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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
Sept. 10, 1946
(It was Tuesday)

A war veteran with a profitable hobby is Treavel Turpin, 1604 West Main st., who makes attractive bracelets from a plastic material known as "gimp."

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: A meat famine is predicted in October that will be so severe there will be no steers left in the hills to shoot for deer.

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 10, 1936
(It was Thursday)

Jackson county offices and departments up to Sept. 1, had expended 56.7 per cent of the budget for this year, and all were well within their allowances.

Wallace Beery, film actor, paid a return visit to Medford this morning while en route by plane to the round up in Pendleton.

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 10, 1926
(It was Friday)

The American Market has just moved to larger and better quarters at 28 South Front st.

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 10 1916
(It was Sunday)

Despite the handicap of a morning show, a large crowd attended Barnum and Bailey's "world's greatest circus" at Medford Monday.

An autoist's expense is liable to but just begin with the paying over of the purchase price of a car, according to C. C. McCurdy, of the McCurdy Insurance agency.

50 YEARS AGO
Sept. 10, 1906
(It was Monday)

William X. Davis, Clackamas county farmer residing near Carns, has found the growing of prunes more profitable than raising wheat or other grain crops.

What's the Answer?

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

1. The 1956 Republican platform promises tax reduction next year if the budget is balanced this year; right or wrong?
2. The U.S. population, at its present rate of increase, will double in about (a) 10, (b) 40, (c) 70 or (d) 100 years?
3. The Whigs were once a dominant party in England, the U.S., both or neither?
4. Largest city in the West Indies is Havana, Kingston, Nassau, Port - au - Prince, San Juan or Trujillio City?
5. Newspaper circulation is highest per capita in England, Sweden, West Germany, Russia, or the U.S.?
6. Which classmate of Gen. Omar Bradley at West Point became most eminent?
7. Romansch is a tongue spoken in central Italy, a Swiss area, south - western Pennsylvania, The Netherlands, or Romania?

The Answers: 1. Wrong (needs also a surplus this year. 2. About 40 years. 3. In both. 4. Havana. 5. In England. 6. Dwight D. Eisenhower. 7. A Swiss area.

New GI Bill

On our desk at the moment are three pieces of printed matter. The first two are seemingly unrelated. The third may serve to tie them together. They are:

1. An editorial from another paper pointing out the high cost of a college education these days, declaring that many families are unable, for financial reasons, to put their children through college, and suggesting that the youngsters help by working.

2. An editorial from a different paper which outlines its objections to a flat age-based pension to non-disabled war veterans.

3. A long press release from the Veterans Administration discussing the recent termination of the "GI Bill" which aided in the education of more than 7,800,000 war veterans.

* * * * *

THERE is at present a tremendous and unfilled demand for well trained and well educated people — in engineering, science, teaching at all levels and in all subjects, newspaper work, executive positions in business; in fact in a variety of fields on which much of the welfare of the country depends.

This is a time of "full employment," with some 64,000,000 Americans holding jobs, the highest total in history. About the only unemployment is technological or temporary, and these unemployed workers are in fields where a high degree of training, skill and education are not vital.

* * * * *

A flat pension for all war veterans at a particular age —regardless of ability or disability, or whether disability was or was not service-incurred—has been proposed by one of the newer veterans groups.

It is not our idea of constructive legislation.

The cost would be phenomenal; one minimum estimate places it at between $100 billion and $150 billion over a period of years. While it is proposed only for World War I veterans, if it were passed would it not be logical in the future to extend it to the millions of veterans of World War II and Korea? And would the cost not bear down on the very ones it is designed to benefit, and their families?

* * * * *

MILITARY service in time of war or national danger is historically an obligation of citizenship for American men. To those who were wounded or disabled in the nation's service, the nation owes help. But a few months' service in the armed forces should not lead a man to expect automatic financial security in later years.

The GI bill, we think, pointed the way to solve the associated problems of a shortage of trained and educated workers, of the need to provide an equitable solution to the readjustment and educational problems of young veterans, to the national upgrading of the educational level, and to the almost desperate need of the colleges and universities for a sounder financial base for expansion and improvement.

* * * * *

THE proposal to revive the GI bill, and to apply it as long as selective service or universal military training are necessary, is not new. It was made repeatedly as the term of the GI bill drew to a close. It will be made again.

To us, it makes sense.

It is to the self-interest of the nation to improve educational standards, and to provide added support for universities and colleges. How better could it be done, without the feared "federal strings" on aid to education, than on an individual basis of help to veterans and their chosen schools?

