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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 10, 1948 (Sunday)  
Arch Work, leader of "Operation Sno-Cat Cascade," which was completed Friday, reported yesterday no accidents had occurred in the 573 mile trek along the Cascades to Greensprings summit.  
A. W. Stevens, Medford, was chosen commodore of the Southern Oregon boat club at its reorganizational meeting Thursday at the chamber of commerce office.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
April 10, 1938 (Sunday)  
Grants Pass city council voted Thursday night to assist in financing a pick-up air mail flight one day during national air mail week.  
From local and personal column: "April issue of the Southern Pacific bulletin contains a number of pictures of recent California floods."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
April 10, 1928 (Tuesday)  
Modern lighting of Sixth st., with new posts and lights was recommended to be done at once, as a result of the Merchants' association meeting last night.  
Fire Chief Roy Elliott is said to be planning to attend the Willos-Kelly hanging in the state penitentiary at Salem.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
April 10, 1918 (Wednesday)  
The Liberty loan drive in Ashland has gone over the top, officials report.  
Two women from Wayne, Calif., have arrived in Medford and will remain here until the Oregon and California railroad land grant is opened up.

**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 Norwegian whose activities in World War II caused his name to become a common synonym for traitor?
  2. Bible: Where was Moses when he received the ten commandments?
  3. A fascinator is a head covering, vehicle, or a cooking utensil?
  4. Prisoners confined in the Federal prisons wear black and white striped uniforms; true or false?
  5. Name in order the last three prime ministers of Great Britain who preceded Clement A. Attlee.
  6. What is the name for young bees?
  7. Chicago is located in the Eastern, Central or Standard time belt?
  8. Complete the quotation which begins, "And this is good old Boston, the home of the bean and cod, Where the Lowell's talk only to Cabots....."
  9. Hiawatha, Powhatan, or King Philip was the father of Pocahontas?
  10. Who was the first horse race jockey to win \$2,000,000 in purses in a single year?
- Answers: 1. Quisling. 2. Mount Sinai. 3. Head covering. 4. False. 5. Winston Churchill, Neville Chamberlain, Stanley Baldwin. 6. Nymphe. 7. Central. 8. "And the Cabots talk only to God." 9. Powhatan. 10. Willie Shoemaker (1956).

## Truth and Power

A hair-raising situation now exists in which a small group of men who are not part of the elective process of government have nevertheless assumed unprecedented powers for shaping national policy outside their designated functions. The group is the Atomic Energy Commission. It is the only agency of government which can embark on programs that affect and even dominate economic policy, military policy, and foreign policy. It is the only agency of government which can decide how much it is willing to let the American people know about its operations. It is the only agency of government that can evaluate its own performance, exempt itself from the consequences of its own errors, and shield these errors from public scrutiny.

SOME of the implications of these powers have been brought into focus as the result of a recent incident.

First, some background. The danger of a runaway nuclear arms race culminating in continental explosions is no longer a remote one. Momentum has a way of making its own decisions. The nuclear arsenals now contain weapons that have gone far beyond military requirements. The use of these weapons will produce not victory but mutual suicide. The situation is similar to what would happen if occupants of the same building decided to wage war against one another by setting fire to the building after sealing themselves in. If victory in the contest between democracy and Communism is to be found, therefore, it will have to be outside a nuclear war.

DEVisING a policy that can achieve both peace and freedom is the most important and most complicated business in the world. Yet a start must be made somewhere. It makes sense to expect that such a start should be in the field of arms control. Not that arms control by itself will give us enduring peace. Nothing short of effective world law can create a basis for enduring peace. But arms control can at least remove some of the fuse points of a nuclear arms race. And one good place to begin on any arms control program is with a ban on further nuclear test explosions.

The Atomic Energy Commission, which manufactures and tests the nuclear explosives, has been opposed to any ban on testing and, for that matter, to any agreement on nuclear arms control. The AEC has taken the flat position that such agreements are unenforceable. It would be difficult and perhaps impossible, spokesmen for the AEC have declared, to detect nuclear explosions if the Soviet were intent on keeping them secret. By way of proving this point, the AEC pointed to its own underground nuclear test experiment recently conducted in Nevada. Despite the devastating underground effects, the explosion could not be detected at a distance greater than 235 miles, the AEC officially announced.

IF THIS were true, then the hope for nuclear arms control would be a dim one indeed. But Congressional initiative established that the AEC statement is not true and indeed never was. The Nevada underground explosion was actually detected more than two thousand miles away, and the AEC was so informed at the time.

Confronted with the actual evidence that it had falsified vital information, the AEC said that the error was "inadvertent." What members of the AEC did not explain, however, was why they had used information to support a public position even though the information was false. Even after the AEC apparently knew that the underground test had been detected at great distances, it continued to tell news commentators and television producers that underground tests could be carried out secretly.

