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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
March 2, 1949 (Wednesday)
The Ashland hospital's operation,
given up by a group of local doctors,
is taken over by a group who operate
the Roseburg sanitarium.

Revised schedules and
routes for Evergreen Bus
Lines are approved by the
Medford city council.

20 YEARS AGO
March 2, 1939 (Thursday)
Kenneth Murray's sow produces
a litter of 18 - count 'em - 18 piglets.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column:
"March came in like a lion -
like the British lion at Munich,
after two European dictators
were through twisting its tail."

30 YEARS AGO
March 2, 1929 (Saturday)
A plan is reported to reduce
pear picking charges this
coming season.

Violets and daffodils are
blooming in many yards under
the influence of warm,
spring sunlight.

40 YEARS AGO
March 2, 1919 (Sunday)
Hundreds gather at Medford's
depot to hail the return of
homegrown soldiers from the war.

The new game code closes
streams to winter fishing.

50 YEARS AGO
March 2, 1909 (Tuesday)
A carload of telephone
poles arrives as Pacific Telephone
company prepares improvements
for local service.

Politics in Central Point
are at fever heat as W. C. Lever
and W. J. Freeman square off for
the office of mayor.

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

1. In which state is the famous "painted desert" of the Southwest?
2. Iran was formerly known by what name?
3. What unit of measure denotes 12 dozen?
4. Is the Amazon river in Burma, Korea, or South America?
5. A farthingale is a species of bird; true or false?
6. Is nationality determined by Federal or State law?
7. In what country were the Hukbalahap guerrillas active?
8. Is Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, a school for men or for women?
9. Which high U.S. government official recently fell and cracked his ribs?
10. Is it the East-front or the West-front of the U.S. Capitol that is being remodeled?

Answers: 1. Arizona. 2. Persia. 3. Gross. 4. South America. 5. False (hoop skirt). 6. Federal law. 7. The Philippines. 8. Women. 9. V.P. Richardson. 10. East.

Pioneer Decorator Dies
Rock Hall, Md. - (UPI) -
Blanche Bostwick, pioneer interior decorator and former president of the American Institute of Decorators, died Sunday at her home here. She was in her eighties.

What Is a 'Technicality'?

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is in danger of attack again by an organization as powerful and as responsible as could be invoked—the American Bar Association. A committee report favorably—if somewhat belatedly—presented by the association's board of governors and due to come before the House of Delegates at this week's meeting in Chicago carries weight because the bar association has not lent itself to indiscriminate attacks on the court. Indeed, the board of governors last May denounced the Jenner-Butler court "reform" bill as "a threat to the independence of the judiciary." This was one reason why that bill was tabled in the Senate last August by a vote of 41 to 40.

The report now submitted pays tribute to the Supreme Court and "an independent judiciary" as "the ultimate guardians of the Bill of Rights and the protectors of our freedom." It goes on, however, to charge that "many cases have been decided in such a manner as to encourage an increase in Communist activities in the United States."

IT ADDS the disquieting indictment that "our internal security has been weakened by technicalities raised in judicial decisions which too frequently in the public mind have had the effect of putting on trial the machinery of the judicial process and freeing the subversive to go forth and further undermine our nation." The principal citation here is usually that of Steve Nelson, convicted of seditious activities under a law of the State of Pennsylvania and given a new trial on the theory that sedition had already been taken care of by Federal legislation.

The bar association report suggests a number of issues that have worried persons who see Communists under every bush. The report suggests that states should enforce their own laws against sedition, which would take care of the Nelson case; that the Secretary of State be given broader power to deny passports to persons he considers subversive; that Federal employees in "nonsensitive" agencies be put through the same doctrinal wringer as those in the "sensitive" agencies; that the Smith Act be broadened to remove the distinction between "theoretical advocacy" of sedition and actual "incitement to action," and that the charter of the Committee on Un-American Activities be more "precisely worded"—obviously a response to the Supreme Court's requirement that a witness needn't answer questions unless they are "pertinent" to the purpose of the inquiry.

THESE suggestions are not necessarily criticisms of the court. In some cases, indeed, the court itself has expressed a desire for more "precise" expressions of the lawmakers' intentions.

We do believe, however, that an assembly of distinguished lawyers should think twice before condemning "technicalities" as of small importance. Lawyers use in their own pleadings all the "technicalities" they can. Why not? One man's technicality may be another man's property, liberty or life.

We live in a time of great stress, of great dangers, of a great necessity for discipline. Nevertheless, the basic rights of our society are not those of governments, or of any agents of government, but of the individual. And the ultimate act of treason is to despise those rights and undermine them, just as the ultimate loyalty is to protect them and carry forward the great traditions of democracy.—New York Times.

