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

10 YEARS AGO: Jan. 14, 1947 (Tuesday). Mrs. Dewey Vincent, route 4, box 428, Medford, selected by Medford Safety Council as the "Careful Driver of the Day."

20 YEARS AGO: Jan. 14, 1937 (Thursday). Tax collections in Jackson County for 1936 were the highest and the percentage of delinquent taxes the lowest since 1928.

30 YEARS AGO: Jan. 14, 1927 (Friday). A 15-day celebration will mark the 16th anniversary of the Golden Rule Mercantile company of Medford.

40 YEARS AGO: Jan. 14, 1917 (Sunday). Exhibitions from southern Oregon and Willamette valley counties at the poultry show will be extended because of inclement weather.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

Answers: 1. South America and Mexico. 2. False. 3. No. 4. New Zealand. 5. Theodore Roosevelt. 6. No. 7. All three. 8. Dog. A Russian wolfhound. 9. Make a bad situation worse.

Cantor Improving Following Collapse: Hollywood — (U.P.) — Comedian Eddie Cantor showed marked improvement today following his collapse at the end of an hour-long television show honoring his 55th birthday.

Colored Bridges: A proposal has been made to paint Portland's Willamette river bridges in vivid colors.

Colored Bridges (cont.): Not to anyone who has been to San Francisco, and watched the Bay Bridge sweeping in silver majesty over the water, or the Golden Gate bridge looming, stark, graceful and bright orange, through the rolling fog.

Colored Bridges (cont.): The girders of the Broadway bridge in Portland used to be (maybe they still are) light green.

Colored Bridges (cont.): Almost anything would be better than the drab, depressing black of the old Morrison and Steel bridges.—E.A.

Bubbles

Consider, for a moment, the bubble. There are all sorts of bubbles. There is the bubble in the baby's esophagus, which needs a gentle pat to be loosened and give him comfort again.

There are bubbles which form foam — on a glass of beer, or at the bottom of a raffle, or along the beach after a storm. And on the same beach, one can sometimes find Japanese glass bubbles, used to hold up fishing nets, which have floated across the Pacific.

THERE are also, we find to our mild surprise, industrial bubbles.

One writer goes so far as to say "the continued prosperity of the industrial era may well hang on so tenuous an object as the bubble."

Why? With supplies of basic raw materials getting no larger, and with demand increasing steadily, new processes for extracting metals from low-grade ores are being developed, and many of them depend on bubbles.

The scientist, A. M. Gaudin, professor of mineral engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, put it this way in a recent issue of the Scientific American:

"It was observed about 50 years ago that when air is injected into a vat containing a mixture of substances in the form of fine particles that some substances attach themselves to the bubbles and float to the top where they can be skimmed off as froth. Consider two small particles of different substances suspended in water. The affinity of one substance for water is so great that it is promptly wetted. The other, with a grease-like surface, resists wetting. It tends to adhere to relatively dry objects. Consequently when such a substance encounters a bubble of air, its unwetted surface becomes attached to the bubble and is dragged to the surface."

THE process, known as "flotation," is now widely used in the recovery of copper from ores which may run as little as 1 per cent copper. It is ground to powder-fineness and water is added, together with tiny amounts of a chemical known as a "collector," which imparts to the copper water repellent qualities. The bubbles of air then lift the copper to the surface where it is skimmed off.

Flotation, Professor Gaudin says, "has become not only a major tool for satisfying industry's appetite for materials but also an unmatched arena for the study of related scientific problems."

As William Shakespeare tells us: "The earth hath bubbles, as the water has, and these are of them."

Printing

What you are looking at, at the moment, is printing. Printing is the art of reproducing the written word in quantity. And since it was invented several hundred years ago, it has "set free the mind of man."

If, before that event, a great man had great thoughts, he was limited in his power of communicating them, to word-of-mouth distribution, or through hand-written letters.

Today, the words of a great man can be read, studied, re-read and considered by millions.

PRINTING, like all other developments of man, is subject to abuses. Utter tripe can be broadcast as easily as can words of wisdom. But the point, here, is that man is free to discriminate, to choose between utter tripe and wisdom. And in this lies his hope for progress.

Not only this — equally as important, printing makes readily available, and preserves permanently, the accumulated experience and wisdom of 6,000 years of human history.

