

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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

May 23, 1947 (Friday): Darel F. Huson appointed city treasurer by Mayor C. A. Meeker.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Sfumde Pot column: Everything that blooms is now blooming, including the 'blooming idiots.'

20 YEARS AGO

May 23, 1927 (Sunday): Informal roundtable discussion will be held at Jackson County Public Health association meeting Tuesday.

Diamond lake highway opens, according to James Bromley, highway department resident engineer.

30 YEARS AGO

May 23, 1927 (Monday): Northwest Fruit Shippers association formed in Yakima, Wash., according to C. T. Baker, of Medford Chamber of Commerce.

Malcolm (Buster) Brown, Central Point boy at Oregon Agricultural college, selected for screen test by First National Pictures, Inc.

40 YEARS AGO

May 23, 1917 (Wednesday): Government fish hatchery at Elk creek expects to turn out about one-half million steelhead this season, says V. A. Heffner, fore man.

Jackson county grand jury adjourns for year, asking installation of a heat plant in the county courthouse.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. In 1773 was the first steam engine constructed in America built in Philadelphia, Richmond, or Columbia?
2. Would you be a "bear" or a "bull" if you welcomed a rise in the stock market?
3. Bible: Name the 5th Book of the New Testament.
4. The book held in the left hand of the Statue of Liberty has what significance?
5. The puffing adder is a venomous reptile; true or false?
6. The human body has how many pairs of ribs?
7. The American Newspaper Guild is an affiliate of the CIO or the AFL?
8. The capital of Liberia was named for which U.S. President?
9. A "replica" is properly a duplicate made by the original artist. A "facsimile" is an "exact copy of a printed page or picture." Can either be properly termed a "copy"?
10. "Why is there always a horse snicker / Hauling a lawyer away?" — Carl Sandburg, in "The Lawyer Know"—what?

Answers: 1. Philadelphia. 2. Bull. 3. Acts of the Apostles. 4. It represents the law (the July 4, 1776 meaning Liberty based on law.) 5. False; it is entirely harmless. 6. Twelve pairs. 7. CIO. 8. For James Monroe. 9. No. A copy is an imitation. 10. "Too Much."

ENGLAND FLOWN TO N.Y.: London—A little bit of England was flown 3,500 miles from London to New York Wednesday night on a "sentimental journey." Water speed record holder Donald Campbell, son of Sir Malcolm, ordered the one pound of British earth sent to him at Canandaigua, N.Y. where he is preparing for new speed boat trials.

For Now and the Future

Conservation—A conserving, preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation. (Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.)

The word conservation, defined above, has come to be a "fighting" word with some people in recent years.

Why? As we see it, it is a natural reaction to some of the frighteningly wasteful practices of earlier years—times when whole forests were burned down just to clear the land; when other forests were clear-cut with no thought of the needs of the future.

ONE of the habits of mind which too many Americans acquired in this bountiful land of ours was the feeling that God had so blessed us that our natural resources never could all be used up.

Now, however, we know differently. We have seen many of the great forests of the lake states vanish; we have seen the water of rivers overappropriated to the vanishing point; we have heard warnings that our supplies of oil will, some day, run out.

"Conservation," then, is the business of protecting and guarding our renewable resources, so that they may still serve our children and grandchildren, and conserving our non-renewable resources so they will last as long as possible, and at least until substitutes are found.

BUT conservation, in its best sense, goes for beyond mere timber and oil and water. It also means the preservation of values found in these physical things.

It means the fruitful and multiple use of those resources. It means using them for their best use for the longest period of time. It means the greatest number of persons should be served in the widest and most beneficial manner.

By proclamation of the Governor, this is Oregon Conservation Week. In this newspaper, during the week, are being printed a series of articles written by experts on conservation of fish, game, forests, range land, soil and water, which, in Oregon, constitute our most valuable resources.

BUT conservation is not something only for the "experts." It is something for all the people, for all the people benefit from wise conservation.

It means jobs, for one thing; jobs not only now but into the foreseeable future. It means an abundance of the good things of life, for the farmer, the fisherman, the hunter, the picnicker, the camper, the stockman, the tourist.

And it means these things in perpetuity. That's why conservation is important, and why it merits the thoughtful support and adherence of us all.—E.A.

