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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. 12, 1948 (Friday)
Standard Oil raises its price for automobile gasoline here and others are expected to follow suit.
Medford firemen attend the first in a series of training classes given by Gordon Barker.

20 YEARS AGO
Nov. 12, 1938 (Saturday)
Advance membership sales for the Southern Oregon concert association indicates a sell-out house for next week's presentation by the San Francisco Opera ballet.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "There is a rumor another gas silo will soon arise from the weeds of a prominent corner."

30 YEARS AGO
Nov. 12, 1928 (Monday)
C. C. Hoover attends the horse show in Portland, where he enters an exhibit of the well known bulbous bluegrass.
Jackson county votes for Hoover exceed the total of registered Republicans by more than any other Oregon county.

40 YEARS AGO
Nov. 12, 1918 (Tuesday)
The Medford Council of Defense withdraws all restrictions on the sale of gasoline.
Company F of the state militia was to hire a special railroad car to get home from the festivities in Ashland.

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

1. During the recent balloting for the new Pope it was black or white smoke which indicated that the new Pope had been selected?
2. Name the Emperor of Ethiopia.
3. Tides in the oceans of the earth are caused mainly by the attraction of the sun, or the moon?
4. The Po Valley is in which European country?
5. What is the uvula?
6. The first naval vessel of the revolting colonies was named the A... d?
7. With what subject did the Volstead Act deal?
8. What monarch fought the Spartans at the pass of Thermopylae?
9. The most famous steamboat race on the Mississippi River was a contest between which two boats?
10. Roger Williams was responsible for the first settlement of colonists in which New England State?

Answers: 1. White smoke. 2. Haile Selassie. 3. Moon. 4. Italy. 5. The soft palate. 6. The Alford. 7. Enforcement of prohibition. 8. Xerxes. 9. Natchez and Robert E. Lee. 10. Rhode Island.

BARGAIN AUTOMOBILE
Hendon, England—(UPI)—David Lalor didn't know what a bargain he got when he purchased an old car for 10 cents last week at a dealer's giveaway sale. Cleaning the car Tuesday, Lalor found eight cents inside it.

Why Shakespeare?

Tonight marks the opening of a campaign to raise \$275,000 for the Oregon Shakespearean Festival Association, so that it can build a new theater, and open its nineteenth season next July.

Three questions immediately present themselves:
1. Why \$275,000? That's a lot of money.
2. Why now? Wasn't the old theater good enough?
3. Why should we contribute? What's in it for us?

THESE are legitimate questions. First, \$275,000 IS a lot of money. The answer lies in the nature of the building. It is not a home; it is not a business; it isn't even an armory or a warehouse. It is a theater, with special needs and special problems, which run the price up far higher than ordinary construction.

It must have storage space, for costumes, for properties, for lighting equipment. It must have dressing and make-up and rehearsal rooms so the actors can prepare themselves for the stage.

It must be, in this case, authentic. The new stagehouse will be a replica of an original Elizabethan theater, and in this lies one of the unique boasts of the Oregon Shakespearean Festival. It is one of the few places in the world (the ONLY one on the West Coast) where Shakespeare's plays are presented just as he wrote them. To do this, an authentic stage is required.

ASIDE from these specialized construction costs, the one largest single expenditure will be for lighting equipment. The plays are presented after dark for audiences up to more than 1,000.

The plays range from the lightest and frothiest of comedies to the darkest and gloomiest of tragedies, and the demands on lighting—to make the whole visible, alive and intelligible to audiences—are fantastic.

Stage lighting alone will be a major expense in the new building, and the electronic control equipment, which will make it possible to change the "set" of lights from one carefully planned series, in one scene, to an entirely new "set" in the next, and all at the flick of a switch, is expensive.

These then—the basic but unusual construction plans, plus the lighting equipment, plus a certain amount of ground work to go with the whole—account for the high cost. (It could be noted that a Shakespearean theater is being built in Texas at a cost of more than \$1,000,000. Those who are experts in such matters feel that the Shakespeare Festival here is getting a bargain.)

