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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
Nov. 28, 1947 (Sunday)

Prospects for next summer's irrigation water are in the usual uncertain state, according to a survey by the Fruit Growers league irrigation committee.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "Quite a number of the intelligentsia from the camps of the state were down to eat turkey and pull a wishbone with the home team—Paw and Maw."

20 YEARS AGO
Nov. 28, 1937 (Sunday)

A drive for the proposed new Phoenix firehall will begin Dec. 1. Lower insurance rates for the community are expected to result.

Skiin conditions in Crater Lake national park were described yesterday as excellent for experts, fair for novices.

30 YEARS AGO
Nov. 28, 1927 (Monday)

A more compact organization of all fruit promotional organizations in this area will be considered during the annual meeting of the Fruitgrowers' league to be held within the next few days.

The third rum-running car captured by Federal Officer Terry Talent during the past week was seized at 4 a.m. today south of Ashland.

40 YEARS AGO
Nov. 28, 1917 (Wednesday)

A party of Medford men were entertained at the Grants Pass sugar factory by Manager Alex Nibley of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company Tuesday and witnessed the manufacture of sugar.

W. C. Hammatt, engineer of the Medford irrigation district, has recently compiled a map of the district showing the character of the crops planted.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. A full moon rises in the east at noon, midnight, sunset or sunrise?
2. Bible: Is there a reference relating specifically to the "heavenly city?"
3. Is air in sunlight of a higher temperature than air in sunset?
4. By what title are warrant officers and flight officers addressed?
5. Louisiana is named after what French king?
6. Was James Oliver Curwood an American painter, writer or author?
7. Are seeing-eye dogs given free to blinded war veterans?
8. Under which President was the Tennessee River Muscle Shoals project begun?
9. What causes electrical displays in the earth's northern latitudes?
10. Did Scott, Tennyson, or Hawthorne write "Ivanhoe"?

Answers: 1. Sunset. 2. Yes. 3. No. 4. Mister. 5. Louis XIV. 6. Author. 7. Yes. 8 Woodrow Wilson. 9. Sunspots. 10. Scott.

AMERICAN FLIER KILLED

Hucknell, England — (UP) — A RAF twin-jet vertical takeoff "Flying Bedstead" crashed Thursday on a trial flight, killing its American-born pilot, Wing Cmdr. Gordon Larsen. Larsen, 41, has lived in England for years. He won the Distinguished Flying Cross during World War II with the RAF.

How to Ruin Your Town

What makes a "good city"? And what makes a "good citizen"?

Opinions vary, of course, as do people. One person can be a good citizen in his own way, and act entirely differently from another person who is also a good citizen, but in another way.

Be that as it may, we recently received an interesting check-list of "how to ruin your home town." It first appeared in the Sedalia (Mo.) Democrat, has been widely reprinted, and was sent to us by a friend.

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Here it is:

1. Don't pay taxes. Let the other fellow pay his. Then fuss because the streets are not kept up.

2. Never attend any of the meetings called for the good of the town. If you do, don't have anything to say. Wait until you get outside and then cuss those who made the suggestions.

3. Get all the city will give you and don't give anything in return. Write unsigned letters to the editor demanding more for your tax money.

4. Talk cooperation, but don't do any work for your city unless you get paid for it. And by all means refuse to serve unless they make you chairman.

5. Never accept an office. It's easier to criticise than to do things.

6. Don't do any more than you have to. When others willingly and unselfishly give their time to make a town better, howl because the town is run by a clique.

7. Don't back your fire department or your police department. If the firemen work to bring insurance rates down, tell everybody that is what they are supposed to do. Don't thank them or the policemen for endangering their lives that you might have a safer town in which to live. Demand special treatment.

8. Look at every proposition in a selfish way. If you don't get the most good out of it vote against it. Never consider what it will do for the town as a whole.

9. Don't do anything for the youth of the town. Criticize them as potential delinquents.

10. If you have good town leaders, don't follow them. Take a jealous attitude and talk down everything.

11. Don't work on any committee. Tell them, "I'm too busy."

12. Don't say anything good about your town. Be the first to point up its shortcomings.

13. And don't support your local retail stores and industries. Claim the prices and service in stores of other towns are better. Claim industry and its payroll hurts the town. But if you need a donation, ask your local stores and industries for it. Expect them to back you, but don't back them.

