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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**  
April 19, 1949 (Tuesday)  
Further discussion of fund  
raising for the municipal  
swimming pool is expected at  
tonight's meeting of the Med-  
ford city council.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
April 19, 1939 (Wednesday)  
Curry county anglers com-  
plain that up-river miners are  
muddying the Rogue.

**30 YEARS AGO**  
April 19, 1929 (Friday)  
Shotgun blasts halt a chari-  
vari on Williams creek.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
April 19, 1919 (Saturday)  
Miss Hazel Brown accepts  
a position at the Eagle Point  
state bank.

**50 YEARS AGO**  
April 19, 1909 (Monday)  
Capt. Nash says he may  
erect an eight-story hotel in  
Medford.

Clouds prevent frost, and a  
record pear crop is in sight.

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

- "When in the course of human events," are the first words of what famous document?
- Complete this proverb: "Too many cooks..."
- The first Republican party in the U. S. was founded by Thomas Jefferson, John C. Fremont, or Abraham Lincoln?
- In which city did the million-dollar Brink robbery occur?
- For which purpose are fresh fruits more important in the diet: as regulatory foods or source of protein?
- Persons married for 50 years celebrate their silver, diamond, or golden wedding anniversary?
- At what place was the first permanent European settlement made in New England?
- "Wooden overcoat," is a slang term for what object?
- Salt water can be made fresh; true or false?
- One cubic yard equals how many cubic feet?

Answers: 1. Declaration of Independence. 2. "... spoil the broth." 3. Thomas Jefferson. 4. Boston. 5. Regulatory. 6. Golden. 7. Plymouth. 8. A coffin. 9. True. 10. 27.

**EX-CHAIRMAN DIES**  
Oneida, N. Y.—(UPI)—Pierre-  
pont B. Noyes, 88, former  
president and board chairman  
of Oneida, Inc., one of the  
world's largest silverplate  
manufacturers, died Wednes-  
day.

## Marijane Hits Back

Marijane Duncan read an editorial in this space entitled "Shilly-Shally Session." It made her mad. She sat down at her typewriter and wrote an excellent rebuttal. It appears on Page 5, and we commend it highly to our readers.

Mrs. Duncan, as Jackson county people know, is the wife of State Rep. Robert Duncan of Medford, who is making a name for himself throughout the state as the speaker of the house.

She serves as his secretary, is close to the legislative picture, and her remarks deserve the respectful attention of anyone attempting to assess what this session is accomplishing.

**IN OUR** editorial a week ago, we declared:

"... If the overall impression is not of indecisive shilly-shallying, we don't know what it is."

We expected something like Mrs. Duncan's letter when we also said:

"Such a verdict is bound to cause irritation to some of the more conscientious and able legislators who have been working hard at their jobs, doing the committee chores to which they are assigned, and expending their best efforts for what they think is the right kind of legislation."

Much of what Mrs. Duncan says we agree with, devoutly.

**WE AGREE** when she says:

"Personally, I would rather spend mine (hard-earned tax dollars) on an excellent educational system and buildings for higher education than almost anything."

We agree that some of the bills which have been defeated have been our "pet" bills. They are also the pet bills of a lot of other people—such things as billboard control, the apparent defeat of increased state aid to hard-pressed school districts, the cutting of appropriations for badly-needed new buildings.

We agree that far too many people are unaware of the state's needs, and are concerned only with taxes.

**WE DO NOT** believe, however, that the legislature has a "mandate" to keep taxes down. Look, for instance, at the number of local bond issues which have been passed throughout the state since the November election.

Look at the marked difference in the economy. Yesterday's recession-influenced anti-tax vote may well be today's complaint, "Why doesn't the state do something?"

We maintain, instead, the legislature received only one mandate—to do what it believes is necessary for progress and well-being in a fast-growing state.

**WE AGREE** that the problems faced by the legislature are vastly difficult and complicated. We agree that compromises are necessary.