40-Year Pin

Jim Murray was both pleased and surprised last week when his fellow members of the Typographical union presented him with a pin for 40 years membership in the organization.

Actually, Jim came to the Mail Tribune shop 41 years ago, in 1916, and has been employed here steadily since, except for service with the U. S. Navy during both World War I and World War II.

He has done just about everything there is to do in the newspaper's printing department, and has done it well. He is a craftsman, taking deep pride in a job well done, and despising sloppy, careless work.

WHEN Murray first started work in the Mail Tribune print shop, there were two typesetting machines, an old flat-bed press, and about six or seven printers and pressmen.

He has watched the newspaper grow over the years, from a circulation of a few thousand in Medford to more than 16,000 in every corner of Jackson county and the surrounding area. He has helped install new machinery, including the nine typesetting machines now in place, and the dozen or so auxiliary machines which have made printing faster, easier and more accurate. He now is superintendent of the printing department, which has more than trebled in size since he first arrived.

JIM has grown as the newspaper has grown. He was a rowdy, Irish, green kid in 1916. Now he's the man to see when something goes wrong in the back shop, and 99 times out of 100, he knows what to do about it, and can do it himself.

He is the one who fixes a machine when it breaks down; who figures how many men will be needed to put out an oversize paper; who helps coordinate production in the printing department with the varied needs and demands of the business office, the advertising department, and the news-editorial department. His attitude has always been constructive and progressive.

He knows his men and their particular abilities and skills. And they know him as an even-handed, steady and kindly foreman. The 40-year pin they gave him was more than recognition for long service to the shop and to the union—it was also in the nature of a personal tribute, a tribute in which all other employees of the newspaper join wholeheartedly.—E.A.

Atomic Test Delayed 8th Consecutive Day

Las Vegas, Nev. — The Atomic Energy Commission shortly before midnight Wednesday night postponed for the eighth consecutive day the opening of its 1957 nuclear test series because of high winds.

The postponement was announced less than six hours before the scheduled detonation of a medium-sized atomic device at the Nevada test site. The AEC said adverse weather conditions again made it necessary to call off the "first shot" in the series. The test was rescheduled for Friday morning.

TV IN MOROCCO

Rabat, Morocco — Two television stations will be built in Morocco this year for American armed forces personnel, it was reported today. The stations will be located near Nouaceur and Sidislimane Air Base.



"I'LL TELL YA WHAT'S WRONG WITH ME: SHE'S BEEN RUBBIN' SOAP ON ME 'TIL I GOT SICK OF IT!"

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. KNOWLAND

The President is in serious political trouble which stems from a rebellion, one might almost call it a revolution, of feeling, within the Republican party. Suddenly, within the course of about three months, the adulation which was his last autumn has been followed by a general feeling among the professional politicians that it is risky to support Eisenhower and profitable to oppose him.



Walter Lippmann

Mr. Knowland, the Republican leader in the Senate, is running for President on an anti-Eisenhower platform, and there are only a handful of Republican senators who are standing by the President. The Vice President is proceeding like a submarine in hostile waters, mostly submerged, and when he must come to the surface, he shows as little of himself as possible for anyone to shoot at.

The uprising threatens to go far beyond the attack on the size of the budget. There is, for example, grave danger that Mr. Knowland, seconded by Mr. Hickenlooper, may cause the Senate to humiliate the President by failing to ratify the treaty on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. If this is done, the Republican senators will be making a horrible mockery of the Republican platform in which they declared that "one leader in the world today towers above all others and inspires the trust, admiration, confidence and good will of all the peoples of every nation—Dwight D. Eisenhower." For they will have invalidated a solemn promise made to the nations of the world by this one leader who towers, etc., etc.

THE treaty, which is now in the Senate and should be ratified at this session, would put no burden on the budget. The international agency which the treaty would set up will have some administrative expenses, of which the American share would be \$2,000,000 a year. Nor has the treaty anything to do with the question of "give-aways," that is to say with gifts to foreign governments. The fissionable materials to be delivered by the United States to the international agency will be furnished on a business basis and not as a gift.

