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Flight 'o Time
Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Feb. 12, 1949 (Saturday)
The Civic Theater amateurs stage "The Male Animal," successfully despite inadequate facilities.
City crews place concrete blocks and sandbags along Bear creek near Portland ave. as a flood precaution.

20 YEARS AGO
Feb. 12, 1939 (Sunday)
Harris Ellsworth, Roseburg newspaper publisher, is to give the principal address at the Lincoln club's banquet here.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Colds are quite plentiful. The cure used by some knocked out both the cold, and themselves."

30 YEARS AGO
Feb. 12, 1929 (Tuesday)
Local Kiwanians endorse the Medford airport bonds.
A reward is offered for apprehending thieves who have been breaking into summer homes on Rogue river.

40 YEARS AGO
Feb. 12, 1919 (Wednesday)
Local public schools are to operate on Saturdays for two months to catch up with time lost during the flu epidemic closure.
The legislature allots \$7,000 to the Southern Oregon Experiment station at Talent.

50 YEARS AGO
Feb. 12, 1909 (Friday)
The Crater Lake road bill passes the House at Salem by a 45-14 vote.
The new high school building is ready for occupancy.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. Who wrote "Kidnapped"?
2. If one had a plank ten feet in length, and sawed off a foot at a time, how many cuts would it take to complete the job?
3. Complete the following, "He spends money like a drunken..."
4. What is the name for the great vein in the neck?
5. In what year did the Spanish-American war occur?
6. In which Southwestern State is the painted desert?
7. What is the name of the device, developed by the Germans, that enables submarines to run for long distances under water?
8. Correct the following, "He talks like he acts."
9. Still-life paintings depict animate, or inanimate, objects?
10. About what percentage of nitrogen does ordinary air contain?
Answer: 1. Robert Louis Stevenson. 2. Nine. 3. "A sailor." 4. Juglar vein. 5. 1898. 6. Arizona. 7. Snorkel. 8. "He talks as he acts." 9. Inanimate. 10. 80 per cent.

MEN ARE ADULTS
Des Moines, Iowa—(UPI)—Republicans and Democrats joined forces today to defeat the so-called spouse consent section of Iowa's right-to-work law. The legislators feel that an adult man shouldn't have to have his wife's permission to have his union dues deducted from his pay check.

The Legislature's Chickens

We hear good reports of the legislature—of how it is hard-working, dedicated, swift and efficient in organization, and determined to do a good job for the people of Oregon at a minimum of cost.

All well and good—if true. From the sound of the reports, this will be a good "housekeeping" legislature. But we have yet to hear of any broad, imaginative and forward looking programs to put the state on the road to broader development, to greater utilization of its human resources, to a fuller role in making the state a leader, rather than just an "average" state.

WITH Oregon's Centennial anniversary one day after tomorrow, one wonders what this state's pioneers would do today, faced with such tremendous opportunities?

Would they shilly-shally and say it's "too difficult," or "it costs too much"?

Or would they measure the costs against the potentialities, and then go ahead?

They went ahead, against heavy odds. And the results we now see all around us in a state quite like no other.

IT SEEMS to us the legislature is up against a somewhat similar choice.

Last Dec. 31, we described the alternatives this way:
1. An expanded state program of services, taking cognizance of new needs, new population and new conditions. This will be at a considerable increase in cost, and resulting higher taxes in one form or another.
2. A state governmental program on about the existing level, with moderate expansion provided. This top will cost more in taxes than is being paid now, because of expanding population and rising costs.
3. A curtailed state government, with education, welfare, institutions, highways and services cut to the bare bones. This would cost about what state government does now, or conceivably a little less.

IT IS beginning to look as though the legislature will take the second choice. Gov. Hatfield's budget proposals certainly fall within that category, as Ex-Gov. Holmes' budget fell mostly within the third.