ERRORS, inadvertent or otherwise, are understandable. What is completely irresponsible and indeed reprehensible, however, is the use of false information in connection with the advocacy of national policy. For the AEC did not merely circulate a report it knew to be false. It used that false report as the basis for an attempt to win the American public opinion over to its own point of view.

Equally serious is the fact that the AEC has been using its authority and influence to block any program for world control over nuclear weapons. And Dr. Edward Teller, who is prominently associated with the Atomic Energy Commission, has been attempting to reassure the American people that nuclear testing can go on indefinitely without danger—a proposition that the AEC's own reports do not support.

WHAT is involved here is not merely a matter of public confidence in a government agency. What is involved here are real and specific issues concerned with the safety of life on earth. Circumstances have contrived to make of the Atomic Energy Commission one of the most powerful agencies in our history. We should no longer delay bringing the AEC into the same framework of checks and balances within which the rest of the government has to operate. Certainly, a separate agency should be charged with the responsibility for evaluating the results of nuclear testing, whether with respect to radioactive fallout or the question of detectability.

The fact that men of science are connected with the AEC is not by itself sufficient assurance that wisdom and sanity will prevail. The theory on which this government was set up was that good government depends less on good men

## Dennis the Menace



PEANUT BUTTER. DENNIS LOVES PEANUT BUTTER. AND SOME ROOT BEER. DENNIS LOVES ROOT BEER. AND POTATO CHIPS. DENNIS LOVES.....

## Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

### THE NORTH AFRICAN NETTLE

There is at the moment a no more thankless assignment for an American newspaperman than to put together his impressions of France in her relations with North Africa. For if he takes things as they appear to be, the conflict is irreconcilable and the problem of finding a solution is hopeless. The crucial question for a foreign observer is to decide how much he can discount of what he hears, how much he can dare to think that there is a compulsion in events which will override opinions.

The situation in its elemental form consists of a guerrilla war in Algeria with which the bulk of the French Army is involved. It is a war which almost certainly cannot be won and which in military terms will surely not be lost. The public life of metropolitan France is dominated, indeed obsessed, by this horrid, cruel, indecisive and interminable war. The obsession has produced a political condition in France in which no government believes it can survive if it considers a negotiated settlement. All this has reached a point where there is the gravest doubt as to whether the legal government in Paris really controls the whole of the Army or its own appointed officials dealing with Algeria in Paris and in North Africa.

THE political climate in North Africa, as I saw it in Tunisia, is verging on desperation. President Bourguiba, who certainly is the most moderate and the most Western of Arab leaders, believes that if there is no settlement of the Algerian war in the near future, he may be overwhelmed and destroyed by a fanaticism which follows Nasser. Tunisia, having no army to speak of, is incapable of policing its long frontier with Algeria. But even if Tunisia could be neutral, it would not dare to be neutral, so great is the solidarity of the Arabs. The political climate in Paris is oppressive. It reminded me of Washington in the heyday of McCarthy, when man after man in high place would deplore the terror privately and appease it publicly. Under the French version of McCarthyism anyone who disagrees publicly with the official policy as administered in Algiers has a good chance of being called a traitor. It resembles the time when to express doubt about Chiang Kai-shek was for an American politician like expressing doubt about the United States. There is, moreover, in France an admixture of race feeling so that a political advocate of negotiations in Algeria is rather like a white man in Little Rock advocating integration in the public schools.

For another thing, there will appear, in fact, there is already appearing, a powerful counteracting force to the movement for independence in the colonial territories. The North African territories, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, are not capable of economic independence. They are to an extraordinary degree integrated with and dependent upon the subventions and the protective devices of the French economy. There are French interests which profit by the system. But for the French nation as a whole, the North African territories are not an asset but a heavy liability.

In the modern world, moreover, the advanced states are increasingly capable of using for themselves their own capital savings. The incentive to export capital is decreasing, and it tends to become, except in special cases like oil, a matter not of profit but of benevolence and of public policy.

Parthenetically, the American capacity to absorb capital at home is the underlying reason why foreign aid is becoming increasingly unpopular in the United States. The moral for North Africa, indeed for most, if not all, former colonial territories is that as they win their political independence they will

THIS is a dark picture, as I have painted it, but I have tried not to exaggerate, and I have refrained from putting into it the anguished predictions of dictatorship and civil war which are current in Paris. As a matter of fact, having gotten out of the atmosphere of Paris, I find myself feeling—not, I think, through any congenial optimism—that events may not follow the horrid logic of the apparent situation.

For one thing, though the war cannot now be settled by a negotiated arrangement, it is not unlikely, I think, that in fact an arrangement will develop. The essence of the Algerian question is that there are two communities—one white and European, and one dark and Moslem—living on the same land. The Europeans are in a minority and, with the growth of the Moslem population, will become an ever smaller minority. Yet the Europeans are the stronger and richer community, and they have powerful support from the French homeland.