The editorial concluded, "If these 13 steps don't ruin your town, it isn't your fault."—E.A.

$70,000 Experiment

Up at Albany, the Western Kraft Corp. his started a $70,000 project designed to eliminate offensive smells from its big pulp and paper plant to the north of town.

It is, frankly, a gamble, for company officials are not just sure that the new equipment will do the job—although obviously they are hopeful that it will.

And so are the residents of Albany and a large area around the city. The noxious odors from the mill can be smelled vividly even in Salem, 25 miles away, when the wind is wrong.

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THE problem of air pollution (including smells) is of increasing importance in Oregon, where new industries are badly needed to bolster a depressed economy.

For instance, in the Rogue valley, when we have a "cold air inversion," and the fog is held close to the ground, imagine what a horror it would be for a pulp plant to be sending out its horrid smell.

Also, the Rogue river could ill-afford to have any casual dumping of pollution-causing effluent in the river — although modern methods of water treatment are said to have solved, or nearly solved, this problem.

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IN ANY event, we shall watch with interest the results of the Kraft $70,000 experiment. If it works, it could be of importance to this area.

For, in the nature of our economy, a pulp plant would fit in well with the efforts being made to diversify the economy, and to broaden the utilization of forest products.

But as it stands, we simply could not afford to "take a chance" on destroying the values which make the Rogue valley the lovely place it is.—E.A.

It Means Everyone

If anyone gets killed during December in an automobile accident, he can't say he hasn't been warned.

Because of a disastrous death-toll in Oregon during October and November, which promises to shatter long-standing death records, responsible public and safety officials have pleaded, warned, cajoled and repeated the warnings—"Be careful!"

Still, accidents happen; people get killed; and few outside the immediate families of the victims seem to get very upset.

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EACH person, we suppose, believes deep in his heart two things:

1. "I'm a safe driver."
2. "It couldn't happen to me."

These are perfectly natural beliefs. The only catch to it is that they very probably were also the beliefs of those who were killed.

Most drivers know the rules of safety on the road. It's when they momentarily forget, or ignore them, that trouble happens.

And this, as the old saying goes, "means YOU."—E.A.

"SURE, I'LL TELL YOU WHY HIS HAIR IS FULL OF NICKS. HE'S FULL OF JUMPS."

Matter of Fact By Joe and Stewart Alsop

BASTIONS, DULLES-STYLE

Amman, Jordan — Among the world's few palaces still inhabited by reigning monarchs, the Basman palace is certainly the least palatial. The modest stone structure stands on a dusty hill above this little city, with a view across a narrow valley to another dusty hill where goats browse on the scant desert growth.

Joseph Alsop

But this palace of young Hussein, King of Jordan, hardly larger than a big Western country house, is now perhaps the most sensitive single spot in all the troubled Middle East.

The Egyptians, the Syrians and the Soviets have vowed to destroy Hussein and his government by any means within their power. Organized bomb outrages, organized subversion, organized lies of unprecedented shamelessness — all these and other weapons have been used. Since the 23-year-old king has stood annoyingly firm, Gamal Abdel Nasser's Cairo radio has lately taken to open incitement to assassination.

There is method, too, in this macabre and seemingly lunatic violence. For if Jordan can only be reduced to a Soviet-Egyptian satellite on the Syrian model, the days of independent Iraq will be numbered. And if Iraq falls, it will soon be the turn of the oil-rich sheikhdoms of the Persian Gulf and of Saudi Arabia itself.

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NOTHING but young Hussein's naked courage saved Jordan from the Soviet - Egyptian sponsored coup d'etat last April. Nothing but Hussein's stout determination is saving Jordan today. His coolness, his firmness must impress anyone who talks with him, as this reporter has just done at some length.

Courage always tends to be the winning quality, especially when it is in rather short supply among the opposition, as is the case here in Jordan. Nevertheless, it is necessary to face the plain fact that the position here in Jordan is at least very perilous.

