonhole. Committee Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D-SC) is a strong opponent of the postal increase.

In the house, the bill had the support of Post Office Committee Chairman Tom Murray (D-Tenn).

The house passed the controversial bill on a 217 to 165 roll call vote.

AN ILL WIND: Dennison, Mich. — (U.P.) — George Morren and Ruth Scholten were forced to postpone their wedding plans when high winds destroyed the groom's \$4,500 house trailer in which they planned to live. The winds also ruined the bride's trousseau plus other personal belongings and wedding gifts.

In The Day's News By Frank Jenkins

Our air force chief of staff General Nathan Twining has just returned from an eight-day visit to Russia—where he seems to have been given an unusually good look at the Russian air power.

He reported to President Eisenhower, and following his conference with the President he told newsmen that in his opinion we are ahead of the Russians now in the QUALITY of our air power, and should be able to stay ahead of them.

He added: "It is possible, of course, that Russia might surpass us in air power by 1960 IF WE DON'T KEEP MOVING."

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exactly what the Democratic politicians are doing now. That's politics for you.

I'D LIKE to offer a little more advice to non-political readers of the news.

Keep your fingers crossed on this federal aid to the school business that is stirring up such a ruckus in Washington these days. It also is heavily loaded with politics.

It appears that because of political maneuvering (such as the controversial amendment denying federal school aid to states which permit classroom segregation) the school aid bill is dead for the present. If so, it is fortunate. Federal aid to the schools is a dangerous experiment in any event, and it is doubly dangerous when the purpose back of it is the garnering of racially-conscious votes.

THE dispatches this morning say it seems unlikely that administration critics will be silenced by General Twining's opinion that all in all we are doing pretty well.

One of these critics is Sen. Henry Jackson of the state of Washington, who is a member of a senate subcommittee that is digging into the subject of relative air strength of the United States and Russia. He says he has some pointed questions to ask when General Twining appears before this senate group.

I THINK it would be a good idea for our ordinary voters to keep our fingers carefully crossed on this air strength business until after the first week of this coming November.

It is a highly explosive political issue, with the Democratic strategists seeking to make it appear that the Eisenhower administration is deliberately endangering our country's future in order to save a little tax money.

That was the political idea back of the recent addition of somewhat more than a billion dollars to the administration's estimate of the funds needed for keeping our air power up to par in the present fiscal year.

LET'S also keep this in mind: If the situation were reversed—that is to say, if the Democrats were IN and the Republicans were OUT AND TRYING TO GET BACK IN — the GOP politicians would be doing

Liked 'Primer': To the Editor: I take this means to commend the Mail Tribune very heartily for publishing in last Tuesday's issue the page "Primer for Americans." It was, indeed, a worthwhile public service.

Our good old American principles are today being discounted not just by the rabble, but by too great a segment of those who hold places of responsibility and leadership. It is therefore most pleasing to note your heartening presentation of the fundamentals of Americanism, and it is our hope that a great majority of your readers paused to read them once more and meditate upon what they should mean to every one of us. America needs true Americans today as much or more than ever in its history.

Thanks a million. Paul W. Hornbeck 308 Fluhrer Bldg. Medford, Ore.

Up From Death GEO. N. TAYLOR

Christ, the Son of God, created all things and without Him was nothing made that was made.—John 1:3. In due time man was created and created free from sin. And he was warned that if he sinned, he must surely die. Yet he sinned in the face of that warning and he died. So death passed upon all men. For Adam, our first parent sinned and died and from that day all have sinned and died. But God so loved all men that He sent Christ, the treasure of his heart, to take your sins and die for you. Believe down in your heart that Christ is your Lord and Saviour and God gives you eternal life. Then when you sin, confess your sin and God forgives you. He forgives on the ground that Christ died for that sin also.—1st John 1:8-9. Sum it up — accept Christ as dying for all your sins and God gives you eternal life.—adv.

LONG HAIR: Hamden, Conn. — (U.P.) — To protest a 25-cent hike in the price of haircuts, a group of Hamden men formed a "Once-a-Month" club. The president, James McInnis, said the organization's 11 members promised to restrict themselves to one haircut a month. "No haircut is worth \$1.50 with or without a tip," he added.

Indian Relocation Services To Open

Portland—(U.P.)—Don C. Foster, Portland area director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, said today that two Indian relocation services will be opened in the near future in Oregon. One of the offices is to be opened at Warm Springs Agency and the other at Klamath Falls.

Foster said Indian families and individuals who want to relocate away from reservations to metropolitan centers will be able to get information on the relocation program and to file applications for relocation at the new offices.

The Warm Springs Agency office will serve the Warm Springs, Umatilla, Celilo and Burns-Paiute colony Indians in Oregon and any Yakima Indians who are interested in relocation.

The Klamath Falls office will handle work under the Klamath Termination Act and is scheduled to open Aug. 13.

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Adjournment Seen July 28 by Congress

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

Getaway Day: Congressional leaders aren't saying it publicly or officially. But they've privately set their sights on the week end of July 28 at the adjournment target date. Some members still say the session can be wound up by July 15 or 20. But most of those close to the realities feel they still need another three weeks and are planning accordingly.

American Outpost: American intelligence may deny it. But London insiders say that at least two United States Air Force Lockheed U2 jet planes are operating in Britain. The U2 is on the secret list. But it's known to be a big flying laboratory. It can't break the sound barrier. What it can do is fly to extremely high altitudes, above 60,000 feet. What are the U2s up to in Britain? Taking readings, they say, on the radioactive content of the air—atomic out-post duty. Russian atomic mushroom clouds are their soup.

Steel Strike Echo: The steel strike has set automobile men to intensified study of a possible substitute for steel as the basic passenger car material. But they agree it's a matter for the far future. None is in sight now.

Trouble for the Reds: American observers in Formosa predict a series of local uprisings in Red China soon. Intelligence reports from the Communist-ruled mainland say that rumblings of discontent among the ill-fed masses are growing louder. No big scale revolt is possible now. But spontaneous

outbreaks by villagers and peasants are likely.

Air Safety: Look for the Airline Pilots association to step up its demand for restoration of the government's old Air Safety Board as the result of the Grand Canyon disaster. The ASB was an independent three-man group that used to investigate air accidents. President Franklin D. Roosevelt abolished it in 1940 and turned its functions over to the Civil Aeronautics board. The pilots always have felt that the CAB, which makes safety rules, ought not to investigate accidents which might be due to its own faulty regulations.

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