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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

April 4, 1947 (Friday)

Telephone and teletype service
will not be disrupted in the
Medford area despite contem-
plated strikes, officials an-
nounce.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: "The past
week hold-ups slackened" —
(Metropolitan paper)—They are
talking about crime, not sus-
penders.

20 YEARS AGO

April 4, 1927 (Sunday)

E. M. Hussong, high school
instructor and amateur astron-
omer, reports seeing a huge
meteor, headed north over the
airport, Friday night.

For the first time in two years
restaurant service becomes avail-
able again at the Medford mun-
icipal airport.

30 YEARS AGO

April 4, 1927 (Monday)

J. W. Kerr, president of Ore-
gon Agricultural college, an-
nounces in Medford the college
will change its name to Oregon
State college.

The Yellow Cab company, a
national organization, will start
operations in Medford May 1.
C. E. Correll, local manager, an-
nounces.

40 YEARS AGO

April 4, 1917 (Wednesday)

Relatives here receive letter
from Lyman Orton, who left
Medford in January for France
to serve in the American am-
bulance service.

The half block owned by the
Southern Pacific, fronting on
North First st., probably will
be made into a park this spring
by the Greater Medford club,
according to Mayor Gates.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Was the relatively high con-
centration of iodine uptake in the
thyroid gland known before the
era of radioisotopes?

2. REA are the initials of
which Government agency?

3. Bible: Was Luke, the evan-
gelist, a Gentile?

4. Is there any chemical dif-
ference between sugar produced
from cane and that which is
produced from beets?

5. A marimba is a bird, tropi-
cal vegetable, or musical instru-
ment?

6. The principal industry in
Mexico is farming, livestock
raising or mining?

7. Electrical storms are more
frequent in summer than in
winter; true or false?

8. Briquettes are biscuits made
by newbies, a kind of fuel, or
a name for synthetic tires?

9. Was the term "isotope" in-
troduced in 1893, 1903, or 1913?

10. "Hope is the poor man's
b—d".

Answers: 1. Yes. 2. Rural Elec-
trification Administration. 3.
Yes. 4. No. 5. Musical instru-
ment. 6. Mining. 7. True. 8. A
kind of fuel. 9. 1913. 10. "bread."

What About The Future?

Last Sunday Senator Ives of New York predicted
over the air, that the "case of Dave Beck" will put
back the U.S. Labor movement a generation.

Senator Ives fresh from the meeting of the Mc-
Clellan committee of which he is a member, can't be
accused of any anti-labor bias, for his record is a
liberal one, and his sympathy with organized labor,
unquestioned.

Therefore this dire prophecy came to many listen-
ers as something of a shock.

OUR potent and highly regarded contemporary, the
Portland Oregonian, largely responsible for the
Beck disclosures, has a different view.

Taking the recent Democratic victories in Mich-
igan as an example, the Oregonian concludes editorially,
quote:

"Actually, of course, it constitutes a gratuitous insult to
the public to suggest that its opinion can be swayed indis-
criminately in the fashion charged by some of the critics
of the Senate committee hearings. The individual members
of the electorate are, for the most part, quite as able as their
would-be mentors to separate the sheep from the goats. The
legitimate political aims of organized labor will not suffer
from a full disclosure of the operations of the racketeers in
labor. In fact, it is labor itself that stands to reap the most
direct benefit from the disclosures."

Well, we believe the Oregonian has the better of
the argument, but we feel that both prophets are
jumping the gun somewhat.

That is, we believe, it is too early in the game to
predict with any assurance exactly what the net re-
sult of the Beck scandals will be.

Moreover there is sure to be a double-barreled
effect, which we fear has not been fully realized,
namely, (1) the effect upon organized labor and (2)
that on the Democratic party. They should not
NECESSARILY, be the same.

