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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
August 4, 1948 (Wednesday)
Work on Medford's city
park swimming pool is pro-
gressing rapidly, with 32 per
cent of the concrete in place.
A new resident reports see-
ing a large white ball of fire
yesterday.

20 YEARS AGO
August 4, 1928 (Thursday)
Wild blackberries are start-
ing to ripen in the Applegate
district.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "The
present shortage of money is
outmoded," declared J. Curtis
Barnes Wednesday. "It's
worse than that. It's antiquated
and hellishly tiresome."

30 YEARS AGO
August 4, 1928 (Saturday)
The state American Legion
convention, which closes here
tonight, is declared one of the
best sessions, in numbers, en-
thusiasm and orderliness, ever
held.
A couple of Legion men
dressed up as traffic cops and
proceeded to dam up traffic
in every direction.

40 YEARS AGO
August 5, 1918 (Sunday)
The Marine corps has again
established a recruiting office
in Medford.
The fire department, after
setting its own quarters in
immaculate order, proceeded
to clean out the city jail too.

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

1. Batik is a rare mineral,
wood carving, or a method of
executing colored designs on
fabrics?
2. Which tropical fruit is
nicknamed "Midshipman's
Butter"?
3. What are the national
flowers of Scotland and Ire-
land?
4. Marco Polo is the name
of an old city in India, an
active volcano in Italy, or an
early traveler in the Orient?
5. Eamon de Valera was
born in Barcelona, Spain;
Dublin, Ireland or Brooklyn,
New York?
6. What by-product result-
ing from soap manufacture is
of great importance in making
explosives?
7. Does the male mosquito
bite?
8. Did Charles A. Lind-
bergh serve as an officer in
the Air Force on active duty
during World War II?
9. Of what island is Taipei
the capital?
10. Do stones grow?

Answers—1. Designs of fab-
rics. 2. Avocado. 3. Scotland
—thistle; Ireland—shamrock.
4. Early traveler. 5. Brooklyn.
N.Y. 6. Glycerine. 7. No. 8.
No. 9. Formosa. 10. No.

Dulles En Route
To Rio de Janeiro
Rio de Janeiro—UPI—Sec-
retary of State John Foster
Dulles was en route to Rio de
Janeiro today for two days of
conferences with Brazilian
President Juscelino Kubitschek
designed to firm up in-
ter-American relations in ad-
vance of any "summit"
meeting.

Hoffa's Big Plans

The McClellan committee is hauling Jimmy Hoffa back—although the timing may be purely coincidental—at another moment when his fortune appears at flood-tide. Hoffa has called a "peace meeting" for dock unions on the East and West coasts for Aug. 14, with the aim of formulating a "common policy on new techniques in the shipping industry"—with Jim Hoffa as "informal mediator."

The dock union conference fits in with Hoffa's over-all strategy, announced July 3, of forming a national conference of transportation trade unions. The conference would be headed "temporarily" by—guess who?

ALL sea, land, and air transportation unions were invited to join Hoffa's conference. Sitting with him as he made the announcement was Capt. William V. Bradley, president of the International Longshoremen's association, and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union. The I.L.A. in 1953 was expelled by the American Federation of Labor for corruption, as the Teamster union was by the A.F.L.-C.I.O. last year. But Curran is a vice president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. and a member of the Ethical Practices committee.

For the record, Hoffa denied that he was trying to lead a new labor federation to rival the A.F.L.-C.I.O., or even aiming at becoming a transportation union czar. In testimony before the Senate "labor rackets" committee last Aug. 20, Hoffa had similarly denied planning a merger of all transport unions. What he said he wanted was a "loose-knit" council of such unions.

Nevertheless, Hoffa's Teamsters have tied up with at least nine A.F.L.-C.I.O. unions in mutual assistance agreements. And the Teamsters' 16 trade divisions embrace every worker who uses wheels and many who don't. "We're in everything," Dave Beck, Hoffa's erstwhile boss, used to say. But the Railroad Brotherhoods and Airlines Pilots already have rejected the overtures.

