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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Dec. 4, 1946 (Wednesday)

About 115 civic officials from Jackson and Josephine county cities are expected for the pre-legislative regional meeting in Medford.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Photographers show John L. Lewis, when convicted of contempt, lowered his eyebrows and cast his most pleasant scowl at the court.

20 YEARS AGO
Dec. 4, 1936 (Friday)

More than 140 personality portraits from Shangle Baby Salon will be displayed in the Medford hotel Monday.

The Rev. Oscar G. Gibson of the South Methodist church is principal speaker at 20-30 club meeting in Jackson hotel.

30 YEARS AGO
Dec. 4, 1926 (Saturday)

Rogue River valley fruit growers vote to abide by government's ruling on spray regulations, favoring recommendations of Pacific Slope Spray conference.

Teachers of Jackson county meet at Medford Junior High school for teachers' institute.

40 YEARS AGO
Dec. 4, 1916 (Monday)

Dillon Hill says use of irrigation on his 110-acre orchard increased yield of alfalfa threefold as well as yield of comice pears.

Estimates indicate that congress will be asked to provide $800,000,000 for maintaining the Army and Navy in 1918.

50 YEARS AGO
Dec. 4, 1906 (Tuesday)

R. B. Sawyer, Colorado civil engineer, arrives from eastern Oregon where he has been conducting a survey for the Oregon and Eastern Railway.

Colliers magazine article charges Senator Fulton with attempting to secure appointments of government officials in Oregon, who would protect his friends in land fraud cases.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. The Indian "Appomattox" means "tobacco plant country:" where is it?
2. Was Stanislaw Mikolajczyk a former Premier, or a recent Prime Minister, of Poland?
3. Was the Prophet Elijah an inhabitant of Gilead of Jesreel?
4. George C. Marshall held what World War II military rank?
5. Is a "Sooner" from Oklahoma or Texas?
6. Who wrote the famous series of poems "Idylls of the King"?
7. Can seeds of any tree travel long distances without the aid of a solid substance such as a carrier?
8. Is a "palmer" a cheater, a wood louse, a worm, or a pilgrim?
9. The chief body in our planetary system, the sun, is a star; true or false?
10. "He is the richest author that ever grazed the common of literature."—Spoken by the lexicographer S----l J-----n?

Answers: 1. Virginia. 2. Former Premier. 3. Gilead. 4. General of the Army. 5. Oklahoma. 6. Alfred Tennyson. 7. Yes. By wind. 8. Yes. Any of them. 9. True. 10. Samuel Johnson.

Who Says "It Can't Be Done"?

We believe it was the famous Mr. Dooley who said the Supreme Court follows the election returns.

We wish, for many reasons, Mr. Dooley were around now but particularly to comment on the reasons the Portland Oregonian refuses to follow them.

It really presents a spectacle made to order for Mr. Dooley's special brand of biting Irish humor. However, as there are no Mr. Dooleys in this establishment, we see no recourse but to take the Oregonian's post-election attempts to support its position on the issue of public vs. private power WITHOUT satire and minus the sting and stimulation of a dialect straight from the Emerald Isle.

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SO here goes:

In answer to a factual refutation of the Oregonian's recent editorial on the proposed "Pleasant Valley" high dam by Mr. Gus Norwood of Vancouver, Wash., executive secretary of the Northwest Public Power Association, the Oregonian with great dignity and finality fails to refute Mr. Norwood's facts and figures but declares its editorial was based on two main facts as follows:

"That the High Hells Canyon dam has no better chance of passage in the next session of congress than in the last in the view of the election returns and if passed almost certainly would be vetoed by the President.

"(2) The Nez Perce will not be built because it would block the valuable salmon and steelhead run into the Salmon river."

Of these two items the first one was used by the Oregonian and practically all supporters of the private power interests on the Snake river and elsewhere during the recent presidential campaign, every effort being made not only in Oregon, but Washington and Idaho to defeat the candidates who refused to fall in line.