THE second question, "Why now?" is answered in the fact that the old stage structure, built on a piecemeal basis over the years, has been condemned by the state fire marshal.

Because it did not endanger the audience, the festival association was allowed to use it the past three years, but with increasing reluctance on the part of fire and safety officials.

This year was the last. The old stagehouse had to go. It was unsafe for the actors and technicians, and increasingly unsafe for the audience.

AS FOR question No. 3, "Why should we contribute?" the answer falls into two parts. One part is addressed to those who are enthusiastic about the festival for reasons of enjoyment—those who like Shakespeare in the "Ashland manner," and who would hate to see the festival come to an end for that reason.

The other is addressed to those who don't give a tinker's dam for Shakespeare, actors, the stage or anything connected with theatricals in any form. It is "enlightened self-interest."

To avoid festival patrons, their question is self-answering. They will contribute because they wish to see this unique and pleasurable event continue, now at the height of its success.

THE second part is just as straightforward, but slightly more complex. The "self-interest" involved is money.

Ralph Hensley, a student at Southern Oregon college, this spring did an investigation of the economic impact of the Festival on the Ashland area (which includes all of Jackson county) in 1957, and wrote a paper about it for his economics class.

Excerpts from this paper tell the story better than we can. In part, it said:

"The Oregon State Highway Department estimates the average tourist expenditure at \$5.20 daily and the average length of stay 6.36 days. Thus, it may be estimated that tourists attracted by the Shakespearean Festival spent \$246,662 in the Ashland area during August of 1957, an average of \$8,279 daily.

"The number of times a tourist dollar turns over before it becomes a final investment is estimated to be 12. Thus, the 'real value' of money spent by tourists in this area during August, 1957, would reach an estimated sum of \$3,079,944. Again, it must be noted that this is considered to be a conservative estimate, as the California estimate of 'real value' of the tourist dollar is almost twice that of Oregon's."

IN THE past five years the Festival itself has spent \$226,000 in the area. It is estimated that the same amount would be spent in the area in the next three years, entirely aside from the new construction. This too will circulate 12 times.

Thus, on the most conservative of estimates, the Festival is worth almost \$4,000,000 per year to the valley—Ashland, Medford and way points. A less conservative (and more realistic) estimate would double this—about \$8,000,000 per year.

This is big business. This is "new" money. This is a large segment of the county's future prosperity.

And giving to build an even bigger and better festival is plain "enlightened self-interest," whether the motivation is the charm of the theater, or cold, hard cash.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"LISTEN, I TOLD YOU WE DIDN'T HAVE TERMITES! AND IF WE DID, YOU COULDN'T HEAR THEM!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

THE DEMOCRISTIAN PARTY

Washington—In the fascinating and fearful election returns, there is one more symptom that is really too fascinating to pass over. The performances turned in by Democratic candidates belonging to the Catholic church made a remarkably striking pattern. You can even argue that the pattern foreshadows what can be called a strong Demochristian trend. Of course the word, in its European context, has a meaning that it could never have here. But in many states, after this election, the Democrats will certainly tend to prefer Catholic candidates, simply because Catholic candidates are plainly more likely to bring home the bacon.

Pennsylvania and California elected their first Catholic Governors. Maine and Minnesota elected their first Catholic Senators. So far as this reporter can discover, only one important Catholic Democratic candidate was beaten; and Thomas D'Alessandro's defeat in the Maryland Senate race must be entirely attributed to the Baltimore Mayor's personality and record.

MORE significantly still, Catholic Democratic candidates ran ahead of their tickets in a remarkable number of cases, ranging from Gov.-elect Pat Brown in California right across the Union to Sen. Jack Kennedy in Massachusetts. Besides Mayor D'Alessandro, indeed, the only important Catholic candidate known to this reporter who did not run ahead of his ticket was Sen.-elect Eugene McCarthy in Minnesota.