For example, if as at present indicated, the Re-
publicans should try to make political capital out of
the Beck disclosures, by supporting legislation that
would deny legitimate labor its proper rights in the
realm of organization and self-betterment, they might
very well succeed, because of the popular effect of
the scandals unearthed in the teamsters union. But
such a reaction would almost certainly unite organ-
ized labor behind the Democratic party which, in
spite of claims to the contrary, has never been 100
per cent the case.

IN OTHER words such legislation might put organ-
ized labor back many years, but at the same time,
because of approximately a total rather than a partial
labor support, the Democrats might gain national
control as well as state controls, as indicated by
recent election results, both in Michigan and Texas.

This, of course, is all in the area of conjecture.
But as we see it, such a development is "in the cards."

THIS, however, is assuming that organized labor,
as previously urged, "cleans its own house" and
gets rid of the Becks, the Brewsters, the Sheffermans,
etc., etc., all down the line from A to Izzard and starts
out again with a clean slate.

But if, by some mischance this should not happen,
labor's Augean stables should find no Hercules, and
the rule and "take" of the Big Bosses in the Teamsters
(and elsewhere) should continue; then not only
would organized labor be put back a generation or
more, but the Grand Old Party, as the citadel of
labor opposition would reap a rich harvest politically,
and might well remain in power, nationally at least,
for another eight years, perhaps longer.

IN OTHER words,—at least as we see it,—it all de-
pends upon how things develop from now on,—
what happens.

The portly and somewhat weather-beaten old
pachyderm is already sharpening his tusks and wag-
ging its tail over the happy prospect of branding the
"Dave Beck" symbol on Senator Neuberger and
other Democrats when and if they choose to run for
reelection.

The only fly in that ointment, as has been pointed
out by the Pendleton East Oregonian, is that the
"Teamsters" never forgave our junior senator for
favoring a bill at Salem that would have put heavier
taxes on commercial truck lines. They did not sup-
port him over Senator Cordon and they never con-
tributed a penny to his campaign. It is not likely they
would again.

MOREOVER the Republicans can't have their cake
and eat it too. After the recent presidential elec-
tion, they claimed that in most of the big industrial
centers of the country where the labor vote controls,
not only did General Eisenhower win, but by tremen-
dous majorities.

We believe that is true.

It is also true that under normal conditions the
labor vote refuses to go 100 per cent for either party.
When the members mark their secret ballots most of
them vote as they please, not as someone orders.

But if these revelations of the "Portland mess"
which started the chain-reaction in Washington are
taken as an excuse for frontal attack on ALL organ-
ized labor in this country, the conditions will not be
normal.

In such an event we believe American labor
would forget their internal differences, close ranks,
and in the interest of self preservation, fight to the
finish against any party seeking to destroy them.

—R.W.R.

Syrian, Jordanian Pro-Commie Elements Suffering Set-Back

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent

The pro-Communist elements
which have been bidding for
domination in Syria and Jordan

appear to have suffered a set-
back.

Col. Abdel Hamid Serraj in
Syria and Premier Suleiman
Nabulsi in Jordan are being
challenged by conservative
leaders.

In both countries, the situa-
tion still is confused. But there
seems no doubt that for the
moment at least pro-Western
sentiment is strengthening.

For several months, Syria has
been the most pro-Communist of
the nine Arab countries. Serraj,
chief of Syria's military intelli-
gence department, has been re-
garded as a potential dictator.

Nabulsi also has pursued an
increasingly pro-Communist and
hence anti-Western policy. He is
trying to set himself up as his
country's strong man and to
weaken anti-Communist King
Hussein.

Now President Shukri Al-Ku-
waty of Syria has taken the
nominal leadership of conserva-
tive elements who are trying to
oust Serraj and if possible to
compel him to take a post as
military attache or some similar

post in a foreign country.

But the actual challenge to
Serraj comes from conservatives
in the army. They are showing
unexpected strength.

In Jordan, young King Hus-
sein is leading the opposition to
Nabulsi. He, too, has the sup-
port of army conservatives as
well as of conservative politi-
cians.

The Eisenhower Doctrine
seems to have had a good deal
to do with the altered situation
in both Syria and Jordan.