A "democratic" solution is impossible with this French community outnumbered eight to one. Therefore, it looks as if the French will be driven to do in Algeria what was done in Ireland, in Palestine, in India—what has been done so often where there are two communities which cannot be in fact, though perhaps not in name, a partition of Algeria with the French congregating in the coastal regions and the Moslems in the hinterland. In all probability this will not be peace in the sense that there will be no more violence, but it may mean a barely tolerable arrangement.

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than upon good laws. Indeed, the easiest way for good men to turn bad is to give them a privileged position where their power can be used beyond their own designated functions.

Nuclear bombs are the quintessence of raw power in the modern world. They call for the severest controls—not only over the bombs themselves, but over the men who have the authority to make them.

(The above editorial appeared in the Saturday Review, and was written by the editor, Norman Cousins. Copyright 1958, reproduced by permission.)

## Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop



HARRIMAN'S PIANO  
New York — One of the bits of dusty lumber that clutter a reporter's memory is a mental picture of an ancient advertisement for a musical correspondence course. It had the pathetic yet triumphant caption: "They laughed when I sat down at the piano." In a way, it tells the whole story of W. Averill Harriman in politics.

The point of the advertisement was that the friends regarded the lady in the picture (who vaguely resembled Lillian Gish) as a mere musical stumblebum until she dumfounded them all with the plangent loveliness of her rendering of "Ramona."

In Gov. Harriman's case, there was no correspondence course, since you still have to learn the practice of American politics the hard way. But there was almost a universal laughter at the political debut of this grimly determined man who used to suffer more agony producing a five minute after-dinner speech than any healthy peasant woman would suffer producing triplets. Here in New York where Harriman is preparing to run for the governorship again they are not laughing now.

INDIGENOUS New York states have no doubt changed their view of Harriman so gradually that the elements of humor and surprise in this change have never struck them. But any itinerant political observer, returning to test the present New York atmosphere against the atmosphere of the past, must be just as dumfounded as the friends of the Lillian Gish-like lady in the advertisement.

Eloquence is not yet a Harriman strong point, but in all other respects Harriman seems to have become one of our era's more eminent and adroit experts in the political art. It is not just that he is generally thought to have made a good Governor, it is not just that he is popular in the state. It is not just that he is strongly favored to win the Governorship again by a far wider margin than the hairs-breadth majority he got last time.

### In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Foreign aid note:  
The U.S. views with regret an Indonesian announcement that the central government is buying COMMUNIST jet fighters and bombers. State department spokesman Lincoln White says the communist aid is a communist attempt to extend red influence in Indonesia.

HMMMMM. I imagine the taxpayers will join in the regrets.  
This central Indonesian government is the one that pulled loose from the Dutch and set up on its own. We've been showering it with aid money. It has been playing footsie with the communists for a long time. It now has a revolution on its hands because a lot of Indonesians don't like communism. The Russians are selling weapons to this central government to enable it to stay in power.

So our aid money has gone down the drain.  
You can't BUY friends.

REPRESENTATIVE Chet Hollifield of California is worried over the air raid shelter program. He says there is no national plan to insure the survival of the public in case of an enemy attack, so he is proposing that the government spend five billion dollars a year for five years—a total of 25 billion dollars—to meet the need.

He says his program contemplates building shelters of reasonable strength and durability in accessible locations so that if the missiles start falling the public will have some place to go.

LET'S see.  
It is generally agreed that if the missiles—carrying atomic warheads—start falling there will be no warning.  
If you're going to get any REAL protection out of his 25-billion-dollar investment you'll have to LIVE IN THE SHELTERS.  
Personally, I believe I'd rather take my chances and save the money.  
find it has become very hard indeed to satisfy their needs for capital. In the long run, they will probably find that not Russia alone, not even Russia and the Western countries combined, will supply enough capital to provide them with the material base of complete independence.  
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## Cordiner Pay Raise Plan Detailed; Need And Support Listed

(Editor's note: On April 2, an article headlined "Engineer, Veteran Sees Military Pay Raise Plan Joke." It sharply criticized the Cordiner plan for pay raises to the armed forces. Today, in rebuttal, is published a reply written by Lt. Col. Frank M. Kehoe, Army unit advisor for this area, who goes into some detail as to the Cordiner plan, its support, and present status.)