The McCarthy case, moreover, is the kind of exception that proves the rule. McCarthy was running in a strongly Lutheran state, where being a Catholic ought to have been a really heavy handicap. Yet there was no sign that McCarthy suffered more than marginally for this reason. The entire difference between the vote for McCarthy and the votes for the other Minnesota Democrats can be very easily explained by a single, simple fact. McCarthy's opponent, Sen. Ed Thye, was the only respectable Republican nominee for major office on the Minnesota ballot.

MEANWHILE Catholic Sen.-elect Philip Hart did noticeably better than the immensely popular Gov. Soapy Williams in Michigan. In the New York Senate race, Catholic Frank Hogan raked up a cool 400,000 extra votes that were not given to Averell

Harriman in the race for the Governorship. Catholic Sen. Kennedy not only ran a mile ahead of anyone else in Massachusetts, but also got a share of the vote—75 per cent on final returns—without any recent precedent in a big Northern state of mixed population. And other instances might be cited.

Two reasons for this phenomenon are clearly apparent. On the one hand, Catholic candidates have the power to swing back to the Democrats the many Catholic voters, especially voters of Irish and Italian origin, who have strayed into the Republican Party in recent years. On the other hand, the church is a conservative symbol nowadays, even in the eyes of non-Catholics; and thus a Democratic candidate who is also a Catholic is generally immune to charges of "radicalism" and "left wing tendencies" that Republicans like to hurl at their enemies.

THE second advantage of Democratic candidates who are also Catholics can be expected to endure. The first will not be enduring, since it belongs to a happily transitional phase in the development of our American society. Catholics will not go on voting so heavily for their fellow Catholics, after they cease to feel that their church is the target of political discrimination. When there is no memory of discrimination to prick them, Catholic voters will no doubt judge candidates by their other qualifications, without regard to their religious affiliation.

But in the present phase, although there is no longer any obstacle to the nomination of Catholic candidates for major offices, the memory of the former obstacles still rather strongly survives. That is why a Catholic, like Frank Hogan, can attract thousands of votes that a Protestant, like Averell Harriman, cannot attract. The situation is the same in state after major Northern state.

By the same token, the rural Protestant prejudice against Catholic candidates has at least greatly weakened, as the Minnesota results suggest. If a candidate is a Catholic, in short, his religion is no longer a serious disadvantage with any large sector of the voting population, and it is an important advantage with one large sector. All of which would make this year's election returns rather cheering to young Sen. Kennedy.

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Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

A TALK WITH MR. K (PART II)

I. The reader who has followed the story to this point will surely be asking himself, as I did ask myself during the interview, whether Mr. K seriously believed that the United States was contemplating a war against the Soviet Union. For while his attitude towards West Germany and towards Turkey was threatening, it was also clear that he was not thinking of attacking them first with his military forces. It was clear to me because I could detect no doubt in his mind that the United States would intervene and no doubt at all that he regards the United States as a military power to be treated with the utmost respect. His talk about what he could do to Germany and to Turkey, and indeed to England, France and Spain as well, was meant, to put it in military terms, as the threat of an offensive-defensive in case the Soviet Union was attacked by NATO.

What, then, makes him think that the NATO powers might attack the Soviet Union? His answer, if I may put it in my own words, is that if the United States finds that it is going to lose the Cold War, it is likely to resort to a hot war.

THAT is not what he said. I came to think that it was what he meant after an interesting passage in which he talked about the American fear and hatred of Communism.

Communism, he said, is indeed a great danger to you as an ideology and as a doctrine, but it is not a danger to you as a military policy of the Soviet Government. The Communists do not want to shed their blood or the blood of others to extend their frontiers. And each country should defend itself against communism within its borders, if it sees fit to do so. (This I took to be an echo of the talks he had had with the Egyptian Field Marshal in the preceding days about Nasser's treatment of his local Communists.) But, nevertheless, after these quieting statements he said rather solemnly, "we—the Communists—will cause you, the Americans, more 'trouble' each year."