And King Saud of Saudi Ara-
bia also appears to be playing
an important part.

Lost No Time

There seems every reason to
believe that Saud went home
from his recent visit to Presi-
dent Eisenhower with a most

favorable view of the Eisen-
hower Doctrine. It also is indi-
cated that he lost no time in giving his
view to leaders of other Arab
countries.

It also is possible that the re-
cent decision of the United
States to join the military com-
mittee of the Baghdad Pact has
played a part in checking the
pro-Communist trend in Syria
and Jordan.

Both the Baghdad Pact and
the Eisenhower Doctrine are
aimed against Communist pene-
tration by subversion or aggres-
sion, in the Middle East.

It may take some time for
the situations in Syria and Jordan
to solidify. But it could well
be that what threatened to be
a dangerous pro-Communist
trend will be stopped.

Editorial Comment

ROGUE FLOOD CONTROL

In December, 1955 the Rogue
river really lived up to its name.
It went on a rampage which
caused great destruction espe-
cially in the Grants Pass area.
The Courier reports that the es-
timate of damage made by the
corps of engineers ran in excess
of \$4,000,000. The engineers are
now making a survey of the
whole area to determine the
most feasible method of halting
floods.

Previously the reclamation bu-

reau conducted extensive sur-
veys and came up with plans for
multiple development of the
Rogue River basin. They were
dropped in the face of sportsmen
opposition.

The experience of the 1955
flood ought to constrain all parties
to agree on some practical
plan to prevent floods and yield
benefit. In the way of water for
irrigation and hydroelectric power
and still protect fish runs —
Oregon Statesman, Salem.

Back Stairs: The White House Telephone

By MERRIMAN SMITH
United Press White House
Writer

Washington — (U.P.) — Back-
stairs at the White House:

While President Eisenhower
was in Bermuda recently, one of
his most private telephones al-
most rang off the White House
wall and the calls weren't for
the President.

The mixup occurred because
one of Washington's newspapers
ran an ad for a dog show seek-
ing helpers to handle the can-
ines. The ad contained a tele-
phone number which purported
to be the dog show's but which,
because of a typographical error,
actually was the highly secret
White House number. After
many wrong calls, the Secret
Service stepped in and had the
White House number changed.

If you want to call the White
House, you don't need a secret
number. You can reach the
White House switchboard by
calling National 8-1414 in Wash-
ington. And if a lady answers,
don't hang up. She is a highly
trained operator who knows how
to separate the screwballs from
the legitimate callers.

The President plans to spend
part of the late summer in Col-
orado. This was where he suf-

Hungarian Refugee Program To Cease

Washington — (U.P.) — Rep.
Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.),
predicted today the government
will call a halt to its Hungarian
refugee program in the next two
weeks.

Walter, head of the House
Immigration subcommittee, re-
cently asked Atty. Gen. Herbert
Brownell Jr., to stop admitting
Hungarian refugees to this coun-
try.

"In my opinion, the program
will be closed down and the only
ones admitted will be members
of families who were separated,"
Walter told the United Press.

About 30,000 Hungarians have
been brought to this country
since the revolt against the
Communist government was sup-
pressed by Soviet troops last
October.

Walter has been critical of the
security screening given the refu-
gees.

Korea Plans To Erect Statue of MacArthur

Seoul, Korea — (U.P.) — Korea
plans to erect a statue of Gen.
Douglas MacArthur for his de-
fense of the country against in-
vasion by Communist North
Korea, it was reported today.

Officials of the Home Min-
istry said they hoped to complete
the project before Sept. 15, the
day when MacArthur carried out
the Inchon landing which was
the start of the counter-offensive
that threw the Reds out of the
Republic of Korea.

Iron Curtain Express Hits Passenger Train

Kassel, Germany — (U.P.) —
The Allied Forces famed "Iron
Curtain Express" from Berlin
crashed into another passenger
train early today shortly after
crossing the East-West frontier
into West Germany.