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THAT effort failed.

Practically without exception, the private power adherents were beaten—badly beaten—their defeat in the northwest being so overwhelming and so in contrast to the results where the public power issue was not involved, that as announced in Washington, D.C., Republican leaders there decided a reappraisal of its power policies in this area, should be placed near the top of the party agenda before the opening of the new congress.

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BUT the Oregonian disregards this impact of the election entirely and reiterates that the question is not whether public power development in the country, particularly the northwest, is desirable or undesirable from the standpoint of public welfare; but because during the past few years congress has failed to pass any enabling legislation, it will fail to do so in the future—and even if congress should take cognizance of the election returns and pass a public power bill President Eisenhower would veto it. How awfully simple and simply awful!

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SO WHAT?

Well, if this sort of defeatism had been followed in this "land of the free" in the past, there would be no freedom of the slaves, no federal income tax, no votes for women, and perhaps no "bill of rights."

The question is not whether favorable action can or can not be secured in the coming congress. The future can't be foreseen.

The question is whether public power projects should be protected, and where conditions warrant, advanced; or should be halted and eventually destroyed.

Those who believe in public power in the multiple-benefit field should—and undoubtedly will,—keep everlastingly at it, and try to get it, and those who don't, of course, won't.

If from the standpoint of the welfare of this country, the protection and advancement of public power is right and proper, then no matter what the proponents of private power may openly or covertly do or say, to oppose it, it will ultimately prevail.

If from the same standpoint it is wrong, then it won't.

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BUT to rationalize and try to justify opposition to all public power on the ground of political expediency and the weak-kneed plea of "it can't be done," especially IN VIEW OF THE 1956 ELECTION RETURNS, reaches such a new low in logic and statesmanship, that it is hard to believe a majority in either house of the new Democratic congress will adopt it.

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AGAIN only the future can determine exactly.

But this much can be said—and we believe all reasonable and informed analysts of the election will sustain it, to-wit:—the recent election was not, in any sense, a repudiation of the advancement of public power in the northwest, or throughout the country, was quite the reverse; in fact, instead of making multiple power projects less likely to be enacted;—it made them more so.—R.W.R.

Local Fruit Growers To Attend Conference

Several local fruit growers will leave Wednesday for Corvalis to attend the 71st annual Oregon State Horticulture society meeting Thursday and Friday.

Among local people planning to attend are R. M. James, Medford, who will be chairman of the apple and pear section of the meeting; John Higdon, Medford, who will speak on thinning Bartlett pears; Gordon Kershaw, who will give a growers observation of rootstocks in the Pacific Northwest, and C. B. Cordy, county horticulture agent, who with Hidgon will participate in a panel discussion on pear virus and the stony pit situation in Oregon.

Assisting on the apple section will be Orville Hamilton, Medford, and Ward Spatz, Medford, who is also a member of the general program and Hartman cup committees.

The average handwoven oriental rug contains from 64 to 100 knots per square inch. In a very fine rug the number of knots may run as much as 225 to an inch.

Wheat in its various forms constitutes about 19 per cent of the total food of an American family.

Nehru Forced to Change View Of Russian Action in Hungary

By CHARLES M. MCCANN
United Press Correspondent

Prime Minister Nehru of India has been forced to make what must have been a painful change in his attitude toward the Hungarian revolt.

Charles McCann

He started out by trying to justify the savage Soviet Russian suppression of the rebellion. Now he has got around to condemning it.

It has long been noted that Nehru's policy usually inclines toward approval of Russia's actions and denunciation of the Western democracies when West-East differences arise.

Spared No Words

That is what happened when British and French forces invaded the Suez Canal Zone and Russia's Red army crushed the Hungarian revolt.

Nehru spared no words in his criticism of the Britsh-French attack. That was to be expected.

But he shocked even members of his own Indian Congress Party when he defended the bloody Soviet offensive against Hungarian patriots.

