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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE No. 787

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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 March 4, 1947 (Tuesday) Valley motorists are lax where rules regarding funeral processions are concerned, according to City Traffic Officer Clyde Fichtner.

20 YEARS AGO March 4, 1937 (Thursday) Frank Ditsworth reelected as president of Upper Rogue River Stockmen's association.

30 YEARS AGO March 4, 1927 (Friday) Miss Mildred Swearingen, clerk of the Medford school district, is granted three months leave of absence by school board.

40 YEARS AGO March 4, 1917 (Sunday) Prof. C. C. Lamb, extension specialist of poultry department at Oregon Agricultural college, will discuss chicken problems here soon.

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

1. Who was the author of "Chantecler"? 2. Is the Dominion of Canada larger or smaller in area than continental United States?

3. Bible: During the Roman supremacy was King Herod held to be the ablest statesman of his age, also the most scrupulous? 4. Is the word "tariff" derived from the name of a city, a sultan, or an Arabic word meaning "information"?

5. What is an AA battery? 6. The Columbian Exposition was held in 1892-93 in which city? 7. What range of mountains does the U. S. continental divide follow generally?

8. What well-known university is located at Palo Alto, Calif.? 9. "Convenient to" should be followed by a person. Should it also be followed by a purpose? 10. Write Brian Melbanke: "Every little bath its"—what?

Answers: 1. Edmond Rostand (1868-1918); 2. Larger; 3. No. Most unscrupulous; 4. Arabic word meaning "information"; 5. Anti-aircraft battery; 6. Chicago, Ill.; 7. The Rocky Mountains; 8. Leland Stanford Jr. University; 9. No. Convenient "for" is proper; 10. Dale.

Oregon's Economy

Several weeks ago, J. W. Forrester Jr., editor and publisher of the Pendleton East Oregonian, and one of the state's ablest newspapermen, made a two-week trip through the state, "checking up" on how the state is doing economically.

The result was a series of 20 articles, each describing the economic base of a county or counties which form natural economic units.

Forrester's conclusions were not startling or new to anyone who has paid any attention to how Oregon is progressing in economic development. But they did serve to clarify and "jell" a lot of heretofore rather nebulous impressions.

FORRESTER'S odyssey confirmed the fact that the state's economy is based on three principal factors—the soils of agriculture, the forests, and the potential power of its flowing rivers.

Other factors, such as the opportunities for mineral development and the large proportion of the state's income which comes from tourists, are secondary and supplementary to these three.

And how well are the people of Oregon taking advantage of their resources?

Here are some of his observations:

Oregon is blessed with three basic resources that are renewable. Her soils produce abundantly and with scientific advancement in agriculture, with better farming methods, with better control of water resources, and with a concentration on animal production, the agricultural segment of the state's economy is certain to expand.

Timber in many areas of Oregon is growing more rapidly than it is being harvested. Timber is a crop. If we are to get all the dollars out of that crop, we must fully utilize every log that comes out of Oregon's forests. That concept of harvesting the crop is coming. When it is firmly established Oregon's economy will be much healthier than ever before because this state that has so much of the nation's merchantable timber will be putting it to every possible use.

Oregon has been falling behind the national average since 1952 in personal and corporation income tax payments. The reason is obvious. Hundreds of small sawmills and logging operations have been succumbing in the competition for timber. Until that loss of payrolls is taken up by an expansion of secondary manufacture of wood products, Oregon will continue to lag.

The resource that reposes in the falling waters of the great rivers of this region is there for us to do what we will with. And, unlike the other basic producers of energy, coal and oil, it always will be there. God takes care of that. Perhaps He will lead us to seeing that we can do much more than we have done with it.

We fear that some good Oregonians are looking through rose colored glasses when they predict large scale industrial growth in this state. Oregon has two immense handicaps. Her lack of population and the disadvantage she suffers on freight rates—the cost of transporting the products of industry to the population centers of the country—will give any industrialist pause.

We must recognize that it will be extremely difficult to bring industries here that we cannot attract through use of our basic resources—agricultural produce, wood and hydroelectric energy from falling water.

Greater population in the Pacific Coast states will make Oregon more attractive to industry. In the same breath, we must recognize that we need industry and the jobs it provides to build population.

In reporting the state of the economy in many of Oregon's counties, we said "Oregon does not need to worry about the economy of this county..." We said that because the basic ingredients of a sound economy are there and the people are doing something about fully utilizing those ingredients. However, to say that the economy of Oregon is on the doorstep of vast expansion could not be justified.