THE A.F.L.-C.I.O. naturally is not taking Hoffa's threat lying down. No. 1 subject on the agenda for the federation's Executive Council meeting Aug. 18 will be Hoffa's plans. A.F.L.-C.I.O. President George Meany is reported pressuring Curran to back out of Hoffa's conference.

Meany would particularly oppose even informal affiliation of A.F.L.-C.I.O. unions with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which Hoffa has invited to the conference. The West Coast union headed by Harry R. Bridges was fired by the C.I.O. in 1948 because of Communist taints. The A.F.L.-C.I.O. "Ethical Practices Code" directs removal—without waiting for conviction—of any union leader known to be "a crook, a racketeer, a Communist, or a Fascist."

SECRETARY of Labor Mitchell on July 30 raised the threat that all labor unions might be put under antitrust legislation—in the past vigorously opposed by the Eisenhower administration—if Hoffa's confederation went through. Further publicity could resuscitate the now seemingly moribund Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill.

Also, many state legislatures are noticeably more favorable to strict labor regulation than is Congress. If Jim Hoffa's big plans materialize, they could bring on a rash of tough state labor laws, with the emphasis on transportation.

Summit Conference

At least we're being consistent. In telling premier Khrushchev that the summit conference on the Middle East must wait until several weeks of spadework have been done on it, we're taking the stand we've taken ever since the Geneva conference of heads of state in the summer of 1955 proved a flop.

Almost immediately after Stalin died in March 1953, the Russians began to propose East-West summit conferences. They redoubled their proposals in the summer of 1954 as the European security and German rearmament agreements were on the point of being ratified.

THE WEST, deeming the Russian proposals—along with more friendly Russian attitudes in UN and in Western capitals—merely moves to prevent the security and German agreements, said in effect, "Not just yet." When those agreements were finally out of the way, the West said, "All right: now."

At Geneva in 1955 the favorable climate did seem to engender understandings on German reunification, disarmament and atomic testing, security from and for Russia, a neutral zone in Europe. But when the Big Four foreign ministers convened on the following Oct. 27 to implement these purported understandings, they found them only the old impasses.

SO SECRETARY Dulles took the position that any summit conference should be held, not before, but after painstaking negotiations, as when the Austrian peace treaty was finally signed in 1955. And this year the Kremlin, after repeatedly proposing a top conference, did agree to preliminary discussions on its substance.

These discussions opened in Moscow on April 17 with the U.S. and British ambassadors, but have so far made little or no headway. It was this position that the Mid-East crisis over the Lebanon and Jordan upset—resulting in proposals for a summit conference disguised as a UN security council meeting.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

"OVERKILL" — It is now the Eisenhower administration's policy to permit the Kremlin

to gain an overwhelming superiority of nuclear striking power in the next five years. This is the true, though unadmitted response to the warning of the Sputniks.

The terrible facts that support the foregoing terrible charge have already been printed in this space. These facts in turn quite obviously pose a further question. How can the Administration possibly be pursuing such a policy, eight months after the Sputnik's clear warning?

All sorts of extraneous factors enter into the answer. The most important, certainly, is the capture of the President's mind by former Secretary of the Treasury George Magoffin Humphrey. Humphrey taught Eisenhower to fear loose or burdensome fiscal measures more than he fears the armed might of the Kremlin.

But no President could cling to this system of priority—not even a President so protected from the terrible facts as Dwight D. Eisenhower—if he did not have some veil of military argument to cast over the hideous reality. The veil currently being used is the theory of "overkill."

This theory has been put forward by the Army and Navy, in order to protect their own appropriations from the competition of the needed vast expenditures to strengthen our nuclear deterrent.

What then is this theory of "overkill?" In essence it is the argument that you do not need the power to "overkill," if you already have H-bombs and the means to deliver them in quantities sufficient to destroy the Soviet Union.