West German Federal railway
officials said four Germans were
killed and 14 injured on the ci-
vilian train. No casualties were
reported on the military train.
The military express crosses
East Germany every night car-
rying troops and mail from West
Berlin.

ferred his 1955 heart attack, but
his doctors now say that the
mile-high altitude of Denver
should pose no problem for the
chief executive.

When Mr. Eisenhower was in
Bermuda, he was thinking of
his grandchildren. The British
shops abounded in small metal
soldiers, and the President, un-
able to leave his headquarters at
the Midcoast Club, commis-
sioned a staff assistant to do his
purchasing for the children.

But instead of giving his set
of handsome lead soldiers to his
grandchildren, the President de-
cided to hold the statuettes for
some later purpose.

As a result, when the cabinet
meets these days, the lead sol-
diers, representing a broad span
of American military service,
stand on the broad cabinet table.

During the furore about the
President's speedy auto trip to

Gettysburg last week end, White
House reporters got a number
of telephone calls from house-
holders along the Rockville, Md.,
pike, saying they were glad that
someone had brought the Presi-
dent's speeding to public atten-
tion.

Most of the callers refused to
give their names on the theory
that they did not want trouble
with the government. The truth
is that they would have had no
trouble.

The county police outside
Rockville who elected to cut out
the press cars trailing the Presi-
dent to Gettysburg at a high rate
of speed probably wish today
that they had never spotted the
press cars.

As one of the officers said
later, "I never would have be-
lieved that one small whistle to
a car full of reporters would
have ended up with me in a lot
of newspaper editorial columns."

Quotes From the News

By UNITED PRESS
Dallas, Tex.—Ralph Yarborough, Democratic senator-elect,
on seeking an increase in the income tax exemption when he gets
to Washington:
"I shall be the exemption's biggest spokesman in Wash-
ington."

New York—Former President Truman on his plans:
"I don't know myself where I'll be from week to week."

Washington—William C. Doherty, president of the National
Association of Letter Carriers, on Postmaster General Arthur
Summerfield's warning of a cut in postal service:
"People will get poor service. This is compounding, not solv-
ing the problem."

New York—Frank A. Daniels, general manager of the Raleigh
(N.C.) News & Observer and Times and chairman of the American
Newspaper Publishers Association Postal Committee, criticizing
a proposed postal rate increase for newspapers with over-5,000
press runs:
"Such classification plays into the hands of those who want
government to classify the press by law or penalties or preferment.
It is a threat to our free press."

Legislature Briefs

Salem — (U.P.) — A proposal
for a Columbia Basin Interstate
Compact was aired before the
Senate Natural Resources com-
mittee Wednesday night.

The compact would see North-
west states make recommendations
on proposed federal proj-
ects, operate the Northwest
power pool and recommend al-
location of power and water re-
sources.

Salem — (U.P.) — The Senate
returned to committee a House-
passed measure aimed at giving
occasional anglers in Oregon a
chance to fish for \$1 a day. At
present non-resident vacationing
fishermen are required to take
out at least a \$5 license for sev-
en straight days of fishing.

Salem — (U.P.) — A Senate sub-
committee was told that state
salaries should be set at the "pre-
valing rate" in various labor
market areas of Oregon to halt
the current high rate of person-
nel turnover.

James Daniel, executive se-
cretary of the Oregon State Em-
ployees association, favored the
proposal before a Joint Ways
and Means committee subcom-
mittee.

Salem — (U.P.) — The Oregon
Senate unanimously passed Sen-
ate joint memorial 5, calling on
Congress for immediate author-

STUCK WITH STICKER

Chattanooga, Tenn.—(U.P.)—The
City Council voted to refund \$5
to the 15-year-old writer of the
following letter: "I bought a \$5
city sticker for an old car I
wanted to rebuild and use. I
never got the car to run. I never
took the sticker out of the
envelope. I need the \$5 very
badly."

Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

THE DULLES WHITE

PAPER: II

Washington — Exhibit A in
the forthcoming inquiry into
American Policy in the Middle
East ought to be a new book-
about Secretary of State
John Foster Dulles by
John Robinson
Beal of Time mag-
azine.