We do not agree that the legislature, now almost 100 days into the session, was on safe ground in cutting a welfare department deficiency appropriation \$700,000 below what the welfare commission and its administrators say is necessary.

We agree that it is increasingly evident that all the needed buildings will not be built at our colleges in the next year or two.

**THE** functions of an editorial writer are to comment on events of the day, and to give his own interpretation of them. This involves value-judgments, and editorial writers are just as fallible as anyone else.

But it is our considered opinion that the legislative session, viewed overall, is a shilly-shally session, divisive and indecisive, and unresponsive to the state's needs of the moment, which lie chiefly in the fields of education, institutional care, and taxation.

Many good things have been accomplished. The accomplishments cited by Mrs. Duncan are to the credit of the legislature. But they are far short of what we would like to see.

**OUR** growing sense of dismay at the legislature's record has been heightened by reason of the high hopes and ideals many members expressed at the beginning of the session.

Nowhere have we seen these so well stated as in an article which Mrs. Duncan herself wrote early in the session, and which appeared in the Mail Tribune of last Feb. 26. We quote, in part:

"The plain fact is that Oregon is a growing state, that costs have risen, and that our needs have become much greater in fields such as education and public welfare. Legislators who in the past have served on such committees as ways and means and taxation had come to grips with those hard truths long ago, but it evidently had not been faced up to by the Hatfield people until after election. Now that it has been, there is a public reaction that is akin to shock.

"This is an unfortunate situation, and it was not unavoidable. Taxpayers and voters are not children; they are home-owners, parents, heads of families. We know that the cost of living has risen for all of us; we know, too, that our standards are not what they were 10, 15, 20 years ago.

"We understand that we cannot stand still and atrophy as families, as groups, as communities. We do not want this. We want to move ahead, to grow, to progress. But, unfortunately, progress has a price. The big question today is: are the people of Oregon going to be willing to pay it?"

"How badly do we want one of the best educational systems in the country, for instance? How badly do we want fine, modern highways to drive on? How much are we moved by the plight of those less fortunate, the mentally ill, the retarded, the blind and the deaf, those in straitened circumstances through no fault of their own?"

"Do the farmers want an improved agricultural program for this state? Do the businessmen want planning for new industries, development of our resources? Do the lawyers want better laws and better courts, the doctors, improved health conditions and research? Are all these, in the words of the Governor in his inaugural address, 'merely desirable'?"

How well are these questions being answered by the Centennial session of the legislature? It is with reluctance we have come to the conclusion, not well enough.—E.A.

## Dennis the Menace



"THEY GOT ANY HORSES AT THE POOR FARM?"

## 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 a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

(Editor's note: If the woman who wrote "I dare you to print this" will let us know her name, and allow its use with her communication, we'll take the dare.)

### Research Needed

To the Editor: An old English phrase my grandma brought from England that she continually admonished complainers with, was: "What can't be cured must be endured." The native Yankee version went thusly: "The tail must go with the hide," and truly so. For just as the hide buyer despised paying the same price for the almost worthless tail, this he must do to get the valuable hide.

So all of us must remember as we endure the soul—as well as nose and lung—trying smudge of springtime, this we must do to have the \$10,000,000 pear crop "hide" that is a grub-stake for hundreds of valley residents and of real economic value to all of us in this high, mountain ringed valley so conducive to the raising of the luscious pear that are the envy of others world over.

Now if my time battered old brains have recorded correctly, it was House Speaker Duncan who advocated certain research work and the setting aside of where-with-all to do it. My choice would be the finding of lesser nuisance-laden frost controls. Nature provides three: the wind is one, but it takes enormous horsepower to move large columns of air, ruling that out. Clouds are also a good preventive of frost, but that seems out of our reach. It's close kin, fog, is helpful. In the fall and early winter when ground warmth acts on the chilled and moisture laden air, we get fog naturally, generally unwanted. It would seem that some research along this line might bring most helpful results. At least it seems worthy of more experimentation than has been had in the past. Something besides just talk should be done or we may find the tail wagging the dog, which could be far from funny.