Being childishly simple, it sounds convincing. This is nonsense, all the same, because it slurs over the operational realities and altogether ignores the political-psychological realities. The operational realities may be summarized as follows:

FIRST, the Kremlin is not deterred from attacking the United States by any simple computation of American nuclear striking power. What deters the Kremlin is a computation of the balance between their power and our power. In particular, the Kremlin is continuously computing how much American nuclear striking power will probably survive a first blow by Soviet nuclear striking power. This part of our striking power that will survive the first blow is the true and only deterrent.

As the balance tilts towards unchallengeable Soviet superiority during the next five years, the part of our striking power that will survive a first blow must also diminish. This rate by which our true and only deterrent will weaken is affected by many special factors. Ever since the Sputniks, for example, the Strategic Air Command has kept one-third of its aircraft either in the air or on 15-minute alerts, in order to make sure that at least a third of its strength will survive a first blow by the Soviets.

But this survival force cannot strike back without the complexly coordinated support of the air-tanker fleet. It will surely be disorganized by the effect of the first blow on SAC's nerve centers. As time goes on it will surely be too weak to saturate the increasingly powerful Soviet air defenses. In the worst stage of the period ahead, in

Political Grapevine: Faubus, Labor Bill; Recession Sign

By LYLE C. WILSON
UPI Correspondent

Washington — (UPI) — The political grapevine: Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus did more than break tradition last week when he won re-nomination to a third term by a lopsided vote.

The central figure in the Faubus did more than break tradition last week when he won re-nomination to a third term by a lopsided vote.

In the depths of the 1930s depression, tobacco men appealed to the Treasury for a reduction in the tax on a package of cigarettes. The manufacturers presented estimates designed to show that the tax on tobacco had passed the point of diminishing re-

turns. That is, taxes were pricing cigarettes out of the market. They argued that a penny off the cigarette tax would stimulate buying that the treasury's tax take would be greater at the reduced rate. The treasury would not budge, and nothing much since has been heard from the tobacco men although most other industries burdened by heavy excise taxes have been clamoring for relief.

OLD WARRIORS — Two elderly gentlemen who have held jobs with the government seem about to become eligible for pensions of a kind long since provided for nearly everybody else.

Congress apparently is going to allow \$25,000 a year to ex-presidents of the United States.

Mr. Herbert Hoover will be 84 on August 10; Mr. Harry S. Truman was 74 last May. These are the only two immediately prospective beneficiaries of a new kind of social security.

Their public images are so widely known as to have become part of our national folklore. But what are they like simply as private men, as retired men? In some ways they could not, of course, be more different. But as the only living members of the world's two-man club that might be called the Association of Former Presidents of the United States—they have points of striking similarity.

Each has a startling simplicity and directness in fact-to-face conversation. Each has had all there is in success and power—and the quiet suffering that goes with both. Each has been so big as never again to fear to seem little.

EACH has long since risen above petty partisan or personal malice. Neither has forgotten the abuse he took in the White House. But neither clutches these sour memories to his heart.

Each, instead, is full of a brisk, and occasionally unprintable, humor. For each the past is mellowed, much as it is mellowed for other combat veterans—men, say, at a First Division reunion who will speak little of the unending casualties in "The Big Red 1" but much of the vital, the irreplaceable, the comic absurdities that made life possible along the hedgerows in Normandy.

Each speaks with a plainness—whatever the topic—that any child of 8 could understand. Many lesser public men feel obliged to put their thoughts with a certain pretentiousness, as though dictating to the moving finger that records history.

But neither Mr. Hoover nor Mr. Truman is there any such solemn nonsense. When Mr. Hoover talks about governmental reorganization—his great interest of recent years—he talks with a fresh bluntness that cuts through the bureaucratic jargon like a hoe going through the undergrowth around Iowa corn.

THOSE who recall his painful shyness and stiffness as a public speaker would meet, astonishingly, quite another man in private. The Herbert Hoover who so long in public typified the high, choking collar is an open-shirt man in private.

He is, in point of fact, a first-rate cuss when he pleases and a man of distinctly relaxed charm. Though of independent means, he retains all his old zest for that free enterprise of which he used to speak so sincerely—and, let's face it, in a way so undeniably dull.