It developed that Nehru had accepted, without question, a version of the Hungarian bloodbath which had been sent to him by Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin in a letter.

India Sided With Russia

In the United Nations, India voted along with Russia on resolutions concerning the Hungarian revolt.

But since then, Nehru has been pulling back. It is evident that he realized he had gone too far in his Moscow-slanted neutralism.

In a speech on Nov. 19, Nehru said:

"The fact is that the Soviet army is in Hungary against the wishes of the Hungarian people . . . the majority of the people want freedom and withdrawal of the Soviet troops. That is a basic fact which no one can deny."

By Monday, Nehru had made a complete switch. He rejected Communist claims that the Hungarian revolts was a reactionary coup.

Admits Blunder

"It was undoubtedly a popular upheaval directed against Soviet forces sent there," Nehru told his parliament in New Delhi.

It must have been pretty hard for Nehru to make such a plain admission that he had blundered. He is not a man who likes to admit that he can be wrong.

The frankness of Nehru's switch may have been due partly to the fact that he is about to come to the United States to visit President Eisenhower. It is expected that he will see Mr. Eisenhower in Gettysburg, Pa., Dec. 16, 17, 18 and 19.

CALL FRIGHTENS STRANGER

Sundan, Calif. —(U.P.)— Grant L. Gould was warned over the phone Monday, "you're about to be robbed." A stranger soon appeared at the door, told Gould his car had broken down and asked to use the phone. "Sure," said Gould. "Funny thing, but I've just been warned that I'm about to be robbed." Gould told police the stranger turned pale and fled.

Republican Leaders Believe Nixon Helped In Election Campaign

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent

Washington—(U.P.)— The grass roots consensus is that Vice President Richard M. Nixon did not hurt the Republican ticket in last month's election, but helped it.

Lyle C. Wilson

The United Press asked Republican state chairmen for their estimate of the vice presidenht's impact on the voters. They reported, generally, that it was good.

There is other evidence that Nixon's presence on the Republican presidential ticket was not the political calamity some politicians predicted or hoped it would be. Harold E. Stassen, for example, warned President Eisenhower and the Republican Party that Nixon would cost the ticket some 6 per cent of the expected vote.

Maybe so, although Stassen, in the end, was right up there on the platform at the Republican National Convention publicly withdrawing his opposition to Nixon's renomination. If Nixon cost Mr. Eisenhower any votes, it would be difficult to say where and how many.

Chairmen Impressed

Republican chairmen in big key states were especially impressed by Nixon's campaign contribution. For example:

Massachusetts Chairman Ralph H. Bonnel said Nixon was "definitely an asset in Massachusetts adding that "the net result of Nixon's appearance was good, and we would have liked to have had him here in Boston for the election eve windup—with or without Ike."

Michigan Chairman John Feikens said Nixon was "of tremendous assistance in helping to influence the vote and stir up interest so the voters would go to the polls."

New Jersey Chairman Samuel L. Bodine said the vice president made "a very important contribution to the success of the campaign in New Jersey," explaining that he meant both for the national and congresional candidates.

New York Chairman L. Judson Morehouse rated Nixon "an asset to the ticket on a statewide basis."

Ohio Chairman Ray C. Bliss (also chairman of the Midwest and Rocky Mountain Association of Republican State Chairmen) said Nixon was "tremendously helpful to the entire ticket in Ohio."

Pennsylvania Chairman George I. Bloom called Nixon's early October appearance in the state "a definite turning point."

Texas Chairman John Q. Adams said, "Texas was really doubtful until Nixon came into the state. After he arrived, you could sense the increased support of th Republican ticket."

West Virginia Chairman John D. Hoblitzell Jr. said "we think Nixon helped to a great deal in generating enthusiasm among the young voters and building confidence in the party organization."