As I sat mulling aloud corrections of this, grandson Larry emerged from the bedroom where he had bundled him, daughter Marylin and family elsewhere after an all-night run down from Tillamook for a long cherished week end at grandma's. He asked, "Smudge, what's that?" Just imagine.

F. J. Clifford,  
Route 2, Box 200 F,  
Central Point.

**On Insurance**  
To the Editor: This is partly a reply to Mr. Cole Holmes' letter concerning "uninsured motorists" (April 15).

It is silly or outrageous to suggest stopping all cars at the border and requiring evidence on insurance when all that should or could be done is to show proof when renewing license tags.

At least it would protect a person or his property from neighbors or relations who look "down their nose" or openly brag and boast, "Why, I've never bought insurance since we moved to Oregon."

Quite a few local people "go to work" or "go to the store" without ever seeing or traveling on a main road or highway and its the back roads or side roads that are more dangerous or risky to travel or drive over than any highway. (Our opinion).

We had an experience with a drunken neighbor once—uninsured—on a back road and it taught us to watch out with the people in your own vicinity.

This man ran my husband off the road and up a mountain-side and still managed to side-swipe him. The authorities got after this person, but he just moved out.

Some people think they can't afford insurance (of any kind) when really a person can't afford not to have insurance. (On everything!) (Name on file)  
Central Point

**Dear With It**  
To the Editor: Fifty years ago my father cleared the land and planted his pear orchard. He is gone now but my mother and hundreds of other small (and large) orchardists' entire livelihood depends on their pear crops. My husband was an orchardist and I a pear packer and we raised our family with our wages. Hundreds of workers depend on the pear industry for their living. Our packing houses are the hub of the entire industry of our valley. Our merchants depend on these wages earners as their customers. Our Pear Blossom Festival was the celebration of our Spring anticipation of a successful fruit year.

I now am a waitress at Woolworths and I know our business depends on the coming pear crop. My hands, my uniform are a soiled mess in this smudge—but I am proud

## Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

### THE OLD MEN GO

Washington—Within a short fortnight, Konrad Adenauer has accepted transfer from the Chancellorship to the Presidency of West Germany; and John Foster Dulles' illness has at length driven him to lay down the office of Secretary of State of the United States.

The Dulles resignation, climaxing an amazing display of stoic fortitude, coming at a desperately critical moment in our affairs, is a deeply poignant episode. The most ordinary human sympathy compels one to wish that this astonishing old man might have achieved his grimly pursued aim.

It was a modest aim, after all. It was no more than to hang on, still in harness, still pulling the coach, until the West had turned the Berlin corner. Man's fate is often cruel, but it seemed extraneous, somehow, that the few months of extra time that Dulles wanted so badly that he bore such suffering to gain were not in the end granted to him. By the same token, it is a great misfortune for the Western allies.

**FOR** the short run, in truth, the loss of Dulles means the loss of the greatest single element of strength in the Eisenhower administration, and the departure from the stage of the one Western leader whose knowledge and authority could not be challenged, even by his most bitter enemies. Viewed in a longer perspective, however, the departure of Dulles has another meaning, directly linked to the meaning of Adenauer's intended half-retirement.

These two great changes in the West's leadership mean the beginning of the end of a whole era. Dulles and Adenauer, like Eisenhower and Macmillan and De Gaulle, were old enough to experience the first World War, not as mere boys, but as grown men. Dulles, who rose in the world more rapidly than the others, was even a fairly significant junior member of the cast in the drama at Versailles. The present era's tone has been set, its outlook has been determined, its leadership has been provided by these and other men who saw the first war, made their careers in the inter-war years, and reached command positions as a result of the second war.

**THAT** is the era which is now ending. It will come to its real close, for all practical purposes, when Dwight D. Eisenhower steps down from

the Presidency. In many respects, it has been a great and fruitful era, particularly marked by a total revolution in the relations between the United States and the rest of the world. But a new era has been long overdue, nonetheless.