So if ratification fails, it will be because the Republican leadership is opposing the President on a momentous issue of policy, and not because it is trying to reduce the budget. This would inflict a profound humiliation upon the President, and do great damage to the confidence of the nations of the world in the pledges and promises of the United States government. The history of the treaty provides unanswerable proof that if this treaty is not ratified, the United States government will have misled the 80 nations

who have followed the leadership of President Eisenhower.

THE treaty, which is known as the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, carries out faithfully the proposals which the President made on Dec. 8, 1953, in his dramatic personal appearance before the General Assembly of the United Nations. He then outlined the functions of the agency which he told the United Nations that "the United States would be more than willing—it would be proud—to take up with others 'principally involved' the development of plans whereby such peaceful uses of atomic energy would be expedited. Of those 'principally involved' the Soviet Union must, of course, be one. I would be prepared to submit to the Congress of the United States, and with every expectation of approval, any such plans

There is no doubt therefore that the present treaty is an American project launched publicly and officially in the presence of the United Nations by the President of the United States. It then took nearly three years to negotiate the treaty, and the representatives of the United States have played a leading part in the negotiations. Last October, the draft of the treaty was adopted unanimously by the conference at the United Nations in which 81 governments, including the Soviet Union, were represented.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER was then a candidate for reelection on a platform adopted unanimously by the Republican convention. Senator Knowland and Senator Hickenlooper were delegates at the convention and they subscribed to the platform which boasted that "President Eisenhower has inaugurated and led a strong program for developing the peaceful atom—a program which has captured the imagination of men and women everywhere with its widespread, positive achievements."

Just before election the President himself sent a message to the U.N. conference of the 81 nations who had approved the treaty. He said, "I wish my country to be among the first to recognize by official action what you at this conference have accomplished," and he went on to say that once the agency was established the United States would make available to it "nuclear materials that will match in amount the sum of all quantities of such materials made similarly available by all other members of the international agency."

This was a public promise, and so far as I know Senator Knowland did not raise his voice by way of protest or even of caution.

THE text of the treaty has been discussed for seven months, and now we find that the Republican leader of the Senate has not made up his mind. Yet if he does not make up his mind soon, there is little likelihood that the treaty will be ratified in this session. This will mean that at the least, supposing eventual ratification, the whole project must wait for the better part of a year.

This raises many questions, not the least of them, what are

Allied Relations With Russia Subject of Concern to Germany

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's visit to Washington next week promises to result in some important agreements on Allied relations with Russia.



Charles M. McCann

Adenauer, as the leader of west Germany, has been pretty worried over some developments of the last few months. These include Great Britain's revolutionary new defense policy, which involves drastic cuts in military manpower, and the possibility that the United States may do some cutting of its own.

But Adenauer's biggest worry is that the United States, in its eagerness for a disarmament treaty, may make a deal with Russia at Germany's expense.

There was a sensation in Bonn, Adenauer's capital, last week when the Washington correspondents of two responsible West German newspapers reported the United States planned to sponsor a proposal which would put off any hope of German unification for an indefinite period.

According to this report, Harold Stassen, President Eisenhower's special disarmament aide, had drawn up a plan for a big demilitarized zone in Central Europe. The plan was supposed to have the approval of the United States and British governments.

The zone plan, according to the German correspondents, would involve the acceptance by the Western Allies of the continued partition of Germany.

Denials of the report came quickly from Washington and from American embassies in Western European capitals.

Adenauer was attending the annual congress of his Christian Democratic Party in Hamburg at the time. He was naturally alarmed.

Officially, the denials quieted Adenauer's fears. He told the party congress he was convinced the "deal" reports were completely false.

But there are strong indications that Adenauer is still worried.

Adenauer is due to arrive in New York by plane Friday. After spending the week end there, he is to go to Washington Monday for three days of talks with Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and other high officials.

He is fairly certain to ask for firm guarantees that Germany will not be sacrificed in

any agreements which the United States, Britain and France may make with Russia.

He is likely to sound out Eisenhower and Dulles on the possibility of a Big Four "summit" conference at which Eisenhower would meet Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and anybody who happens to be premier of France at the time.

Adenauer naturally will want to be assured that Germany's interests will be protected fully at any Big Four meeting as well as in the current United Nations disarmament meeting in London.