It is to the self-interest of the nation to provide an ever-increasing supply of skilled men and women, to carry forward the miracles of production and distribution which the national is gradually achieving.

It is to the self-interest of the nation to increase the earning capacity of its veterans so they will not be a burden on society in their later years.

* * * * *

AND it certainly is to the self-interest of the young veterans and their families to have sound assistance, which they themselves have helped to earn, in gaining an education.

If young men and women are to serve the nation for a few of the best years of their lives — as is right and proper — then it is also right and proper to reward that service in a manner which will bring the greatest possible good for the largest number.

We have seen no other proposal which so nearly meets that requirement.—E.A.

Solitude Diminishes

A father of our acquaintance gets up in the morning an hour earlier then he really has to, just so he can have one full hour of quiet, uninterrupted by telephones, radios, TV sets, callers or youngsters.

His job keeps him in constant contact with people during the day and his family and "extra curricular" activities do the same for the evenings. For an hour in the early morning, though, he is at peace.

All of which serves to remind us of two things: A person, to retain his balance and a sound and level outlook on life, needs solitude once in a while, and, secondly, such solitude is becoming more and more difficult to achieve amidst the electronic devices of our scurrying civilization.

* * * * *

THE electronics engineers, whose cleverness sometimes borders on the diabolical, have come up with a new gadget which threatens to destroy even more a man's chances for solitary contemplation.

It is a radio about the size of a package of king-sized cigarettes one can wear in a breast pocket, and which within limited range serves as a personalized means of communication. A Washington, D.C., hotel has already put it into use for "VIP's, convention managers, important guests and hotel executives" who can be reached immediately anywhere on the premises.

Progress, of course, is wonderful. What we want to know though, IS this progress?—E.A.

Toughest Situation in Seven Years Faces German Chancellor

By CHARLES McCANN
United Press Correspondent

Konrad Adenauer is facing the toughest situation in his seven years as chancellor of the West German Federal Republic.

Charles McCann

At home, Adenauer is fighting strong opposition to his plan to draft a 500,000-man fighting force.

A recent poll indicated that Adenauer might find it difficult to win an election against the opposition Socialists.

West Germany's relations with Soviet Russia are getting near the breaking point.

To make things worse, Adenauer fears — with good reason — that the United States and Great Britain may withdraw a substantial number of their troops from West Germany.

West Germany Unarmed

That would leave West Germany, still unarmed, almost at the mercy of an invading Russian army.

Dispatches from West Germany report that Adenauer is angry, especially at the United States.

Ever since he was elected chancellor on Sept. 16, 1949, Adenauer has been a pillar of strength to the West. He has stood up against Russia. He has taken West Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and made it a key nation in the Western defense pattern. If there is any single allied leader who is indispensable, it is Adenauer.

Adenauer was shocked by the reported plan of Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chief of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, to reduce the strength of the United States fighting forces by 800,000 men and base American strategy on nuclear weapons.

He sent Lt. Gen. Adolpf Heusinger, chief of the fighting forces, to Washington at once, and also made inquiries in London about the determination of Prime Minister Anthony Eden to reduce Britain's armed strength under nuclear-weapons strategy.

Adenauer's fears were not quieted when he was assured by the United States and Britain that they did not intend to withdraw troops from West Germany at the present time.

Demands Unification

While all this was going on, West German relations with Russia were getting steadily worse. They reached a new low when the West German Constitutional Court, comparable to the United States Supreme Court, approved a five-year-old government decree outlawing the Communist party.

Adenauer made his latest move in the Russian situation Friday, when he sent a note to Moscow demanding again that the Soviet government agree to the unification of Germany. He said that Russia's attitude was "contrary to every precept of international law." As long as Russia continues to block unification, he said, normal relations will be impossible.

There is no chance that Russia will agree, of course. It wants to keep Germany divided.

Adenauer may be depended upon to keep fighting. But he can hardly be blamed if he feels that he needs some help from Germany's allies.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

CLOSE VOTE?

Washington — As of today, after a personal polling experience in the Northwest and careful study of all the other relatively hard evidence available, this reporter is ready to go out on a limb with the statement that the election looks like a horse race.

Joseph Alsop

This is only going out on a limb, to be sure, because of the numerous pre-convention forecasts of a record-breaking landslide for President Eisenhower. Shortly before the conventions were held, for instance, Dr. George Gallup published a poll showing President Eisenhower leading Adlai Stevensin by the staggering margin of 61 to 37. And these remarkable figures were then accepted as perfectly reasonable by a great majority of trained observers, including, I must add, myself.