HOW? The trouble for the West will come from the continual "multiplication of benefits" received by the people of the Soviet states. At present, he said, the United States is the richest and most productive country in the world. But it is living "the last years of its greatness." Why? Because shortly the U.S.S.R. will surpass the United States in productivity per capita. He was referring, it was evident, to the coming Seven Year Plan. When that Plan is achieved, the people (of the poor countries) will "be convinced by their stomachs."

That is your danger, he asserted, not our hydrogen bombs. Here lies the answer to the question of why he thinks we might make war against him. It is an article of his faith, which descends from Lenin, that if the Soviet Union forges ahead in technology and productivity, attracting into its orbit the old colonial territory of the European empires, the West will attack rather than lose the contest for world leadership by default. Against this type of preventive war by the West, Mr. K believes that he has found the solution with the intermediate range missile. As for Turkey, for example, he asserted that in case of a general war, the NATO forces would arrive in Turkey too late for the funeral. He added in passing that our action in Lebanon was "playing at war" and that the Soviet Union would not concern itself with "fleas" like Lebanon.

II. HIS central thesis, then, is that the Soviet economy will in the near future surpass ours in productivity per capita, and that this achievement will cause the poor countries of the world to turn to the Soviet Union as an example and for material help. I asked Mr. K whether he believed that the Soviet system could be made to work in truly backward countries since the system called for a high degree of technological competence and also of administrative efficiency.

He replied that 40 years ago Russia was a very backward country, and look what Communism had already achieved. I said, yes, much had been achieved, but there had been great Russian scientists before the Revolution

and Russia was not a backward country compared with many in Africa and some in Asia.

I did not feel that he was willing to face this somewhat speculative question, and he put an end to this discussion by insisting that Indonesia would do much better if it adopted the Soviet system, and that India could easily feed itself without limiting its population if it had the kind of government and the kind of economy which was capable of enterprises like converting the vast jungles of India into arable land. He was quite evidently thinking of his own grandiose plan to grow wheat in the virgin lands of Asiatic Russia and to use the fertile lands of the Ukraine for dairying and vegetables and more diversified crops. But he never came to grips with the question of whether such grandiose plans could be carried out in countries with a feudal or a tribal order.

III. THIS led me on to China, about which I had heard from others in Moscow comments which varied between awe and anxiety at the rapid progress of the Chinese Communists. Several times before I saw Mr. K., I had been told by Soviet citizens that the Chinese rate of advance towards Communism was more rapid than the Soviet's. I asked Mr. K. whether with the long Soviet-Chinese frontier, with the expanding population of the Chinese and the comparative emptiness of Siberia, he was not concerned about the future of Soviet-Chinese relations. He indicated that he had heard that question before and he dismissed it with some impatience, saying that those who took this view did not understand the nature of a socialist society. I had heard that answer before from others in Moscow. But when I asked the others to explain what they meant, they usually answered dogmatically that socialist states will not and do not go to war.

Mr. K. had a different line of argument. It is that in a socialist society there is no economic limit on productivity—as there is in the case of our farm surpluses, which amused him considerably. China, he said, had only begun to explore and to exploit its natural resources. There were in the north of China vast reserves of virgin land which could support a very much larger population.

Be that as it may, Mr. K. was in no mood to admit that within the Communist world there were any of the conflicts that have haunted the rest of the human race since the beginning of history. Mr. K. has for the most part a pragmatic and earthy temperament, and he is not much given to utopian speculation. But he has in him also the basic revolutionary faith that a new history has begun, and that a Communist man is a new kind of man. Along with this, he has an infinite faith that technology and applied science can solve all human problems.

IV. FINALLY, I must tell about what Mr. K. had to say on the subject of disarmament. He came to it before some of the passages which I have already reported, but it has seemed to me less confusing to the reader if I left it to the end. He had been talking about Turkey and asserting that our military policy in the Middle East was based on ignorance of the real military situation, especially upon the idea, which he attributed specifically to General Norstad, that NATO could go to the aid of Turkey in the sense of landing forces there in time of war. Once again, he was referring, of course, to the command of the short range missiles and this led him on to say that all talk about international inspection and control of missiles was "ridiculous."