No one seems willing to take the adventurous and challenging first choice. So we'll probably have to continue to be satisfied with second-rate standing in higher education, in state support of the schools, in custodial care of our unfortunates, for another biennium at the very least.

EX-GOV. Holmes did not like the budget he submitted, but he felt that he had a "mandate" from the voters to be conservative in budget proposals. So, apparently, does Gov. Hatfield. But the Eugene Register-Guard points out:

"Lameley, legislators and the governor alike point out that their penny pinching comes in response to the 'mandate' of the economy-minded voters last November. What they do not admit is that the voters gave what appears to have been a 'mandate' because no responsible leaders stepped forward to tell them that there is no Santa Claus. For too long have the voters been conned into believing that it's possible to buy what they need without paying for it. The inadequate Hatfield budget, like the inadequate Holmes' budget before it, is the natural result of that kind of shell game."

Even the essentially conservative editor of the Oregon Statesman in Salem, himself a former Governor, while he approves more or less of Hatfield's snip and paste budget job, concludes:

"I believe the legislature will be able to take the two budgets and piece them together to carry the state through the next biennium. But in 1961 the patching process will no longer suffice."

IT IS disappointing to see the legislature, this Centennial year, contenting itself with a "patching" job. Maybe they have felt the pulse of the people. Or, again, maybe there has not been the visionary, idealistic and forward looking leadership under which great things can be done.

Hatfield's higher education building proposals are a little better than Holmes', but they still are far short—about 50 per cent—of what is needed. His salary proposals for higher education are only about half of those necessary to put Oregon in a strong competitive situation among other western states. The state's custodial institutions also have pressing building needs.

These are needs now. And in two more years additional needs will have piled up to doubly confound and harass the 51st session of the legislature.

BUT, barring some totally unforeseen reversal of direction of the current legislative session, it will, once again, postpone any basic decision on Oregon's needs, and how to satisfy them.

It will continue to eke out, make do, patch and paste and stretch.

It will continue to squeeze salaries, cut building programs in half, neglect large numbers of the sick, the underprivileged, the needy. This it will do in the name of economy, and blame it on the voters who are against tax increases.

In doing so it will close its eyes to the warning of Ex-Gov. Holmes, who said:

"The amount of money we are spending for education is woefully inadequate now. We not only lag behind Russia, we lag behind our own faith in the value of education in a democracy. We are not providing the money necessary to strengthen community services in the areas of health and welfare and to revise old and costly programs of vast institutions centrally located for the care of the physically and mentally ill. We are not building the roads we ought to build to accommodate our own communities and our own economy. We are not facing up to the fact that the preservation of our cultural and political freedom is costly—terribly costly, and that it will cost us more and more for a long time to come."

These chickens the legislature is willing to have come home to someone else.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"Mom! You seen my skin divin' flippers?"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
STOPPING KENNEDY
Washington—The forces of Sen. Hubert Humphrey are rather hoping to start a Mid-Western stop-Kennedy movement, which might also become a promote-Humphrey movement, at the Mid-Western Democratic conference in Milwaukee, Wis., on March 7 through 7.

The conference comprises the past and present State Chairmen and other Democratic Party officials of 13 Mid-Western states. Sen. Kennedy, who addressed the conference last fall, will be absent this time. Sen. Humphrey will be vigorously present, to address the main dinner meeting. Gov. Soapy Williams of Michigan, who is not a strong candidate himself but just might help in stopping Kennedy, will also turn up to make a speech. In addition, the Humphrey forces look for help from Wisconsin's new Democratic Governor, Gaylord Nelson.

It is many months too early, of course, for anything like solid pre-convention alliances to be forced, either for any candidate or against any candidate. Sen. Humphrey, who is one of the cleverest and most effective persuaders in the business, will probably persuade some of the Mid-Westerners of his own potential strength. He may also succeed in planting seeds, which will blossom into a stop Kennedy movement later on. That is the kind of start Sen. Humphrey hopes to make.