Dr. Gallup was recently asked whether he thought the Eisenhower lead was still anything like that indicated by his pre-convention poll. He replied rather emphatically in the negative. There was always, he said, a strong tendency to close ranks after the party nominees had been chosen.

* * *

THIS theory of Dr. Gallup's according to my information, will be sustained by a sharply narrowed Eisenhower lead in his first post-convention poll. But although it is greatly daring to say so, I would say that even Dr. Gallup's figures on Eisenhower's current lead will still be likely to encourage Republican over-optimism.

The first and least of my reasons for this conclusion is the sharpness of the switch from Eisenhower to Stevenson that I myself found in Portland and Seattle, where I worked with Lou Harris, an experienced professional in the polling business. I did not think, and Harris did not think, that our sample was by any means large enough to permit confident citation of voting percentages. As already reported, we were only confident that a rather massive Eisenhower-to-Stevenson switch had taken place.

But in fact our sample in both cities was enormously larger than the Portland-Seattle samples included in the latest Gallup poll, which is based on only 2,000 interviews for the whole country. In fact our sample will still be somewhat larger than the Portland - Seattle samples to be included in the special Gallup election polls of the future, which will be based on 10,000 interviews across the country.

* * *

AND this local Northwestern sample of ours showed the Eisenhower 1952 lead of 55 to 45 for Stevenson transformed into an approximate Stevenson 1956 lead of 55 to 45 for Eisenhower. Four years ago, Eisenhower's majority in Portland and Seattle was almost precisely identical with his nationwide majority. Thus the change in the Northwest might well be regarded as extremely ominous for the Republicans — except that I do not take the exact percentages seriously, although they are based on local samples so much larger than Dr. Gallup's.

On the other hand there is important confirmation that the transfer of votes from Eisenhower to Stevenson is a very genuine and very significant phenomenon, which is not limited to the Northwest. The "Wall Street Journal," for example, ordered its 12 strategically located branch offices across the country to undertake a poll of Eisenhower-Nixon versus Stevenson-Kefauver just as soon as the Democratic nominees had been selected. This was a poll taken by a large number of expert reporters, under orders to get a representative cross section of opinion in a representative cross section of American cities.

* * *

THE "Journal's" reporters found that just about 9 per cent of those who had voted in 1952 were now changing their votes in one direction or the other. They found further that for every person changing from Stevenson in 1952 to Eisenhower in 1956, there were no less than four persons changing the other way, from Eisenhower to Stevenson. If you work these "Journal" findings with the actual voting figures for 1952, you discover that an Eisenhower majority is still forecast — but a nationwide majority of only 7,000 votes this time as against more than 6,500,000 four years ago.

Finally, there is the third piece in the pattern — the recent Minnesota poll that gave Eisenhower 47 per cent against 46 per cent for Stevenson, with the rest of the voters undecided. Eisenhower carried Minnesota four years ago by 54 to 46. Hence the Minnesota poll suggests that the race this time is much closer than it was in 1952. And once again the Minnesota poll is based on a massively larger voting sample than the Minnesota sample that is incorporated in Dr. Gallup's nationwide percentages.

* * *

I REPEAT, all the cited percentages seem rather meaningless to me. Polling is only a specialized and dramatically exciting branch of political reporting. As an old city-room lag, I deeply distrust the pretentious scientific apparatus that has been built up on polling's simple, solid reportorial base.

At this moment I should still bet, like most other people, on a victory for President Eisenhower. I would not wish to bet, because the returns so far suggest that the campaign itself may play a very great role in the final result of the election. If I were forced to bet I should try to get some money on the race being pretty close.

But perhaps this analysis will be altered by the Wisconsin returns that will next be published in this space.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

More politics.

In a campaign speech the other night, Former President Truman accused President Eisenhower of passing the buck to subordinates in an effort to dodge responsibility and thus maintain his own personal popularity.

Asked what about it, the White House "refuses comment."

THAT is to say:

Ike considers the source and lets it go at that.

IN A speech in Springfield, Illinois Adlai Stevenson says this year's political issues are NOT peace and prosperity—the GOP campaign theme—but how are we to go about GETTING peace and prosperity.

He added:

"It isn't enough for America just to hold onto what we have."

REMEMBER the fable of the dog that HAD a bone and saw his reflection in the water and tried to get THAT bone?

He LOST the bone he had.

SHUCKS! Let's not be too hard on the Democrats in this election year of 1956. If you'll think back to 1936, you'll recall that in that election year the professional GOP's were acting just about like the professional Democrats are acting this year. They were kidding themselves that they had a good chance to win.