Matter of Fact By Joe and Stewart Alsop

THE ROT IN THE EMPIRE

Washington — The events of the last few weeks have revealed terrible unsuspected weaknesses in the Western alliance. But they have also revealed weaknesses in the Soviet system which were only dimly suspected, if at all. For example, the Hungarian uprising and the Polish defiance of Moscow have caused a complete re-assessment of the real value of the satellite armies to be made in Washington, and no doubt in Moscow too. It had always been assumed that the satellite forces were of exceedingly dubious offensive value. But it had never been thought that they represented an actual danger to the Soviet rear in case of war. Yet that, it now appears, is exactly what they do represent.

Joseph Alsop

The Hungarian army, which went over almost en bloc to the "freedom fighters," has had to be largely disbanded by the puppet government of Janos Kadar—there are now thought to be less than 25,000 Hungarian troops in service. There has also been a rash of reports that the Soviets disarmed the Romanian army. And as for Poland's well-equipped army of 30 divisions, the Soviet rulers must devoutly wish that they had never created it.

Stewart Alsop

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GOMULKA'S blunt threat to use the Polish army if need be was of course what saved him when Krushchev went to Warsaw to bring him to heel. Thereafter, Marshal Zhukov was heard to remark in Moscow that "we could have crushed them like flies," and no doubt the Red Army could have defeated the Poles rather handily. But there is an obvious difference between a dependable allied army and an army which it may be necessary in time of war to crush, whether or not like flies.

The Soviet rulers have new reason to doubt, moreover, not only the reliability of the satellite armies but the reliability of the Red Army itself. It is now known beyond question that there were fairly numerous defections from the Red Army to the Hungarian side during the revolt. The Hungarian freedom fighters even broadcast amnesty for our "Russian comrades" as one of their demands.

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THE defections took place, what is more, among elite units, like the Soviet Second Guards Division, which is as though soldiers in the American Marines or the British Guards had gone over to the enemy. The defections were serious enough so that the regular Russian units first sent to quell the revolt had to be replaced by more dependably murderous troops of Asiatic origin.

There is now hard evidence, moreover, that the rot in the Soviet satellite empire has even spread, in a small way at least, into the Soviet Union itself. Rumors that there were strikes within the last few days in Moscow have now been absolutely confirmed and there have been unconfirmed reports of strikes elsewhere, especially the Ukraine. The strikes were, of course, quickly suppressed. But that there could be such a thing as a strike in the Soviet Union is itself astonishing.

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THERE have also been real signs of a rising ferment among Soviet students, especially at Moscow University—and it was among the students and workers that the trouble in the satellites started. For example, an entire class at Moscow University rudely walked out on a lecturer who was parrotting the official line on Hungary. The ferment reached a point where Krushchev a few days ago felt compelled to go in person to the University to read the assembled students the riot act, in effect threatening them with the salt mines if they went too far.

In the Baltic states "Russkies Go Home" signs have appeared on walls and anti-Soviet underground leaflets have been circulated. And elsewhere in the Soviet Union, there has been the kind of sudden open grumbling against the regime which preceded the Poznan riots and the Hungarian uprising.

• • •

SUCH small signs and portents do not mean that there is any likelihood of another Hungary within the Soviet Union itself. No qualified judge believes this possible, although further uprisings in the satellites—above all East Germany—are not to be ruled out. Moreover, although the satellite uprisings hurt the Soviets badly, they hurt the West too, for they proved once and for all to the satellite people that the West would do nothing effective to help liberate them.

Finally, there is no doubt at all that, in case of further trouble anywhere in their empire, the Soviet rulers have both the will and the means to "make a desert and call it peace," as they have done in Hungary. But when these things are said it must also be said that the newly revealed weaknesses in the Soviet system are real, and that they run deep.

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Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

The $64,000 Question

To the Editor: If America is going to pick up the tab again for Egypt, Britain, France, Israel and the U. N. at Suez, why not get a little something for our money this time? The Lord knows we don't want their food, their clothes, or their territory. By this time we may have learned that we cannot buy their love.

So let's buy their adherence to our Foreign Policy.