ONE should not exaggerate the thing, in short. Yet it is still significant that the Humphrey forces are already, even at this unprecedentedly early date, letting the stop-Kennedy idea influence their planning. It is a proof, if you like, of the length of the lead that Sen. Kennedy enjoys at present, in a Democratic pre-convention contest which is already almost as hot as in a normal convention year.

From the standpoint of his competitors, the annoying and dangerous point about the lead enjoyed by Sen. Kennedy is its grass roots origin. By some means or other—perhaps because they just like his picture on national magazine covers—an astonishingly high number of voters all over this country have acquired what the Madison Avenue analysts call a "positive image" of the young Massachusetts Senator. As anyone knows who has done any doorbell-ringing, this positive image is by no means limited to the Roman Catholics and members of other religious groups who naturally wish to see the end of the rule that Presidents must always be white, Protestant Americans.

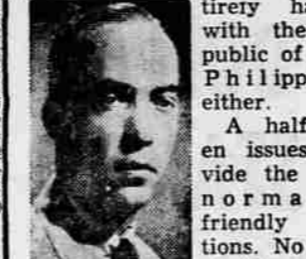
WISCONSIN, where the Mid-Western Democratic conference is to convene, is an interesting case in point. In this Mid-Western state with its heavy farm population, other Democrats logically ought to do a lot better than Kennedy. Pollsters this reporter has found to be careful and reliable have made tests. All candidates were run against Vice President Richard Nixon. In the outcome, this Wisconsin poll showed Kennedy beating Nixon by a hair—50½ to 49½. But the same poll showed Nixon beating Sen. Humphrey rather badly, and defeating Sen. Stuart Symington by a margin just about 60 to 40.

For precisely this reason, while Gov. Nelson is reportedly leaning to Humphrey, the Wisconsin State Chairman, Pat Lucey, is said to be leaning rather strongly to Kennedy. As long as Kennedy has such strong popular support, in fact, he is in the situation of a sort of super-Estes Kefauver with none, or at least very few, of the handicaps that proved fatal to the Kefauver candidacy. Kefauver also had mass support, but he could not translate his mass support into support by convention-delegates, because he had done something or other to earn the bitter enmity of just about every Democratic leader all over the country. Kennedy has even more mass support, yet a minimum of powerful party enemies, and so he can attract backers like the Wisconsin State Chairman.

THAT does not mean for a moment that Kennedy is a sure thing, or even an odds-on bet, to get the Democratic nomination. The Democratic party has seldom enjoyed such a lmost embarrassing riches in the candidate stables. If Kennedy's popular support fades or falls off, or if the other candidates project themselves successfully in the months to come, the odds will actually be against the Massachusetts Senator because of his youth, his limited experience, and his religion. But as of now, as the abovementioned Wisconsin poll suggests, Kennedy has a very exceptional asset to exploit if he has the necessary courage. His rivals can hardly refuse the contest, if he challenges them to primaries on the theoretically neutral ground—in Wisconsin and in Oregon, especially. And if he wins those primaries, as he would probably win today, the Kennedy-stoppers will have a job on their hands.

Mounting Nationalism Party Responsible For Increasing U.S.-Philippine Friction

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Editor
A great number of Filipinos do not like the United States. The United States is not entirely happy with the republic of the Philippines, either.



A half-dozen issues divide the two normally friendly nations. No one of these is likely to lead to any lasting rift, but all are illustrative of similar problems with which the United States has to deal in countries which do not have nearly the same close relationship.

It will be 61 years ago this Sunday (Feb. 15) that the battleship Maine blew up in Havana harbor and set off the shock waves which resulted in the Spanish-American War and in U.S. acquisition of the Philippines.

It was just over a dozen years ago the United States granted the Philippines full independence and promoted them as a practicing example of American-style democracy in Asia.

Some of today's issues arise from the honeymoon period immediately following independence.

Some arise from a vocal nationalist minority who resent Philippines dependence upon the United States, and who resent criticism, implied or otherwise.