In 1936, the Democrats had an immensely popular President and conditions in the United States were better in 1936 than they were in 1932. Everybody knew it.

So—

The voters just listened to what the GOP politicians had to say and when election day came they went to the polls and voted to KEEP WHAT THEY HAD.

BUT enough of politics.

An American rocket expert (F. C. Durant, president of the International Astronautical Federation) addressing the British Interplanetary Society in London, says man will land on the moon before the end of this century — that is, before the year 2000.

Not only that. He predicts that man will be flying off into space in a man-made satellite within ten years.

WELL, one thing is certain.

I WON'T BE ALONG.

It isn't that I'd be scared to go. Each of us has only one life to lose, and no one knows when he'll slip in the bathtub or fall off a ladder and put an end to it all.

I just like it here, and have no desire to become an emigrant to other worlds in outer space.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE BATTLEGROUND

Although, officially, the campaign has not yet begun, the location and the general shape of the battleground is already visible. So, at least, at the risk of being proved quite wrong, it now seems to me.

Walter Lippmann

The central contest is for the vote of the Democrats and of the independents with Democratic leaning who in 1952 voted for Eisenhower, but did not vote for other Republican candidates. The object of the Democrats is to win back these voters—to get the full Democratic vote which, when it is polled, makes a majority. The object of the Republicans is not only to get the Republican vote—which they take for granted—but also to hold on to the extra non-Republican Eisenhower vote, without which they cannot win.

This basic situation explains many things. For example, why "moderation" is the order of the day in both parties. The Democrats are avoiding anything which would make it harder for an Eisenhower Democrat to return to the party. Not only President Eisenhower but Vice President Nixon also are avoiding anything which could offend a Democrat who has voted for Eisenhower. For the Democrats, this means deflating Trumanism and keeping it at a distance. For the Republicans it means squelching their rip-snorters who lust after a relapse into McCarthyism. The Democrats and the independents who voted for Eisenhower in 1952, but did not vote for Republican Governors, Senators and Representatives in 1954, are obviously, are one might say by definition, "moderates."

BECAUSE of this basic situation, which makes it imperative that he hold on to a mass of preponderantly Democratic voters, President Eisenhower's personal campaign strategy differs radically from 1952. Then he attacked the Democratic record and what was alleged to be the Democratic philosophy. Now the record is not an issue. This year he is out to prove that he is making a new party which is to have a new philosophy called "the new Republicanism." It is to combine the best features of both of the old parties. President Eisenhower wants to hold on to the Democrats who left their party in 1952 because they wanted a change after 20 years of Democratic rule.

Gov. Stevenson, on the other hand, is not expecting to convert Republicans. Rather he is trying to win back Democrats. To do this, he must show them that if they come home, they will find not only the old Democratis Party, which has been their party, but that party purged of what drove them away from it in 1952, and standing for what they wanted from Eisenhower—namely peace abroad and at home. President Eisenhower's method of campaigning is to minimize the differences and to fuzz up the issues, hoping the Eisenhower Democrats will stay put. Gov. Stevenson's method is to magnify the differences and to sharpen the issues which could rally the Democrats and bring them home.

* * *

THE CAMPAIGN is unusual in the opposition party is almost certainly the majority party. Yet it is true that Eisenhower starts with a personal majority. The critical question is whether he can hold on to it against the undertow which will be drawing the Eisenhower Democrats back to their normal allegiance.

Because of this situation, Gen. Eisenhower personally, will be in fact, whatever may be said in the speeches, the determining issue in the campaign. The San Francisco convention testified to this fact by staging a personal exultation and glorification of a mortal man which is not in the habitual style of the citizens of a republic. By the very vehemence and absolutism of the concentration on President Eisenhower personally, and how the fate of the world depends upon him personally, a high light was focused on the question of his capacity to live up to such great expectations.

The candidates will not speak much about them but the people will very surely be weighing the fact that he will be the oldest President ever inaugurated—that he has had two severe illnesses—and that he cannot hope to have as much power in his own party during a second term as he has had in his first, because of the new constitutional limitation which makes it impossible for him to run again.

1956 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Headlines of Future Forecasts by Writers

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

Tactical Switch

The free-swinging, far-ranging campaigning of Adlai E. Stevenson and Estes Kefauver has forced a revision of Republican battle tactics. GOP plans for President Eisenhower to make only a handful of major speeches —and do little traveling—have gone down the drain. Mr. Eisenhower isn't eager to wage a harder campaign. But he is willing to do it if necessary, and his doctors say he is physically able to do more than he had planned. Also, the Democrats are providing him with an incentive by their attacks on his administration.