And aside from these high purposes, printing is an eminently practical art, making it possible for one to ponder the thoughts of Socrates and the irreverences of Voltaire, through books; or to find out what the city council is up to, or who had a baby, through the newspaper.

AMERICA'S most famous printer was Benjamin Franklin, a man whose breadth of interest and understanding, and whose sharpness of curiosity and analysis, have seldom been equalled. His birthday on Thursday is the reason this week has been named "Printing Week."

Printing is casually, and properly, taken for granted today.

But if some edict were to stop the presses, dry up the ink, and halt the flow of books, magazines, pamphlets and newspapers, civilization as it is today would vanish.—E.A.

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Reshaping of British Policies Foreseen in Macmillan's Lead

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent

Harold Macmillan, Britain's new prime minister, is likely to take the first steps soon in a historic reshaping of policy. There are indications that when he settles down to his job, he means to set a new course in British foreign, commonwealth and domestic affairs.



Charles M. McCann

There was no change when Eden succeeded Sir Winston Churchill 21 months ago. Eden had been Churchill's political heir for years. To a great extent, Eden merely carried on where Churchill left off.

But there has been a strong feeling in Britain and in foreign countries that a radical reassessment of policy was necessary. War Brought New Era

This reassessment would necessarily involve the realization that the second world war brought a new era.

In this new era, the United States and Soviet Russia are the two great world powers.

The recent British-French invasion of the Suez Canal Zone, which resulted in Eden's downfall, showed clearly how Britain's position has changed.

Eden was compelled to call off the dogs.

Prospects are increasing that President Eisenhower may make a state visit to some foreign countries this year. There is a strong feeling in some Washington circles that he may go to India, especially, to return the recent visit of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

Danger Signs: Word comes from Warsaw that independent Communist Premier Wladyslaw Gomulka is preparing for possible trouble incident to the parliamentary election next Sunday. Police forces are being strengthened and provided with special anti-riot equipment.

Despite Gomulka's successful fight against Russian domination, there have been anti-Communist outbreaks in several cities. Western observers on the spot see the election as a test for Poland's future. If it goes off peacefully, and the Communists roll up a substantial majority, all will be well. But if the vote is not convincing, and if there are riots, Moscow may try to upset the present relatively liberal regime. That would mean bloodshed.

Oath: Don't be surprised if the White House changes its mind and decides to give the public a peek by television and photographs at President Eisenhower's private oath-of-office taking at the White House Sunday. He must take the oath Jan. 20. But because that's Sunday, the White House decided to make the ceremony completely private, and to hold a public ceremony next day.

There has been much criticism of the decision. So the signals may be changed. Was He Pushed? The official version still is that Sir Anthony Eden resigned as prime minister because of bad health. But here's a report that is being circulated at cocktail parties in inner circles: The Marquess of Salisbury, who is becoming Britain's political kingmaker, visited Queen Elizabeth at Sandringham, her country estates, last Friday. He told her that the consensus of the divided Conservative Party leadership was that Eden had to go. The Queen called in Eden next day and told him the bad news. Trouble

Emergency legislation for Hungarian refugees, once thought certain of early passage in Congress, may be in trouble. Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) top hand on immigration legislation in the House, warns he won't be rushed. Says full security checks must be made before any bill is passed to give refugees permanent residence in this country. There are other signs that the tide of pro-refugee sentiment has passed its peak. For instance, Rep. Omar Burellson (D-Tex.), says he'll introduce a bill to send refugees home once it is determined that their lives won't be in danger. Clements

Look for former Sen. Earle C. Clements of Kentucky to accept the job of executive director of the Democratic senatorial campaign committee. If he does, he'll be in line for election as possible future chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

EDEN AND THE PARTNERSHIP: As Anthony Eden goes into retirement, he can take with him the knowledge that his friends are a multitude on both sides of the ocean. For them, the end will not wipe out what went before, those valiant years of the world war era. For them, too, the last word has not been spoken to explain the disaster at Suez, and the time has not yet come for a final judgment. His friends will wish him a good recovery and a quiet mind.

It was Eden's fate to have to do what Churchill once vowed he would never do, to preside over the liquidation of the British imperial position in the Middle East. Had everyone concerned been much wiser and more reasonable than he was, there might have been a happy transition from empire to a new order of things between East and West. It was not to be. There has not been the wisdom in the West, that is to say in London, Paris and Washington, to use what remained of their declining power to propose a new order to replace the old. In the East there has been violence and hatred, resentment and fanaticism, to discourage and to frustrate statesmanship.