But for such situations as the current "softness" of the lumber market Oregon is doing a pretty fair job of taking care of her citizens. But there is nothing on the horizon today that leads this writer to believe that Oregon's economy will, in the near future, do much more than it is doing today.

THE picture, in short, is neither all white nor all black. It offers a challenge to do better—and by "better," we mean a continuing development of what we have in a steady, stable and balanced way, with a long thought for the future.

In agriculture, it means continued development of irrigation facilities (like our own Talent project), and in the new techniques for increasing quality and yields—things like fertilizers, new species, pest controls, packaging and processing.

In the lumber industry it means stronger and stronger emphasis on the tree farm and sustained yield concepts to preserve our forest resources forever; greater utilization of forest products to provide not only larger payrolls, but steadier ones, less susceptible to seasonality; better forest management, with all that implies in access roads, fire and pest control, and a balanced ecology.

IN THE realm of water resource development, it means more work in developing sound concepts of water conservation and use, a wise allocation of priorities, and the maximum consistent development of hydro power.

Except for early-day gold production in southern and far eastern Oregon, the state has never been thought of as a big minerals producers, but the nickel plant at Riddle, mining of quicksilver, and a considerable output of the sand-gravel-cement-rock type of minerals provide another opportunity for development which must be encouraged.

And for the sake of the state's "third industry"—tourists—as well as for our own sakes, the scenic and recreational resources of the state must be preserved and enhanced.

All this can be done. But it is not a short-term, one-shot job. It will take steady, persistent work in all fields of human endeavor (including government on all levels) if the state is to grow and develop to fulfill what is the one most important goal—the overall welfare of its people.—E.A.

From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

U. S. COMMUNISTS SHOW THEIR HAND

QUESTION — Recently you discussed the action of the Communist Party in the United States through which it sought to appear to be divorcing itself from Moscow line. I gained the impression that you thought this would be a good thing. My question is: Wouldn't an American Communist Party be just as subversive of our Democratic society as a Soviet-controlled Communist Party?

ANSWER — I would like to point out at the start that there is no basis in fact for accepting the Communists' claim that the party has broken its ties with the Kremlin. All they have actually done is to assert that they might use a little independence in interpreting theoretical Marxist-Leninism. Even that remains to be seen.

Several aspects of the New York convention of the Communist Party, which did not come out at the time, show that while the Communists were talking independence they were toying the Moscow line.

A false reason was given for excluding the press. (Communist reporters were present at the Democratic and Republican conventions.) The stated reason for the exclusion was that if some of the delegates were identified it might imperil their jobs. But when the reporters asked that a loudspeaker be installed in the press room so they could hear, if not see, the proceedings, this made it much easier for the Party spokesman to "interpret" the convention actions to suit their tactics.

THERE were two ready-made opportunities whereby the Communist Party could have shown its independence of the Soviet Union — and failed to do so. It had before it in convention a resolution criticizing

the Kremlin's bloody repression of the Hungarian workers. It shunted this aside. It had before it a resolution critical of Soviet anti-Semitism and calling for a return to the 1919 to 1935 policy of equal rights for Jews. It shunted this aside. Both resolutions were conveniently referred to committee.

When any Communist Party in the United States remains silent on what Moscow's tanks did to the Hungarians and condones its anti-Semitic measures, it means that it is not a free party, that it is sub-servient to Moscow.

How, then, can we ever know whether the Communist Party in the U.S. is breaking, decisively and totally, the yoke which binds it to the Soviet Union? There is a conclusive test:

If and when the Communist Party ceases to harbor Soviet spies and co-operates unreservedly with the F.B.I. in turning up Americans whom it knows to be traitors because they acted as agents for a foreign power, then the Communist Party would be exhibiting real independence. Is that an unfair test—loyalty to one's own nation over loyalty to the Soviet Union?

I DON'T know that this will ever happen; the odds are strongly against it. But it seems to me that it is beneficial to the West whenever a Communist Party or regime breaks with Moscow—as Tito did, as the Polish and Hungarians tried to do—because it means that such a Communist Party is no longer an instrument of Soviet imperialism. Communism divorced from a powerful state would be a greatly weakened force.

As to whether a "nationalist" Communist Party would be as subversive of our form of government as a Soviet-controlled party, my answer would be: Yes, it would seek the same pernicious ends it always sought; namely, a political dictatorship, the suffocation of a free society, an end to equal justice under the law, extinction of free speech, free assembly and freedom of religion.