And some comes from Filipinos who feel the U.S. takes the Philippines' friendship for granted, granting less aid to the Philippines than to other nations of much more questionable attitude.

The issues between the two nations now have come to the point where both ambassadors have been called home for explanations and consultations.

In general the issues are: Philippine complaints that the United States is dragging its feet on economic development loans. Of \$250 million promised, only about \$45 million has materialized.

Philippine demands for greater criminal court jurisdiction over U.S. armed forces personnel in the islands. Philippine plans to raise its special import tax on American goods.

Demands by some Philippine Congressmen for abrogation of the agreement which requires the Philippines to pay local costs of the U.S. military advisory group.

One of the early agreements negotiated between the U.S. and the newly-independent Philippines government granted the United States 23 military bases for 99 years.

In fact, it may be said that mounting Philippine nationalism is at the core or at least a complicating factor in almost every issue between the two countries.

It is another issue of the Nationalist minority group which is demanding that the terms be shortened to 25 years.

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Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

ON FLEXIBILITY
The new word in Western diplomacy is "flexibility." It has become fashionable because it is a wholly false picture of what is going on to suppose that the issue in this reappraisal is between surrendering and standing firm, between appeasement and principle, between being soft and being strong.

The real issue, to which the reappraisal is addressed, is whether to stand pat on positions that have become untenable or to move to new positions from which the Western Allies can recover the political initiative.

LET US take Berlin for a concrete example, remembering, of course, that it is only the focal point of the whole larger German problem.

At present there are two streams of traffic between West Berlin and West Germany. One, which is much the larger, is civilian traffic. This traffic is regulated by an agreement between the West German government and the East German government and it is by this traffic that the civilian population of West Berlin lives and does its business. The other traffic is military. It is between the British, French, and American forces in West Germany and their garrisons in West Berlin. This traffic is regulated by Allied agreement with the Soviet Union.

Moscow has now said that if there is no other negotiation about the status of Berlin, it will on May 27 turn over to the East German government its authority over the military traffic. If this is done, it will mean that at the check points on the highways and railroads and canals Allied military traffic will be met by East German rather than by Soviet officials.

The immediate and specific questions about Berlin are (1) what will we do when we meet these East German officials; and (2) what will the East German officials do about our military traffic?

THIS IS where the difference between an "inflexible" and a "flexible" policy shows itself.

The inflexibles say that we do not recognize the East German government, and that we cannot, therefore, allow them to have anything to do with our traffic to Berlin. The flexibles reply that as long as no one interferes with our traffic to Berlin, it does not make any difference whether the official who stamps the papers wears an East German or a Soviet uniform. They add that if Dr. Adenauer can allow East Ger-

man officials to stamp his papers for the civilian traffic, he is in no position to insist that President Eisenhower be more inflexible than he is himself.

IN SPECULATING about the use of force to keep open access to Berlin, the first question to be decided is whether we ought to be ready to go to war if we meet an East German official at the checkpoints on the highway. Do we fight because the official who wants to see the papers carried by the truck wears an East German uniform, or do we fight if he closes the highway? The flexibles say that a blockade of West Berlin is a fighting matter but that whether the official is East German or Soviet is not a fighting matter.

The flexibles say, moreover, that to announce you will fight about the official at the check point is not a strong policy but a foolish one, and because it is foolish, it is weak. It is weak because the people of the Western world cannot conceivably be united to fight a world war on such an idiotic issue.

AS WE know, the Mayor of West Berlin, the highly esteemed Willy Brandt, can be counted among the flexibles. He has suggested that the East German officials might be recognized as "agents" of the Soviet Union. An easier, and as good a way, to accomplish the same result would be to ask a Soviet guarantee of access to West Berlin until a new status can be arranged by negotiations covering the two Berlins. What we want is that West Berlin should not be blockaded and strangled, and that Berlin should become again the capital of a reunited Germany.