The king has great assets, to be sure. Under pressure of necessity, he has grown very rapidly in self assurance and maturity. He has grown too in the respect of his people and of political leaders. Despite the most active efforts to infiltrate the army, finally, the king still commands the loyalty of the Arab Legion; and here in Jordan, as in every Arab country, the army is the decisive factor in politics.

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OUT against these items on the credit side of the balance sheet, it is necessary to balance a heavy list of items on the debit side. There is the tragic plight of the half - million Palestinian refugees, who form a third of Jordan's total population. There is Jordan's basic poverty. There is the continuing appeal of the Syrian-Egyptian-Soviet brand of "Arab nationalism." There is the bandwagon effect of the recent leftwing success in Syria, which has frightened Jordan's moderates and made them reluctant to commit themselves to Hussein.

The young king is sternly confident that he can maintain Jordan's independence, despite the powerful forces massed against him. But it sticks out like a sore thumb here, that urgent measures are needed to improve the odds in the king's favor.

The United States alone can take these measures. The repsonsibility to do so was publicly accepted by President Eisenhower himself at the time of the April crisis here. But consider what has followed! Even the $30,000,000 of aid without strings that the President then publicly promised was very nearly lost in the strange recesses of the administrative and policy making machinery in Washington. When this reporter was last here, six months ago, the American Embassy was desperately waiting for a messenger from Washington who was bringing word whether the President's promise would be kept or broken.

As these words are written, the Embassy is again desperately waiting for another messenger from Washington. He is alleged to have the answer to the great question, whether we have anything that deserves the name of a policy for Jordan.

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A REAL policy for Jordan has two basic requirements. First of all, enough money must be provided, not just to pay the army as in the past, but also to start useful projects, like the exploitation of Jordan's valuable phosphate deposits and the irrigation of the Yarmouk River valley. Even if there were no such useful projects, the extra money would be needed for the simple purpose of making work, and thus creating a new atmosphere of hope.

For this purpose, an increase of aid to Jordan from the present level of thirty million a year to a new level of fifty million a year will be ample. It is not much. By the same token, only a few more millions are needed to satisfy the second essential requirement. This is the requirement of adequate financing for the work of the United Nations relief and welfare administration among the Palestinian refugees. Yet at this moment, the admirable director of the critical refugee relief program, Henry Labouisse, is at the United Nations publicly pleading bankruptcy.

In a most literal sense, Jordan is a bastion of the free world position in the Middle East. It has been officially classified as such by Secretary of State Dulles as well as by the President. It seems we have a rather vague way of defending bastions.

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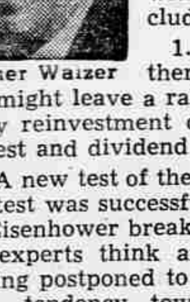
Wall Street Looking To Congress to Put New Zip in Market

By ELMER C. WALZER
United Press Financial Editor

New York —(UP)— Wall Street is looking for Congress to inject new zip into business and the market early in 1958.



Elmer Walzer

But the market men admit there still are many things the market must contend with. These include:

1. Some further tax selling that might leave a rally brought on by reinvestment of year-end interest and dividend payments.

2. A new test of the 1957 lows. One test was successfully met in the Eisenhower break, it is held. The experts think another one is being postponed to early 1958 by a tendency toward easier money.

3. Further pinch on profits is foreseen regardless of any step up in government spending.

4. Inventory problems, overcapacity problems, and the like.

Ike's Health Factor

The market still is sensitive to President Eisenhower's health. Not a few in the financial district are convinced prices would break again if he had a turn for the worse.

Another line of thought with regard to the President is developing.

Gerald M. Loeb, a senior partner of E. F. Hutton and company holds that the nation is looking to Congress rather than to the Presidency for action that will have a bearing on business and inflation.

"Thus," he adds, "the near term outlook is for continuance of the upward trend at least until early next year when congressional action will make itself felt in the stock market."