I wonder, Mr. Editor, if you know what it is?

Alfred Kohlberg
1 West 37th st.
New York 18, N. Y.

Ideas

To the Editor: Why not a more attractive Southern Oregon?

An allotment of a large sum of money has recently been granted for the improvement of the Crater Lake Park by the Government, so why not use a part of this money to install a cable car lift to carry passengers and freight from the top of the rim of the Lake down to the water. Say, charge passengers 50 cents for round trip, and my guess is that within two years the entire cost will come back and from then on should pay good dividends to our government. I know from talking with local capitalists that they would gladly accept the chance to do this on a concession basis, but Senator Morse informs me it cannot be done this way. I believe that at least 50 per cent of the visitors to the Lake would gladly accept a chance of going down to the lake and many would also take a boat ride around the lake, consequently stepping up the earning of the Hotel, the boat owners and the Government.

Another suggestion I would like to make, let the hunters and fisherman load their pockets with black walnuts, peach pits, almonds, persimmon seed or hazlenuts, and wherever they run across an open space along the streams or mountain sides they think any of these will grow, take time to tramp some of the seed in the ground. I believe it would result in a blessing to man and game animals in the future. If these suggestions appeal to any of your readers let them do some boosting.

C. Casper
Medford, Ore.

In The Day's News By Frank Jenkins

Note on taxes:

The Oregon tax commission reports that the state of Oregon collected $36,893,064 from July 1 through October 31 of this year. This compares with $19,141,986 for the corresponding period of last year.

Most of the increase, the report adds, came from the personal income tax which had a special 45 per cent surtax.

A PRETTY stiff increase?

It certainly is. And it produced more revenue than was currently needed, resulting in a fairly sizeable surplus in the state's treasury.

But let's be philosophical about it. If the money that was needed when the tax was boosted hadn't been raised by the income tax surtax it would have had to be raised by some other kind of tax. When appropriations are made by states or countries or cities or by the federal government of the United States of America taxes have to be levied to raise the money called for by the appropriations.

Either that or the state—or the city or the county or the federal government—has to put it on the cuff in the form of debt and in the course of time taxes have to be levied to pay off the debt—plus interest.

Governmental bodies have to pay their debts — just like individuals. Or they must repudiate their debts—which means bankruptcy. Again just like individuals.

AS IT turned out, the surtax raised more money than was currently needed, resulting in a (temporary) surplus. We can even be philosophical about that—although I doubt if anybody IS philosophical about it. It's never easy to be philosophical about money that has been pungled up for taxes.

But the fact remains that the surplus in the state's treasury can be applied against future apropriations—which means that we will have to dig a little less deeply into our pockets in the future than would have been necessary if there had been no surplus.

Speaking further of taxes, a Miss Janet Myers, representing Cosmetic Career Women (which she described as an organization of women executives in the toilet goods industry), waxed indignant the other day when testifying before a congressional subcommittee studying excise taxes. The cause of her indignation was the luxury tax on lipsticks. She asserted that there is no more reason for a tax on lipsticks than on razor blades.

"After all," she told the subcommittee, "men COULD wear beards."

True enough.

And—

I suppose—

Men wearing beards would look no more unkempt than women NOT wearing lipstick. The lady has a point there.

BUT I think I can tell her something.

The congress of the United States WON'T remove the tax on lipstick, which brings in a lot of money.

If the congress does anything at all about it, it will ADD a TAX ON RAZOR BLADES. If government is to go on spending and spending it will have to go on taxing and taxing and taxing.

Job Offers Wanted For Hungary Refugees

Washington — (U.P.) — U.S. officials urged Americans today to come forward with a new shower of housing and job offers for the increased number of Hungarian refugees coming to the United States.

Authorities said additional help is needed to take care of the four-fold hike ordered by President Eisenhower in the number of refugees admitted to the United States. The President during the week end increased from 5,000 to 21,500 the number of refugees the United States will accept.

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