Then he paused to say that the Soviet Union had always believed that it was possible to detect nuclear explosions, and that it was in principle

agreed to work out a system of detection. At this point he turned to me and asked, did I have any suggestions as to how Soviet-American relations could be improved? To this I replied that while there could be no solid improvement until and unless solutions were agreed to about Germany, the Middle East and Eastern Asia, a success at the coming conference on surprise attack would probably do more than anything else that was possible to relax the tension in America. I reminded him that Pearl Harbor had had a profound and lasting effect on the minds and feelings of Americans.

HE REPLIED that he understood this. But the psychosis—that was the word used in the translation—is being kept up by American militarists so as to promote the manufacture of new weapons, and thus to make profits. I might say in parenthesis that in my experience in Moscow the belief is a universal dogma that profits are the compelling motive in American armament. Mr. K. added with a slightly mischievous smile that even soap manufacturers like Mr. McElroy seemed to make profits out of armaments. This American psychosis, he continued, is kept up because Dulles and the militarists would not otherwise get their appropriations from Congress. Like a snake with a rabbit, the American people are so scared that they give the military all the money they want.

Against this background he returned to the question of inspection and control in relation, not to nuclear explosions but to surprise attack and the reduction of armaments. Why, he asked, do you begin with inspection and controls? Why do you not begin by taking seriously our offer of a treaty of friendship and non-aggression? I said we wanted some tangible evi-

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Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Thanks From Christian

To the Editor: At this time I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many people of Jackson county that worked and supported me in the recent campaign. While I didn't win at the polls I did win in the personal contacts and the many new friends gained.

Thanks again!
Frank Christian,
Talent, Ore.

Cars and Tires

To the Editor: When I was going to High School in Ashland, I drove an old car with pasteboard body and doors. The car was equipped with high pressure clincher tires. Everyday we had a boom and bust. They got worse, we had more booms and busts than anybody. We did something about it. We installed hard rubber tires.

Now hard rubber tires and wooden wheels don't go together like a horse and carriage. When we got the car it had round wheels and square fenders. In no time at all, it had square wheels and round fenders. That's when the doors started falling off, but we kept the hard rubber tires on the car. It was much easier to change doors than tires.

Touring in a car with corduroy tires over a corduroy road, in the pumice dust was something to write home about. Many people rode in this old car with me, and I can't live it down. Lately, several people have asked me how many miles I got out of these tires. I never kept any accurate record, for I never had a barrel equipped with a speedometer, but I've done better with the seat of my pants, rolling down the barn roof in a barrel, in old Placerville.

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agreed to work out a system of detection. At this point he turned to me and asked, did I have any suggestions as to how Soviet-American relations could be improved? To this I replied that while there could be no solid improvement until and unless solutions were agreed to about Germany, the Middle East and Eastern Asia, a success at the coming conference on surprise attack would probably do more than anything else that was possible to relax the tension in America. I reminded him that Pearl Harbor had had a profound and lasting effect on the minds and feelings of Americans.

HE REPLIED that he understood this. But the psychosis—that was the word used in the translation—is being kept up by American militarists so as to promote the manufacture of new weapons, and thus to make profits. I might say in parenthesis that in my experience in Moscow the belief is a universal dogma that profits are the compelling motive in American armament. Mr. K. added with a slightly mischievous smile that even soap manufacturers like Mr. McElroy seemed to make profits out of armaments. This American psychosis, he continued, is kept up because Dulles and the militarists would not otherwise get their appropriations from Congress. Like a snake with a rabbit, the American people are so scared that they give the military all the money they want.

Against this background he returned to the question of inspection and control in relation, not to nuclear explosions but to surprise attack and the reduction of armaments. Why, he asked, do you begin with inspection and controls? Why do you not begin by