The book
Stewart Alsop contains a long
and passionate defense of the
Dulles consciously brought on
and according to the author it
"benefits from personal inter-
views with (Dulles) which have
provided insight into his official
actions." In short, it is a kind of
White Paper, or lawyer's brief,
for the Dulles policies, based on
facts and interpretations sup-
plied in large part by Dulles
himself.

As such it is a fascinating
document. A previous report has
described how Beal reveals that
Dulles consciously brought on
the Middle Eastern crisis by
withdrawing the American offer
to aid in building the Aswan
Dam in the most brutal and in-
sulting way possible. The rest
of the Middle Eastern section of
the book is designed to prove
that, in thus forcing a Middle
Eastern showdown, Dulles
brought off successfully "a truly
major gambit in the cold war,"
greatly to the benefit of the
United States.

BECAUSE of the evident au-
thority with which Beal
writes, this thesis deserves fol-
lowing scrutiny. The Beal, or per-
haps Dulles-Beal, version of the
crisis may be summarized as fol-
lows:

Egypt's Colonel Nasser re-
acted violently to the calculated
slap in the face, as Dulles had
expected. He nationalized the
Suez Canal, and thus "precipitated
the sharpest crisis the
Western Powers had faced in
the Middle East, and before it
was over produced a tremen-
dously shocking split among the
Western Powers themselves."

The split occurred because
the British, after much "waver-
ing," joined the French in a
"plot" which the French had al-
ready cooked up with the Is-
raelis. "In so doing, Dulles' op-
posite number, British Foreign Min-
ister Selwyn Lloyd, consciously
"misled" the American govern-
ment. The "Israeli-French-British
plot to seize the canal" made
President Eisenhower "angry
clear through." Throughout the
crisis, however, Dulles followed
a "consistent and purposeful"
policy.

"Facing a weak and mis-
guided neutral, Dulles believed
that the best course was to
swing moral opinion to bear on
him and show him, if possible,
in what way he was misguided.
Despite British-French rejection
of this theory, the Dulles method
prevailed in the end." The Dulles
method prevailed because he
"wielded the influence of the
United States so vigorously that
fighting was stopped within a
week. This was 'waging peace'
with genuine skill."

THUS the end result of the
Dulles - forced Middle East
showdown was a big net plus
for the United States. It created
"a completely new understand-
ing of motives in 'neutral' parts
of the world which added im-
mensely to the stature of the
United States as moral leader in
the fight for peace."

This is a remarkably hopeful
version of the crisis, but there
appear to be a couple of gaps in
it. In the first place, the British
decision to join the "plot" may
have been an act of folly, but it
was not an act of insanity. The
British became convinced, with
reason, that the Dulles policy,
however "moral" and "con-
sistent and purposeful," would not
prevent the violently hostile
Nasser from gaining total con-

trol of the canal — a prospect
they regarded, also with reason,
as intolerable.

The intolerable prospect is
now a reality. From here on out,
the Western Europeans will have
to get used to the unhappy feel-
ing of Nasser's knife at their
economic throats. If Nasser has
been shown "in what way he
was misguided," he gives no
signs of it. Indeed, from his
point of view, his policy has not
been misguided at all, but tri-
umphantly successful.

MOREOVER, the Beal brief
for Dulles leaves the real key
question unanswered. Why was
the "influence of the United
States" wielded in such a way
that Nasser was relieved of all
pressure from Britain, France,
and Israel, while at the same
time no American influence of
any sort was brought to bear on
Nasser for a commitment on the
canal or anything else?

Give Secretary Dulles all due
credit for energy and perspicacity,
and our Allies all due blame
for folly. Until the key question
is answered, it will be hard to
accept the theory that Dulles'
decision to force a Middle East-
ern showdown was really quite
the brilliant diplomatic gambit
his biographer claims for him.
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Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear
the name and address of the writer
although