He feels that if Vice-President Richard Nixon should be compelled to take the reins of government, "business will be optimistic about the re-election of a Republican administration in 1960, since the voters generally favor a continuance of the incumbent candidate who may be Nixon."

Recession Too Costly

Eldon A. Grimm, analyst for Walston and company says the U.S. economy must step up to compete with Russia. He holds that unlike the old days, we cannot afford a recession while the Soviets are going ahead.

Prentice-Hall holds that "our nation will not long relinquish economic and military superiority." But here the service injects a sour note in saying that "the inevitable U.S. response to the Soviet challenge will eventually call for more planned economy, more economic controls."

Controls could drive many to sell stocks, say the experts. They see nothing good in controls except for black marketeers.

Ike's Illness Overshadows Other Foreign News During Past Week

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

President Eisenhower's illness was regarded in countries all over the world as the biggest and gravest news development this week.

Charles M. McCann

Official and newspaper reaction emphasized the fact that in these times of international tension the Chief Executive of the United States is the outstanding political figure in the free world.

A spokesman for the neutral government of Austria reflected the feeling of many world leaders when he said:

"It is the worst news in months, much worse than the news of the launching of the Soviet earth satellites."

The heads of government of the 14 countries allied with the United States in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had looked to Eisenhower to play the leading part in a "summit" conference to be held in Paris Dec. 16.

This conference was decided upon, in view of the threat of Soviet Russian progress in missile development, to tighten the unity of NATO countries and to strengthen Western European defenses.

The news that Eisenhower would not be able to attend brought immediate speculation that the meeting might be cancelled. When it was made known that the United States was ready to send Vice President Richard M. Nixon in his place there was a change of feeling.

But it was plain that no man can take the place of an American president in point of prestige and authority.

In congressional hearings, in Defense Department conferences and at missile-testing grounds political leaders, scientists and military men concentrated on the urgent job of meeting the Russian threat.

In Paris, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and French Premier Felix Gaillard met in an attempt to end the coolness in their relations which resulted from the dispatch by the United States and Britain of weapons to France's former protectorate of Tunisia.

Official statements showed clearly that France was still dissatisfied.

This issue, incidentally, was one of many which Eisenhower would have been expected to clear up at the NATO meeting.

Premier Gaillard put the life of his new cabinet to the test in a debate in the National Assembly, the controlling house of the French Parliament, on means to end the rebellion in Algeria.

Gaillard announced that at the end of the debate this week end he would seek a vote of confidence. His defeat would mean his resignation.

President Eisenhower caught the chill which was the first development in his illness while waiting at Washington Airport to welcome King Mohammed V of Morocco, another of France's former North African protectorates, who arrived on a state visit.

Vice President Nixon took the President's place at the state dinner which Eisenhower arranged for his guest. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles took over the job of chief negotiator.

80 Korean Orphans Arrive in Portland

Portland—(UP)—Another 80 Korean orphans landed at Portland International Airport Thursday, to be greeted by their new American parents who had adopted them before they left Korea.

The chartered Korean National Airlines plane brought 87 Korean youngsters to this country, but seven of them left the plane at Seattle, their destination.

Harry Holt, the Creswell farmer who started the Korean babylift operation, met the Thanksgiving plane in Seattle and accompanied the children to Portland. Holt said he was working intensely to get, as many more as possible of the already adopted Korean children to this country in time for Christmas.

Symington Sees Hot Partisan Issue in Missile Development

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent

Washington —(UP)— The word today is that Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) takes a dim view of the idea that the Senate investigation of the defense - missile program should be sweetly non-partisan.

Lyle C. Wilson

Symington was secretary of air in 1947-50. Then and thereafter in the Senate, personable Stu never ducked a fight when he felt the air defenses of the United States needed a defender. He bucked the Democratic White House and all comers on such occasions.

These battles gave Symington a favorable political identity, sufficient to include his name among those contending in 1956 for the Democratic presidential nomination. Now comes the missile controversy set off by the Russian Sputniks. This controversy had the public's urgent attention from the moment it began. When a matter of national policy obtains the public's sustained and anxious interest there exists the substance of a socko political issue.