The evil objectives of the Communist Party would not be changed by separation from Moscow, but it strikes me that unless the Communists are fortified and nourished by a worldwide movement, they are likely to find much of the steam leaking out of their cause. Remember that Titoism is not just a party in Yugoslavia—it is the state itself.

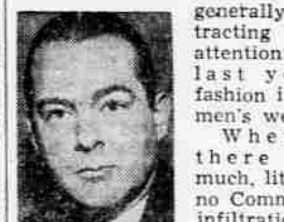
Perhaps the most significant fact about the Communist Party in the United States today is that its leadership is getting older and older. Where is this "young, new-look Communist Party" its leaders talk about? Apart from two or three young Negroes, there wasn't a delegate at the New York convention under 40. Of the 20 new members of the party executive, the average age is 45, the average length of service in the party 22 years.

American youth has hand-somely rejected the Communist Party. Copyright 1957 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Communist Activity In Government Gets Renewed Discussion

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press Correspondent Washington — (UP) — The story of Communist spying in the United States rambles on, generally attracting less attention than last year's fashion in women's wear.



Lyle C. Wilson

Whether there was much, little or no Communist infiltration of government during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations has become more a matter of political dispute than a matter of fact.

The record to date suggests that the infiltration was considerable and effective, although the record still falls short of persuading many persons that such is the fact. Former President Truman, for example, does not see it that way at all.

HST Backed White This Communist infiltration of government scarcely figured in the 1956 presidential campaign, but Mr. Truman was induced to discuss it on Labor Day during a Milwaukee television interview. The news index, "Facts on File," attributes to Mr. Truman on that occasion a statement that the late Harry Dexter White was not "guilty of anything."

White had been accused in congressional hearings during Mr. Truman's administration of aiding the Communists. White notably figured in the 1948 dis-

closures of Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers as a source of information which was passed on to espionage agents of the Soviet Union.

Three days after White appeared before congressional investigators in 1948, he died under somewhat mysterious circumstances.

Cause China's Downfall? Comes now, however, the report of a subcommittee of the Senate Internal Security Committee with a report on testimony taken last year. The committee and the subcommittee are creatures of a Democratic Congress, for whatever significance that may have in view of their judgment of White, who served as a Democratic administration.

The subcommittee reported that a Communist underground apparatus of Harry Dexter White had brought about the economic destruction of Nationalist China. It said that White "and his fellow conspirators" held back millions of dollars in gold shipments to China during World War II.

White's associates were named as Frank Coe, Solomon Adler and Irving S. Friedman. Secretary of Treasury Henry W. Morgenthau Jr. served under Franklin D. Roosevelt and under Mr. Truman. The subcommittee reported that Morgenthau approved a shipment of \$200 million, gold, to China in 1943, but that only \$29 million had gone forward two years later. The investigators said Morgenthau was hoodwinked by his man, White.

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

REPUBLICAN RUMBLINGS Washington — It is nonsense — at this point, anyway — to talk about a real revolt of the conservative Republicans in Congress against the Eisenhower administration's "modern Republicanism." Yet it is true that there have been muted rumblings which might spell real trouble for the administration as time goes on.



Stewart Alsop

It is surprising, in a way, that these rumblings and mutterings have not been louder and angrier. The domestic program submitted by the administration to the 85th Congress differs only in degree, and in the conservative outlook of the men who will administer it, from the old New Deal-Fair Deal programs.

If the President had submitted such a program four years ago, there would have been instant, loud, and anguished cries of protest from his own party. Moreover, the composition of the Republican party in Congress has not changed that much in the last four years. The hearts of the majority still belong to the late Sen. Robert A. Taft. Yet aside from strictly for the record promises to cut the budget, from such men as Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, there has been no real, overt Republican protest against the Eisenhower domestic problem so far.

It is even more surprising that the Republican party in Congress has stood so solidly behind the President on foreign policy. Foreign aid, for example, has never been loved by the majority of the Congressional Republicans. Yet the anti-foreign aid outrages have come almost entirely from the Southern Democrats.

In a remarkable display of party solidarity, the Republicans on the Joint Foreign Relations-Armed Services committee voted as a solid bloc for the Eisenhower Resolution, despite the blank check \$200 million price tag on the Doctrine. And, the Republicans are expected to vote almost equally solidly for the resolution on the Senate floor.

Only the old lunatic fringe—McCarthy, Jenner, Malone, and a few others — are sure to vote against the resolution. Even Sen. John Bricker of Ohio is expected, wonder of wonders, to go along with the administration on the issue.