The intervention at the Suez Canal seems to have been a last desperate gamble to recover a power and an influence that had in fact already been very nearly lost. What little of power and influence remained was wagered and was lost in the disaster.

THERE is no denying the fact that the Anglo-American partnership in world affairs has been affected. This partnership really began with Churchill and Roosevelt in the Second World

War—and to get France reluctantly to agree. He not only roused the anger of President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, but he could not win the support of Canada, to name only one commonwealth unit.

Macmillan started to come to the forefront in the British government only after the end of World War II. Eden had been in the first rank for more than 20 years.

But Macmillan has a considerable advantage over Eden. First, Eden's experience as a statesman had been confined to foreign affairs, except for a brief period in 1939 and 1940 when he served as dominions minister and war minister.

Macmillan has served as minister of housing, air minister, defense minister, foreign minister, and chancellor of the exchequer. Wide Experience

He has thus had wide executive experience in domestic as well as in foreign affairs. That was one of the strengths of Winston Churchill, who has occupied every big important British cabinet post except that of foreign secretary.

Macmillan made a name for himself as a brilliant administrator when he was minister of housing. When the Labor party was in office after the war, it laid out an ambitious housing program. But Macmillan, when the conservatives got back into power and he was made housing minister, really built houses—300,000 in one year.

It is likely that Macmillan will make restoration of close relations with the United States one of his first concerns. But he is also likely to review, and to whittle down, British commitments all over the world. He is expected to pay a lot of attention to British economic relations with the countries of Western Europe. He is called "Europe-minded." Churchill and Eden were world minded.

Macmillan is to make a report to the British nation on Thursday, in his first formal television appearance as prime minister. His speech may be sensational.

U.P. Correspondents Forecast Headlines

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

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Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

EDEN AND DULLES: Washington—The resignation of Sir Anthony Eden as Prime Minister of Britain was a genuine personal tragedy. It was also an absolutely necessary first step towards repairing the shattered Anglo-American partnership.



Stewart Alsop

A partnership, after all, is based on mutual trust—it can hardly operate successfully if one partner is forever suspecting the other of rifling the till behind his back. Since the Suez adventure, a relationship of mutual trust between the Eisenhower Administration and any British government headed by Eden could not possibly exist.

It may be very wrong and very unfair. But it is universally believed throughout the top levels of the Administration, that the Eden government — on Eden's orders — consciously misled the American government about British intentions, in the two weeks before Suez.

This was the main reason for the show of fury and pique in the Administration immediately after the Suez invasion. It was also the main reason why President Eisenhower, despite strong hints, did not invite Eden to visit him when Eden was recuperating in Jamaica, and why he did not express the customary "regret" at Eden's resignation.

UNDER the circumstances, the old close relationship could not in the nature of things have been rebuilt between the Eisenhower Administration and an Eden government. But the American attitude towards the Eden government is only half the story. The other half is the British and French attitude towards the Eisenhower administration — and specifically towards Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Again, it may be very wrong and very unfair. But it is universally believed throughout the top levels of both the British and French governments that Secretary Dulles, in the weeks after the nationalization of the Suez Canal, consciously misled both governments about American intentions. This view is unquestionably shared by Eden's successor as Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan.

The distrust of Dulles, moreover, unlike the distrust of Eden in this country, is not confined only to the top government levels. It is virtually universal. However unfairly, Dulles has become a symbol, and a scapegoat, called Eisenhower doctrine.

IN Europe, however, there is a deep need of the partnership. And, so I venture to think, it is in the working out of a European policy that the partnership, which is now suspended, will be restored.

We must suppose that after the disasters abroad, Britain will draw closer to Western Europe. We can be sure that there will be great peril to Europe and to the world unless Western Europe can come to some kind of settlement with Eastern Europe. In these great and difficult things, London and Washington cannot go their separate ways.

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Ike Will Present Budget Wednesday

Washington — (U.P.) — President Eisenhower is expected to send Congress Wednesday a record peacetime budget calling for total spending of \$72 billion in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The budget, however, will be a balanced one because revenue in the new fiscal year is expected to exceed spending.

Th budget will indicate a surplus of \$700 million for the current year ending June 30 and of \$1.7 billion for the following 12 months.

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