To him, and to all Germans, the issue of their country's unification is the biggest one. He is aware also that, as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, West Germany would be in the front line in event of war with Russia.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

WHY THEY FEAR NASSER: Beirut — There are a good many things about Gamal Abdel Nasser that want clarifying, such as the nature of his connection with his supporters in the Kremlin.

Yet the source of his power in the Arab world is still the central thing that needs to be explained. A good place to look for the explanation is in this agreeable and prosperous little country where the prospect of an election has provoked the most flagrant Egyptian intervention.

The leaders of the government party, President Camille Chamoun and smiling Prime Minister Sami el-Solh, are not Arab feudalists of the antique pattern. They stand for progress and good government. Their popularity is so great that the wisecracks say they will surely win at the polls. And they have guts, too, as is proved by their forthright pro-Western policy—something that takes guts, alas, in this part of the world nowadays.

Because of this policy Chamoun and Solh are now being attacked by their "Arab brother" in Egypt with every weapon in Nasser's large armory. Despite their popularity, moreover, Chamoun and Solh fear Nasser's attack. Otherwise, Chamoun by now would almost surely have sent home the Egyptian Ambassador here, because of his quite shameless local political activities. But the resulting open break with Egypt was considered likely to be a handicap at the polls.

WHAT then is the heart of this mystery? This is a rich little land, fruitful in its lovely coastal region and fruitful too in the glorious hills where Hiram, King of Tyre, cropped the great cedars for the temple of old Solomon. The modern Lebanese further preserve the astute commercial instincts of their Phoenician forebears. They have seized every opportunity to enrich their Lebanon the envied tourist and air center of the Middle East.

The Lebanese are rich, certainly, but in health, education, welfare and stardard of life, the Lebanese masses are also far better off than the masses of any other Arab country. The majority of people here, in short, are well enough off to know the value of good government. That is really why Chamoun and Solh enjoy the kind of popular support that is denied to likened men in other Arab lands.

In the other Arab lands, the masses are still tragically ignorant and tragically poor. They cannot conceive of the good things that wise government can do for them in time (which is the real reason for the lack of true popular enthusiasm for the wise Iraqi development program) they do not demand these good things. They are politically conscious, but they do not ask their political leaders to talk practical good sense.

THIS situation in turn provides the ideal opening for the Arab leaders of whom Nasser is both the master and the arch-

enemy—the Arab leaders who win mass support by venomous but powerful emotional appeals to ancient and justified hatreds.

The word "justified" must be emphasized. It is precisely because the hatreds are justified, that Chamoun and Solh fear Nasser despite their own strength. But the fact that all these hatreds have a solid base in the countless tragedies of Middle Eastern history, does not alter the character of Nasser-style Arab nationalism.

Like all movements that live by the appeal to hatred, this nationalism which attracts so many young people and idealists, is none the less an inwardly ugly movement. It is capable of such dark treachery as the bomb plot against King Saudi of Arabia organized by the Egyptian military attaché. In propaganda and in organization, it employs every device in the Fascist book. It has now even produced a Middle Eastern "La Prensa" case, in the form of Nasser's recent seizure of "Elahram" which used to be the most respected independent newspaper printed in Arabic.

BY HATRED, this nationalism wins support. But it is also a betrayal of the masses to whom it beckons. For every practical Arab interest now calls for equal friendship with the West. Yet Nasser is moving more and more rapidly towards the kind of overt cold war with all the Western powers, including his recent rescuer, the United States, which will surely condemn the masses he leads to another generation of squalor and suffering.

One cannot help sympathizing a little with Arab politicians who are tempted to make the easy appeal to hatred, instead of the very difficult appeal to national self-improvement. But in judging this nationalism, which claims the sympathy reserved for nations struggling to be free, it is important to remember its true character as well as the strong mass support that it commands.

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Things You SHOULD Know . . .

Last week in this space were listed things you MUST know in order to supply information necessary for a death certificate. In addition, here are things you SHOULD know in making funeral arrangements:

- Names, addresses, and relationship of immediate survivors
Club or society memberships
Number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren, if any
War service record, if any
Date and place of marriage
Favorite hymns or songs of deceased
Church membership of deceased
Any additional personal data for obituary purposes

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