A Different Ball Game

British officials aren't even whispering it. But it's known that Britain is more worried about Russia than about Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser in the Suez situation. That explains the swift, massive British-French military build-up in the Suez area. British military chiefs feel they can tidily handle Egypt in the event that fighting breaks out. But if Russian "volunteers" started pouring into Egypt, as has been threatened, it would be a different ball game.

Crackdown Coming

Look for a government crackdown on the use of untested chemicals in the food you eat. Bills to give the Food and Drug Administration more power to police food "additives" failed to make the grade in Congress this year. But a lot of heat has been generated by recent reports that some dyes and preservatives may be poisonous, may even be potential causes of cancer. Insiders say a tough control law is sure to pass Congress next year.

Popsie Wopsie Trouble

Marilyn Monroe is having plenty of trouble with Britain's Sir Laurence Olivier. He's the boss—an exacting one—on the set of "The Sleeping Prince" film now in production in London. The studio is closed to newsmen. But this much has leaked out: Olivier just doesn't go for Marilyn's new "popsie wopsie," "poopsie woopsie" baby talk every time bridegroom Arthur Miller walks on the set. Also, a stickler for detail, Olivier doesn't hesitate to show Marilyn how to act—even how to walk—in her scenes. She's been close to tears several times. But she's painfully carrying on—so far.

Missile Mystery

Allied intelligence experts are reported to be in a flurry about radar sightings of mysterious "objects" over the Baltic Sea. For three weeks, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization radar station on Denmark's Bornholm Island has been tracking the "objects" by night. Flying at speeds of 2,000 to 2,500 miles an hour, they are reported to be coming from the Peenemunde area of Russian-occupied East Germany. They fly from east to west, then turn back in a wide curve. The German wartime V1 and V2 rockets were developed at Peenemunde.

Hoopes Concedes Prosperity Makes Difficult Campaign

Washington— (U.P.) —Socialist presidential candidate Darlington Hoopes concedes that "present prosperity" makes campaigning difficult for him.

But he forecasts "inevitable" victory for Socialism sometime in the future.

Hoopes said Sunday night on the "Reporters Roundup" television program that he has no "substantial reason" to expect more votes in November than the some 20,000 he received four years ago.

The Socialist leader said the obstacle standing in the way of a successful Socialist campaign is prosperity.

Prosperity

"As long as we have the prosperity to the extent that we have at the present time . . . as long as the workers are getting even more than they got five years ago, why probably they will not rise up in protest," he said.

Hoopes also complained that his name will appear on the ballot in only 10 states that year because of changes in election laws.

Hoopes said he "certainly thinks" he will ask President Eisenhower to give him as well as Adlai E. Stevenson secret briefings on foreign affairs.

Mr. Eisenhower last week told the Democratic presidential nominee that the data gathered by the top secret Central Intelligence Agency would be presented to him during the election campaign.

"We want to see first whether he would offer them," Hoopes said. "He offered them to the Democrats and he has not so far offered them to me."

Asked how strong a trend towards Socialism exists in this country, Hoopes said: "I would say it is hardly even creeping."

Dead line Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday 10 a.m. Monday for Monday; other days 5:30 previous day.

Deputy Campaign Manager Appointed

Washington—(U.P.)—James Finnegan, Stevenson-Kefauver campaign manager, Sunday night announced the appointment of F. Joseph Donohue as deputy campaign manager in charge of vice presidential activities.

Donohue, Washington attorney, managed Sen. Estes Kefauver's unsuccessful bid for the Democratic presidential nomination.

'IKE DAY'

Washington— (U.P.) —Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall has invited "millions of Americans" to celebrate "Ike Day" Oct. 13. President Eisenhower's birthday is Oct. 14.

Kills Own Brother

GEO. N. TAYLOR

Cain and Abel were the sons of Adam and Eve, our first parents. Out of jealousy, Cain killed his brother Abel and God did not step in and stop him. From that day, men have killed, stolen and done every kind of sin, with God leaving them free to sin or not as they might choose. God also leaves you free to sin and he leaves you free to turn.

One — In your heart accept Christ as your own Lord and Saviour, whose blood washed out all your sins. Then tell God and he gives you eternal life.

Two — Now grow up. Make time for daily Bible and prayer.

Three—Also earn eternal reward. Surender your abilities to Christ. He then works out through you and with you and you earn eternal reward.

This message sponsored by a Scappose family.—adv.