This flexible position is a strong one. We stand firm on the substance, which is that West Berlin is not to be blockaded. We are indifferent to the formalities which do not matter as long as access to West Berlin is open. We keep alive our real objective, which is not to maintain West Berlin as an island within East Germany, but to restore its status as the capital city to which all parts of Germany must have equal access.

IT MAY well be that the Soviet Union will refuse to guarantee access during the period, which would have to be a long one, when the whole German problem is being negotiated. If that is what happens, the Soviet Union will find itself in a dangerous position. It will have given the East Germans a free hand to impose a blockade, which would be an act of war, and it will be committed to come to the defense of the East Germans if they provoke a war.

This is a much bigger gamble than Moscow has ever taken before, and we need not jump to the conclusion that it will take the gamble now. (c) 1959 New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

DID YOU KNOW that the famous Eiffel Tower in Paris was built on the statue of Liberty? To facilitate the work on the statue, Sculptor Bartholdi engaged Engineer Eiffel to build a steel scaffolding. Later, when the 1889 Paris Exposition managers wanted something to dominate the grounds, Eiffel remembered that scaffolding, and modelled his tower on the same pattern. It rose 984 feet and was the world's highest structure until the Empire State building was built. Soon the Eiffel Tower will be eclipsed also by a huge TV tower of steel in Tokyo, Japan.

There's one young man in New York who was simply furious when he was turned down by his draft board. "You can't do this to me," he exploded. "I've already proposed to three girls, told my boss what I think of him, and given up my apartment."

Let's devote this space today to a discussion of inflation—a subject that is widely discussed but fundamentally very little understood. I'd like to cite here a couple of opinions about inflation. They are interesting because of their source.

THE first is that of a window washer. He works in a big building. He starts in the morning and he washes windows all day. He is getting along every now and then to recharge his batteries. In one of these pauses, he remarks: "Wages used to be too low—much, too low. I started out as a youngster, a long time ago, for a dollar a day. Now, as an old man, I get a dollar an hour—which is the minimum wage."

That's a lot of difference. But, you know, I'm not sure but what wages are getting too high. As wages go up, prices have to go up—and prices are getting pretty high. I sometimes wonder if I didn't have as much left at the end of the week back in those days when I was working for a dollar a day as I have now when I get a dollar an hour."

THE good old days! In retrospect, they are golden. In the good old days, we were young—and in youth the world is rose-tinted. That makes a difference.

THE other opinion is that of a chambermaid in a hotel. She, too, wonders if maybe wages aren't getting a bit too high for the good of everybody. Especially the wages received by OTHER workers. She says: "Look at the wages the steelworkers and the automobile workers get. They get better than \$20 a day. That can't help meaning that the prices have to go up. Those of us who don't get so much—I get \$10 a day which doesn't sound too bad—have to pay the same high prices as those who get much more than we do. I don't envy other people's good fortune, but steadily rising prices certainly make it hard on people in my wage bracket."

WELL, that's the wage-price spiral in action. As wages go up, prices have to go up. As prices go up, wages have to go up. Where will it all end? Let's be candid: I don't know. I doubt if anybody knows.

OIL WELL HONORED
Austin, Tex.—(UPI)—The University of Texas is building a permanent campus memorial to an oil well, the Santa Rita No. 1. This is the well that "blew in" May 28, 1923, on land owned by the University of West Texas—long considered an "oilman's graveyard." The oilmen who leased mineral rights to the land called the well the Santa Rita after the Saint of the Impossible. But their success provided the university with the first revenue to a fund that now totals about \$300 million.

Editor's note: Our reporters are under instructions to use the word "cited" in cases of minor traffic offenses, rather than the harsher term "arrest," and these instructions were not followed in the case mentioned. However the word "arrest" is correct, both as to the dictionary definition, and as used on official police records. We regret the use of the harsher term in this instance, but published no "correction" as the story was correct as printed.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

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