There are reasons for this unusual appearance of party discipline. For one thing, the Republicans are a minority in both houses, and minorities tend to hold together when one of their own is in the White House.

FOR another thing, although the hearts of men like Dirksen of Illinois, Capehart of Indiana, or Butler of Maryland, may still belong to Taft, they rode back into the Senate on the coat-tails of Dwight D. Eisenhower. In the course of their

coat-tail riding, they swore undying allegiance and support to the owner of the coat-tails, and their constituents, of course, might take it amiss if they began so soon to take pot shots at their campaign-time hero.

Finally, of course, there is the still undimmed prestige accruing to the President from his enormous electoral majority. Yet behind the facade of unprecedented party solidarity and support for the Eisenhower administration the mutterings and rumblings are beginning in all earnest, all the same.

In the cloak rooms, the phrase "New Republicanism" is beginning to be spat out with the same distaste reserved for the phrase "New Deal" among conservative Democrats in the 1930s. On the Senate floor, the Republican defense of the "Eisenhower Doctrine" against the on-slaughts of the Democrats has been pallid at best.

SEN. William Knowland unquestionably struck a responsive cord in many Republican breasts with his scarcely veiled attack on the administration's reliance on the United Nations in foreign policy. Most Republicans have been receiving remarkable heavy mail, taking the Knowland line on foreign policy, and also bitterly attacking the Eisenhower budget. This mail comes, moreover, from influential business men, back home.

The same uneasily critical attitude towards the Eisenhower policies, both domestic and foreign, is reflected in much of the conservative press.

In short, only four months after the President's electoral triumph, there are the first but real stirrings of an anti-Eisenhower revolt in the Republican party. If the business community, to which the conservative Republicans are so acutely responsive, and which supported the President monolithically in the election, ever really begins to turn against the administration, then the President will certainly be in deep trouble with his own party.

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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 initials 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.

It's the Long Haul Ahead

To the Editor: It really matters little at all how one chooses to drive car or truck through Medford. If at moderate traffic speed, the gas pedal is depressed at the minimum. But if you're roaring through on a freeway by the city or over it on an elevated structure (as proposed), the gas pedal will be down near the floor-board limits, that blast out a greater proportionate amount of air-polluting gas which settles to earth where we who live here must breathe it. One does not need to be an automotive engineer to know this, just a little grass-root reasoning makes it clear and understandable.

It's bad enough to have planes overhead spewing out their monoxide gases, but if kept high enough, air-currents will disperse most of it. Not so in the storied canyon like walls of cities where it is becoming a real health problem. Memory recalls a traffic officer at Sixth and Morrison in Portland whose wildly waving semaphore arms were a sight to behold at 5 p.m. as he hustled traffic this way and that. Then he was gone. Heart went bad, like too many others, in the long shed where brakes and lights were tested. Never admitted officially, but too many heart cases originating there among attendants was said to have contributed to its discontinuance.

My "run-in" was after 18 years keeping a garage-machine-shop going. Cranking a balky jacked-up rear wheel Model T one early morning, my heart went balky. Fluoroscoped and chest-thumped by MDs who hustled in a lawyer with papers for my shaky signature disposing of my pitifully little earnings, but the old ticker refused to stop as the MDs ticked. (Hearts are notorious for getting better, also for suddenly stopping). Quitting the poisoned air of the garage and fleeing to the clean hills helped my recovery.

We too here in our happy little city surrounded by its rampart of mountains may flee to the clean-aided hills when the air gets too polluted here. Or leave it of our own accord or via the hoarse. Like the one-time beautiful Willamette river up Portland way, now devoid of fish life save for the tough-gilled carp. But they can be seen of dog-days rising to the surface and gulping air whose oxygen content is not in the murky polluted water they must stay in. The powers that be may force this thing upon us along with those who see profit in jobs and supplies. But as John Gribble so well said recently, it's the long haul ahead that is the vital issue.

F. J. Clifford, 1211 West Main st., Medford, Ore.

Women Get Lift GEO. N. TAYLOR

Back there on the mountain road, two women tried in vain to start their car. Came a tourist who saw their plight, knew what to do and soon had them on their way.

And by his good deeds, does this man earn eternal life? Not so. These good deeds we ought to do. But to be saved, believe on the Lord Jesus Christ as dying under your sins. "Not by works of righteousness that we have done, but by God's mercy, he saves us" — see Ephesians 2:8-10. This Message sponsored by a Scappoose family.—adv.



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