Ideas, at bottom, are what make an era; and the death of seminal and fresh ideas in these last years has become downright frightening. In our domestic politics, the conservatives still sound like parodies of Herbert Hoover, while the Left wingers are still pale and timorous imitations of Franklin Roosevelt. In foreign affairs, the great innovations were made after the war ended; but the first Truman administration was the cut-off point. NATO, for which the keel was laid in 1948, was the last big ship to go down the long abandoned ways.

The second Truman administration was wholly barren of fruitful new departures (for the brave response to the challenge in Korea, though admirable in itself, was only a decision to cope with a disaster which had been invited by the preceding Truman-Louis Johnson disarmament program). Under Eisenhower, despite the talk of a "dynamic new foreign policy," the barrenness continued. With all his stature and energy and angry determination to hold the line for freedom, John Foster Dulles offered no fruitful new inventions—for there was nothing novel in such devices as SEATO, which mimicked NATO, but lacked NATO's substance.

**TIME** did not stand still after 1949, however. On the contrary, the last decade has witnessed a gigantic upset of the world balance of power, owing to the Soviet Union's military and economic growth. It has witnessed, too, a long series of upheavals in the ex-colonial areas like the Middle East, on which the Western allies are still heavily dependent. Yet no reasonably safe and sure and reliable way of coping with either of these huge and ominous processes has even been suggested by any of the existing Western leaders.

In short, Secretary Dulles carried on a holding operation, not always successfully but with great courage and self-sacrifice. It is downright tragic that he should be removed from the scene at the very moment when the need is greatest for his special talent and his unusual strength of character. But the need is also great for the fresh ideas that are always born when a new era starts, under the auspices of new men with fresh outlooks.

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## Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

### DULLES AND HERTER

With the announcement that Mr. Herter would represent us at the Foreign Ministers meeting, Mr. Dulles had already put aside the speculation and the hope that he might conduct the coming negotiations about Germany.

Now, in submitting his resignation, he has opened the way for an early decision on his successor and a clarification and strengthening of Mr. Herter's authority in the coming meetings.

There is no disguising the fact that Mr. Herter's position in the forthcoming negotiations will be difficult, even should he then be our Secretary of State. It could be an insurmountably difficult position if here and abroad Mr. Herter is judged by the measure in which he duplicates the role of John Foster Dulles, and is judged on specific questions as to whether he adheres to what are supposed to be the views that Mr. Dulles would have held.

There are two things we must bear in mind. The one is that it is impossible to duplicate the role played by Mr. Dulles in this administration. The other is that if Mr. Dulles were able to conduct the coming negotiations, he would not and he could not stand pat on all of the old formulae. While he was still active he said so much.

**IF** THE President, seconded by Mr. Dulles himself, deals clearly with the question of authority, then there is every reason to believe that Mr. Herter is highly qualified for the office. He is a successful and experienced politician and public man. He is also a man with a large experience in foreign affairs. This is a very unusual combination. Mr. Acheson and Dulles were not politicians, and both paid dearly for it—Acheson in being persecuted by Congress, and Dulles in appealing those who had persecuted Acheson. By contrast with both of them there was Cordell Hull, who was a very astute politician but with little knowledge or aptitude for foreign affairs.

By and large under our system the office of Secretary of State is not one that calls for an expert in foreign affairs. Under any President, but particularly under a President like General Eisenhower who is not a politician, it is very necessary that the Secretary of State be an old hand, in fact a professional, in the art of politics. He does not need to be an expert in foreign affairs to know, as one might say, the precise differences between the

summit. The world has become used to the idea that this is what an American Secretary of State is supposed to be.

This creates a special obligation on Mr. Eisenhower. It is the obligation to convince the world that he himself is participating in the decisions, and that what the new Secretary of State says is the authentic and authoritative voice of the United States government. It will be very poor business to let the notion get about that the Secretary of State lacks authority, and that there is a last appeal over his head to the Walter Reed hospital.