Senator Neuberger Returns

It is good to know that Senator Richard L. Neuberger, after a long and courageous fight against cancer, is back in the Senate. Soon after his election in 1954, Mr. Neuberger became known as a staunch advocate of increased federal support for medical research. More than ever now, quite naturally, he desires to "stand in the Senate as a symbol of medical research." That is a worthy and appropriate goal.

This is the land where billions are spent annually for cosmetics, liquor and tobacco while medical research goes begging for funds. The Senator from Oregon is entitled to full support in his effort to do something about it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In Like a Lamb

If the old superstition is correct, we're in for a doozy of a storm on March 31.
For never have we seen March "come in" so lamb-like as it did yesterday.
The weather bureau reports the maximum temperature Sunday was a balmy 65 degrees. The sun was shining. In our neighborhood the birds were twittering just as though it were May, not March, with winter still showing on the calendar.

NOT only was it warm and sunny, but there was enough of a breeze—"light airs" would be a mariner's poetical description—to blow away most of the smoke and haze which too frequently prevent one from seeing the hills across the valley.
Everyone, it seemed, took advantage of the weather, donned sport shirts or light blouses, and drove around enjoying it.
If March does "go out like a lion," yesterday will have made it all worthwhile.—E.A.

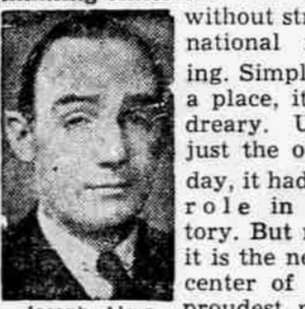
Dennis the Menace



"I PICKED 'EM JUST FOR YOU, MARGARET! THEY'RE CALLED STINK WEEDS."

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
AGAINST TWADDLE
Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Neb. - This is a place no thinking American can visit without strong national feeling.



Simple as a place, it is dreary. Until just the other day, it had no role in history. But now it is the nerve center of the

most powerful, most complex, and most efficient fighting force that this republic has ever brought together.
It may seem very odd indeed to use the word beautiful in connection with the Strategic Air Command. But although great aircraft have replaced the lances and the gonfolons, this S.A.C. has something of the beauty of "an army with banners." It has another beauty, too, as a vast, marvelous, superbly functional product of men's minds, as perfect as it is terrible. And it has still another beauty, as the sword and buckler of the imperiled cause of freedom.

It is necessary to say these things because it is also necessary to face an ugly fact concerning S.A.C. The fault does not belong to the men of S.A.C. But the ugly fact remains: the one-source power of the American deterrent is now quite rapidly declining.

THE causes of this decline, and the remedies that can be applied, will be examined in subsequent reports in this series. What must first be done is to try to dispose of the false and self-serving argument that is being used to justify the decline in S.A.C.'s deterrent power.

The argument is often heard nowadays in the highest quarters in the Pentagon and at the National Security Council. It takes the form of what is called the theory of "minimum deterrence." This theory is based upon a cruelly ironical feature of modern strategic weapons systems. In brief, a few big dirty bombs will kill a great many millions of the enemy. But very considerable numbers of bombs, extremely precisely laid down, are needed to destroy the complex, many-targeted structure of the enemy's nuclear striking power.

It is easier, in other words, to massacre half the population of another nation, than it is to prevent that nation from striking back in its agony. Many fewer aircraft or missiles are needed for the first purpose than for the second. It is cheaper, more budget-balancing, and in every way more attractive to the peculiar cast of mind that regards the richest nation in history as too poor to defend itself.

SUCH, then, are the fairly macabre origins of this theory of "minimum deterrence." The theory itself may be briefly stated. If the enemy strikes first with his rapidly growing power, he will destroy most of S.A.C. But he cannot count on destroying all of S.A.C. The S.A.C. remnant will be too small to touch the still-intact structure of the enemy's striking power. But this remnant can still be directed at what are euphemistically called "political and demographic targets." If the enemy knows that S.A.C.'s remnant will be used in this manner, he will not dare to strike first. Thus minimum deterrence will be achieved at minimum cost. Q. E. D.

There are two fatal defects in this grisly theory. In the first place, it glosses over what may be called the problem of Marshal Biriousov, the artillery officer who heads the Soviet Air Defense Command. For 13 years, this superb Soviet command has absorbed between 18 and 20 per cent of the gigantic Soviet defense budget. What then can

Khrushchev Not Bluffing, Berliners Convinced; Two-Germany Plan Visioned

Editor's note: United Press International Foreign News Editor Phil Newsum is on a tour of Europe and the Middle East. His foreign news commentary column will be filed from those areas in coming weeks.