Such Win Elections

Socko political issues win elections for political parties and make careers for political individuals. Symington apparently sees that clearly. The senator is a member of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee chaired by Sen. Lyndon W. Johnson (D-Tex.). Johnson opened the hearings this week with emphasis on the seriousness of the inquiry into missile and satellite development and his own disinterest in assessing blame.

What the committee would do, the chairman said, would be to find out what should be done to correct the missile situation.

"We will not," he added, "reach that goal by wandering up any blind alleys of partisanship."

Symington need not interpret that remark as any charge of blind partisanship against himself. Moreover, if Symington briefly can be patient, there will be enough partisanship in the missiles inquiry to satisfy everyone, including the voters of this republic who may by now feel that they have a right to know who was responsible for the lag in the United States outer space and missile performance which causes scientists to say the setback is comparable to what happened back there at Pearl Harbor.

Nixon vs. Truman

Pearl Harbor was an all-time shocker until Sputnik I directed attention to something which sober men assert is even more catastrophically shocking. Vice President Richard M. Nixon and former President Harry S. Truman each is maneuvering to persuade the public that the other political party was at fault. You might almost say that these two have begun a public debate on the subject.

If that debate develops, the word partisanship will be much too weak for the scope of argument. There is personal feeling between those two fit to heat a cold political issue white hot.

However that may turn out, the Republican National Committee rejected the non-partisan approach to the missile issue as the Senate hearings began. The committee issued an eight-page pamphlet full of facts and figures. The purpose: To lay the blame for Pearl Harbor No. 2 right in the lap of Harry S. Truman.

What happens next is likely to be quite lively because Mr. T. is not going to like that.

AND THE FIDDLER PLAYED

Chicago—(UP)—A former Chicagoan now living in Los Angeles, Mrs. Joseph A. Golde, has given Northwestern University's School of Music something different to fiddle with. She presented a century-old English violin and a Buthold Luthier Violoncello.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Within a period of approximately two years President Eisenhower has suffered three physical setbacks — a heart attack in 1955, a later case of ileitis which necessitated an abdominal operation and a period of recuperation, and now a mild stroke, from which he seems as this is written to be recovering quickly. All three have brought on sinking spells in the nation's economy.

These incidents suggest two interesting questions:

1. Is Mr. Eisenhower's health so frail as to unfit him for the job of President of the United States?

2. Is the job of President of the United States, as its duties are presently defined by law and custom, so burdensome as to be beyond the physical capacities of ANY ONE MAN?

QUESTION No. 2 was dealt with exhaustively in a recent issue of U.S. News and World Report, one of the nation's most influential business magazines. Its conclusions suggested the possibility that the job IS becoming so exhaustingly demanding as to be beyond the physical stamina of any average person who devotes to it the attention it deserves and that law and custom require.

WHAT to do about it?

There are many alternatives. We might, for example, lay down by law or custom a dictum that only a physical superman could be eligible for the office of President.

But I don't think we'd like that. In the job of President of the United States, brains are more important than brawn and purely physical stamina.

WE MIGHT divide the responsibilities of the job by setting up a cabinet form of government, in which a number of men would share the responsibilities n ow borne soley by the President.

But I don't think we'd like that, either. It would smack too much of the Kremlin, where the duties of top bracket government are shared by several individuals. The lesson of history is that in such a government there are continuing intrigues for supreme power.

THE burdens of the Presidency, as evidenced by President Eisenhower's disturbingly frequent physical breakdowns, are leading us toward one obvious change in our national political customs — the need for choosing as vice-president a man capable of succeeding to the office of President and bringing to it the qualities that are called for.

In earlier days, the idea was that any old political hack who would DRAW VOTES TO THE TICKET was good enough to be vice-president.

We're rapidly outgrowing that ancient shibboleth.

ANOTHER alternate would be to try to CHECK THE DRIFT TOWARD CENTRALIZATION OF ALL GOVERNMENT IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Personally, I think it would be a SPLENDID idea if the STATES resumed a lot of the powers they have more or less abdicated in the past couple of decades.

That would bring government closer home and at the same time it would lessen the strain on the President of the United States.

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