Arabs and the Kurds. But he must, of course, be an educated man with a trained mind who can work with experts and decide between them.

In all these respects, Mr. Herter seems to me to fill the bill admirably. I am fortified in this estimate by knowing how excellent are his relations with Congress, and how greatly he has restored the morale and the discipline of the foreign service since he came into the Department of State.

**WE** must be on guard against those who, if there is any departure from the official formulae of the past, will cry out that flexibility is appeasement, and that anything different is another Munich. There are a lot of people here and abroad who are opposed to negotiation with Communists. They like to believe that this is the real view of Mr. Dulles, and they will invoke his name as against any effort to work out by give or take a new modus vivendi in Germany.

They will have to be made to understand that while nothing substantial can or will be given or taken in the two Germanys and the two Berlins, the existing situation needs to be repaired and renovated if it is to endure. It is like a house which needs a new roof and a coat of paint. To be sure, it will not then be exacting the same house which it used to be. On the other hand, without the new roof and the paint, it will not for long be the same old house either, and in the end it may be no house at all.

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# POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

This is from the Hoover Hillite, publication of Hoover elementary school:

Kent Clinkinbeard drew this picture for you. It shows the pioneers coming to Oregon. It took a long time to travel here in those days. They did not have cars then.



## In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

They say money talks. Let's talk about money for a moment. French money this time.

### WHY French money?

Well, the French are overhauling their currency system. The French unit of money value is the franc, just as ours is the dollar. For a long time, they've been doing business with paper francs. They're starting today to mint a METAL franc.

This metal coinage will be silver. The five-franc silver piece will be "worth" 500 present-day francs. That is to say, the government will DECREE that its value will be 500 francs. There is some accompanying mishmash to the effect that at the same time the money is increased 100 times in value prices will be scaled down 100 times to match.

That is probably government moonshine. What these new silver francs will be actually worth over the long pull will depend on how much in the way of goods and services people will be willing to exchange for them.

That is the REAL value of money.

### QUESTION:

How much will these new francs be worth in terms of American money? The answer is NOT MUCH.

The present exchange value of the paper franc—meaning, if you are touring France, how many of them can you buy for a dollar—is in the broad general neighborhood of a quarter of a cent. So the new French five-franc silver piece won't buy any houses and lots. It might buy an American postage stamp.

### ANOTHER question:

Why is the French government making this change? One suspects it is for psychological reasons. The French are a rather realistic lot—as evidenced by the way they're apt to invest their savings. When they want to put something by for a rainy day, they're inclined to go out and buy some GOLD—on the black market, or wherever they can get it—and take it out in the back yard and bury it.

The French government probably thinks the French people will have more confidence in metal money than in paper money. That suspicion is buttressed by the fact that the new money is being called "heavy francs."

Members of small town volunteer fire departments seldom, if ever are paid in cash for their efforts. Their reward comes from doing something for their community, and because of the friendships they make with other volunteers.

There's an esprit de corps, too. One veteran fireman put it this way: "We're all good eggs here. The bad eggs just get discouraged and leave."

Another member of the same department insists that sirens should be banned from all TV programs. Quite a few of them have been off the couch and out the door, suspenders flying, before they realized the siren came from the TV set, not from the town alarm.

Informality and friendliness are marks of the small town, we are told by a resident of one, who likes it. He reports the story of one of his community's oldest and most respected citizens who had a knack for making newcomers welcome.

In doing so, he had several tricks. One of them was to approach a new neighbor bearing a measuring cup. "Say, I hate to impose on you folks," he'd say, "but the wife is baking a cake and forgot about the sugar. Wonder if I could borrow a cupful?"

In five minutes he'd be back with the sugar. "Didn't really need it at all," he'd say with a disarming grin. "But I couldn't think of a better way to get acquainted."

Churchwomen in the same small town recently tried the same technique to get newcomers interested in their group. One of them called a new neighbor, invited her to a meeting, and asked her to bring the biscuits. She did.