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Editor
Berlin - (UPI) - There is absolute certainty here that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev is running no huge Russian bluff in his ultimatum on Berlin.



He means it, and on May 27 the Russians will hand control of West Berlin's lifelines over to the East German Communist regime. Simultaneously, the West will face its deadliest crisis since World War II. But there also is no expectation here that any Berlin blockade will erupt the first

day or even in the first month of the changeover in controls. The belief here is that Khrushchev is playing for higher stakes than Berlin alone.

The real objective, so this theory goes, is the permanent division of Germany. With the German question settled to Soviet taste, the Western world must face the fact that history has been altered and Russia's recognized sphere of influence pushed out beyond her own borders halfway across the face of Western Europe.

With the Russian rear protected and East Europe stabilized, Khrushchev then is free to press his seven-year plan and eventually his ambitions for world domination through economic force alone. But Khrushchev does not want a war because the strength of his plan depends upon continued Soviet industrial growth.

So the immediate future - again according to the theory here - will be a mixture of Soviet threats and promises.

A first step would be to demonstrate that transfer of controls to East Germany does not necessarily mean any change in free access to West Berlin.

Would Demand Inspection
The next step in the plan would have three phases.

First, the East Germans would demand the right to inspect Allied cargoes and place their stamp upon them. The stamp itself would, in fact, be a sort of recognition of the East German government.

The next step would be visas to be issued from a post along the highway.

And, finally, the highway post would be abolished and visas would be issued only through formally established

East German government offices. The last and logical step would be formal recognition of an East German government permanently split from the West.

The fear here is that Khrushchev may begin to believe his own propaganda and make a mistake leading to World War III.

Among West Germans there is also the fear that the United States neither has made its determination plain enough to the Russians nor made it clear to the people of the United States that war is a possibility.

But there is no lack of understanding here. And there is a determination that no East German inspector ever will place his stamp on an Allied cargo.

State Department, Congress, At Odds On Money, Pools

By FRANK ELEAZER
Washington - (UPI) - A former State Department official, now safely off the public payroll, recently told Congress to the state what he claims a lot of diplomatic types have been saying behind his back right along.

The quotation, approximately, was that congressmen are a bunch of clowns.

Charles B. Marshall, who indicated he didn't necessarily share the view himself, testified before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee the other day.

In the opinion of State Department bureaucrats, he said, "what emanates here (from Congress) is a sort of necessary nuisance, never to be understood, to be tolerated mainly because there is no option, and to be appeased by minimal accommodation wherever necessity leaves no way out."

No Swimming Pools
Well, let's face it. It does look like the State Department, in its dealings with Congress, sometimes gets the burnt end of the stick - like right now.

Another subcommittee, in a hearing unrelated to the one at which Marshall appeared, is considering some of our problems abroad.

With ambassadors and the like all over the world, they need houses and offices for one thing. The department hopes to build and buy them for \$100 million during the next five years.

The Foreign Affairs Committee, in general, knows this has to be done. And it plans, eventually, to approve a bill to allow it.

But first, Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.) wanted to know if any swimming pools and tennis courts were planned.

"They are not," snapped Loy Henderson, deputy undersecretary of state, "and that I regret!"

Henderson, with an undiplomatic fire in his eye, said the military builds pools and

tennis courts for its people all over the world, and no-body complains. But when the State Department suggests them, it is accused by Congress of fostering riotous living at public expense.

"And, if you don't mind my saying so," he went on, "even some of the congressional buildings have swimming pools!"

Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D-Ohio), who was presiding, then proved once more that the State Department can't win.

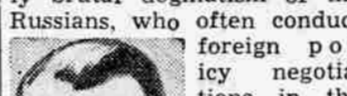
He said on a visit to Khartoum, in the Sudan, when the mercury stood at 120, he found the ambassador was away and slept in his house. He was happy to learn that the place had a pool. But he was shocked to see it was empty.

"They said it was cracked, and that the repairs would cost \$800," Hays recalled. "I said, 'Get it fixed. If I come back here next year and there's no water in that swimming pool there's going to be some heads rolling!'"

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

AGREEMENT DANGER
Washington - The frequent brutal dogmatism of the Russians, who often conduct foreign policy negotiations in the tone of enraged longshoremen mediating their differences, sometimes has its uses to the free world.



At Geneva since last Oct. 31, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have been conferring for a "controlled ban" on nuclear weapons tests. At every point when it has appeared that some agreement might be in sight, Soviet spokesmen have broken up the game with quite impossible demands and accusations.