He is proud that his new book, "The Ordeal of Woodrow Wilson," has been a best seller. This is not simply because Mr. Hoover himself is something of an authority on oracles; it is also because it proves that his work and his power to compete are not done.

Mr. Truman, for his part, has his troubles with the President of the United States and the Premier of Britain. The President of the U.S. has a congress to consider. The Premier of Britain has a parliament to consider. Khrushchev—as long, that is, as he can stay on top—is as free as a bird.

Ethan Allen, hero of the capture of Ticonderoga, spent his last few years in Burlington, Vt., where he is buried.

Washington Report

By William S. White

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Fuchs' Antarctica Trip in Magazine

Twelve colored photographs of Sir Vivian Fuchs' expedition across the Antarctica showing the work of the Tuck-er Sno-Cat appear in this week's issue of Life magazine.

Accompanying the pictures is an interview with Dr. Fuchs by Life Writer Robert Manning.

Dr. Fuchs used four Sno-Cats in his voyage across the frozen continent by land by the Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition. One of the Sno-Cats which made the trip recently was on display in Medford, repurchased by the firm which made it. Another over-snow vehicle is on tour in Europe, and the other two are awaiting further assignment.

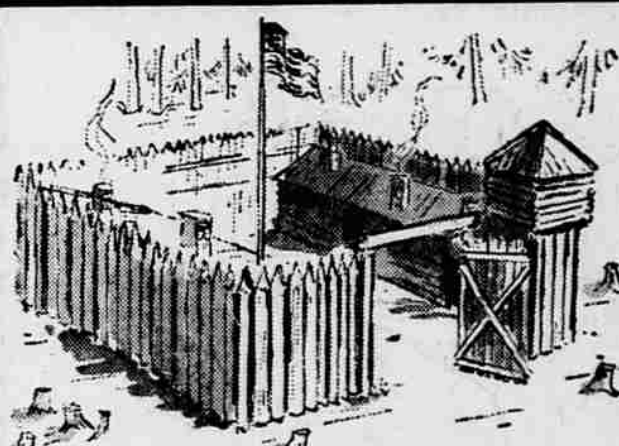
Washington — (UPI) — The Senate has passed and sent to the White House a bill requiring approval of the Secretary of Interior as well as Federal Power Commission for river construction projects.

but rather the Senate, where, of course, he served. "If I could have lived my life out as a Senator," Mr. Truman once told me, "that is what most of all I would have preferred to do."

So, to sum it up: Herbert Hoover is an ancient Republican; Harry Truman a slightly less ancient Democrat. But the real identity between them goes infinitely beyond so trifling a divergence. Each loves the United States of America.

And these old warriors have spiritual wound-strips running from shoulder to tip of sleeve that are their answers to the rookie pseudo-sophisticate who is ashamed openly to indicate such a fact of love. Hall the Association of Former Presidents of the United States. Long may it associate!

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Fort Clatsop

NORTHWEST TERRITORY
Lewis and Clark winter quarters near Astoria, Oregon

August marks the birth month of two men whose exploits rank as the great expedition of exploration in American history. We know relatively more perhaps about the moon today than Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lt. William Clark knew of the mountains and plains west and northwest of the Mississippi-Missouri system in 1804.

What was this northwest land, what did it contain, were questions for which these men were to supply answers by direction of President Thomas Jefferson.

A singular combination of talents combined in Capt. Lewis and Lt. Clark—diplomacy and tact in dealing with the Indians and the men in their company; their own physical as well as mental and moral strength, spelled success for the expedition.

The winter months of 1805-06, spent at Fort Clatsop behind the dunes on the Pacific shore were perhaps the most trying—when it seemed they might perish after having reached their goal. But the strength and courage of these two men held the tiny party together and inspired the wills of the men, enabling them to complete the return to St. Louis, thereby firmly establishing the foundation of the United States' claim to what became the Oregon Territory.

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