The April 2 article, consisting only of personal opinion, gave no factual information concerning Military Pay Bill HR11470, which it purported to discuss.  
As the result of an accelerated and extremely costly turnover of personnel in all ranks and all branches of the Armed Services, the Secretary of Defense, in May 1956 appointed an Advisory Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation. This committee, headed by Ralph J. Cordiner, President of General Electric, and composed of outstanding management experts from civilian industry, and representatives from the Department of Defense, was requested to make recommendations which would form the basis for legislation which would remedy the long-plaguing problem of personnel turnover in the Armed Forces. Intensive Studies

In June, 1956, the Committee began intensive studies which culminated in the Cordiner Plan, made public in tentative form in February 1957, and presented in final form in May 1957. This report recommended a major change in the entire pay system of the Armed Services, pay rates which would be more nearly aligned with civilian rates for comparable positions of skill and responsibility, and in addition, implementation of new controls to vitalize the Officer Personnel Act.

While this report was being prepared and subsequently studied by the Defense Department the costly turnover of personnel continued, further aggravated by the fact that with each new technological advance there is imposed upon the Armed Services the need for additional skilled technicians. The cost of the turnover and increasing requirement for skilled technicians is graphically illustrated by the following information recently released by Headquarters, Air Defense Command, U.S. Air Force: Reenlistments Down  
"Seventy-eight per cent of the ADC's fire control technicians whose four-year enlistment expired in 1957 failed to reenlist. It will take \$17 million in training costs to replace them."  
"Seventy-two per cent of the eligible jet engine mechanics failed to reenlist. It will cost \$11 million in training costs to put other men in their jobs."  
"Seventy-four per cent of ADC's fighter interceptors pilots eligible for separation in 1957 left to return to civilian life. It will cost \$37,000,000 to train pilots to take their places."  
"Of all ADC airmen whose enlistments expired last year 65 per cent, or 11,500, left the service. It will take \$176 million in training costs to train their replacements."  
"Now let's look at the trend of our requirements for electronics maintenance people. Back in 1953, '54 and '55 we required approximately 6,000 people in the electronics maintenance field alone. As we progressed to 1956 with more complex airplanes coming into the inventory, our requirement almost doubled. Today

we have a big increase, 16,000. We have further projected our requirements out to where in 1961 we will need almost 21,000 electronic maintenance people alone. I am not talking about any system other than the electronics field and only for the Air Defense Command."

From the above example, only one of countless existing in all segments of the Armed Forces, it is readily apparent that the problem is simply a matter of economics.  
By fall of 1957 this problem had become so apparent, and the need for solution so vital to the defense posture of the country, that such publications as the New York Herald-Tribune, the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, Readers Digest, Newsweek, Time, Look, and many others told their vast audiences what was going on in the Services and what personnel turnovers and retraining programs meant to them as taxpayers.  
Meanwhile the Department of Defense was drafting proposed legislation based on Cordiner Committee recommendations, to be presented to Congress early in 1958.

Other Views  
On Jan. 13, 1958, President Eisenhower in his Budget Message to Congress said, "For present and long-range efficiency and for greater equity the military pay system must be re-cast." At approximately the same time the Rockefeller Study Group Report on International Security stated: "With the complexity of modern weapons, the importance of a highly competent professional force has never been greater. But despite recent increases, present pay scales are inadequate to retain the skilled officers and men necessary to an effective military establishment. Neither are we attracting a sufficient number of the best of our youth to military careers."  
On Feb. 17, 1958, Military pay raise hearings began in the House of Representatives where the proposed legislation, based on the Cordiner Committee report, was presented to the House Armed Services Sub-Committee headed by Representative Kilday (D-Tex.). The Kilday Group completed its study on March 18, 1958, and unanimously reported to the full committee a revised military compensation system, HR11470, which incorporates the basic principles of both the Cordiner recommendations and Department of Defense proposed legislation. On March 25, after only 3 hours and 15 minutes of debate, the House passed the bill, as originally presented by committee, with a vote of 366 to 22. Senate action on the House passed bill is scheduled for mid-April. Senator Stennis (D-Miss.), Chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Sub-Committee has announced that his sub-committee is hopeful it can complete work on the measure by about April 14 and shortly thereafter get it to the full committee and to the Senate floor.  
Military pay raise legislation has received, and is presently receiving, the support of such strictly civilian organizations as the Annual Governors Conference, the Annual Western Governors Conference, the United States Chamber of Commerce, newspapers and magazines previously mentioned, and countless others, far too numerous to list. In addition it is endorsed by the National Guard Association of the United States, the American Legion, the Navy League, the Reserve Officers Association, to name only a few.

## THE VERDICT IS YOURS!

If you feel it is only FAIR for all five mortuaries in Jackson County to share equally in both the responsibilities and the benefits of the Coroner's office, then

VOTE FOR FRANK PERL

and his proposed "Rotation System"

Paid Political Adv. by...

## Chapel Mortuary

Across from the Courthouse  
Frank Morgan — Harold Snodgrass  
FUNERAL DIRECTORS