Their unreasonableness has served them right - and served us well. It has been almost providential for us, if such a term can be used in such a connection. For the longer such an agreement is deferred, the better off the United States will be. And if it never comes at all, short of a genuine and general disarmament running all the way down to infantry divisions, we shall be better off still.

IN A WORD, if we are to be saved from entering into an arrangement of the greatest danger to our security, the enigmatic idiocy of the Russians themselves may well be the saving force.

Nearly everything in the atomic-hydrogen field lies - and necessarily so - under the cover of hush-hush. Moreover, to seek to understand what is going on even in a

high-policy way requires a layman to traverse a vast and forbidding swamp of technical jargon. All the same, inquiry here establishes some central, and most unpleasant, facts.

For months at Geneva the West actually has been running a terrible risk that the Russians would suddenly become sensible enough to go along with some so-called "reliable" test suspension. If they should, the consequences to the West could not be less than damaging, and they might well be catastrophic.

"Damaging" would be the word should we then take the first of two alternatives - that is, hurriedly to back out at the last minute from such an agreement. In this case, of course, we should suffer a severe worldwide propaganda defeat. But "catastrophic" would be the only word should we decide to stay with the agreement.

FOR THIS would mean that the free world, which is vastly outmanned and outgunned by the Soviet bloc, would be on the way to losing the one form of superiority which has thus far kept an uneasy balance of military power. This is our atomic-hydrogen superiority. Take away this edge and the masses of Russian divisions, the "conventional" forces of war that still can kill a great many people, would overwhelmingly outnumber those of the West.

It would be much as though an inland sea power in the old pre-atomic days had negotiated itself into a position of agreeing to fleet limitations while its larger land antagonists remained free to call up unlimited numbers of troops.

Even a two-year halt to nuclear testing would tend to disperse the irreplaceable technical forces we now have working in the weapons field. Too - and this is much grimmer - we have in fact already made enormous mistakes in certain of our supposedly foolproof scientific assumptions underlying detection methods. No man can possibly say for certain that any future detection method proclaimed as absolutely unbreachable might not quickly turn out to be quite something else again.

FINALLY, it can be stated responsibly that American leaders know perfectly well that any suspension agreement would involve an obvious, an undeniable, military risk in exchange for highly generalized possible gains. These possible gains are called "imponderables" - meaning, maybe, some advance in the worthy purpose of easing cold-war tensions.

But it cannot be denied that the risk is all too ponderable, indeed. The burden of proof lies with staggering and fateful weight upon those who would suspend tests. They have nowhere near proved their case. They have proved their great decency and their good intentions.

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I personally feel that this selection of a civilian director was wise. During the early days of selective service some of our finest citizens served on the county boards. Mr. Carter, like all the others, served without pay. If this makes a man a "politician" I am in favor of more "politicians" in government.

Mrs. Elmer V. Wootton
1048 Bellevue St.
Salem, Ore.

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.

Loaded Firearm Bill

To the Editor: I am informed of a vicious bill in the legislature, HB 466, introduced by Representative Robert Elstrom of Marion county, which has been referred to the house committee on fish and game. This bill would prohibit possession or carrying of a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle on a public highway, particularly during hunting seasons.

I believe the unsuspecting public should be informed more fully of this.

Briefly I would like to mention a few things regarding it. Sportsmen should decide if a safety measure is designed to give enforcement officers a search and seizure device. I understand that upwards of 15 million persons secure hunting licenses annually in this country. Should all these be jeopardized because of the criminals? Pure carelessness heads the list of accidents. Despite failure of attempts to disarm the criminal by statute, fresh attempts are made each year to strengthen these laws. Also despite the painful history of such firearms legislation in every country where it has been tried there are still those who pretend to believe that state firearms laws in the U.S. will divorce the gun from the criminal. It is also reported that the FBI has published a list each year of the 10 leading factors affecting

Defends Carter Choice

To the Editor: In recent weeks I have read with interest the various comments regarding the appointment of Sprague Carter of Pendleton as director of Selective Service.

I would praise his appointment on the basis that he is (1) a civilian and (2) that he has had prior experience on the Umatilla County draft board.

My husband was the State Director of Selective Service during the years of World War II, and I believe that I have a better-than-average acquaintance with the problems and functions of that office.

I personally feel that this selection of a civilian director was wise. During the early days of selective service some of our finest citizens served on the county boards. Mr. Carter, like all the others, served without pay. If this makes a man a "politician" I am in favor of more "politicians" in government.

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