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Flight 'o Time

Medford and Jackson County
History from the 10, 20, 30, 40
and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Sept. 9, 1949 (Friday)

Word is received that Sen.
Wayne Morse's wagon at the
state fair is upset when his
horse bolts, throwing the sen-
ator to the ground but not in-
juring him.

Yesterday's rain storm leads
to removal of restrictions on
watering lawns and gardens
in Medford.

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 9, 1939 (Saturday)

The Southern Oregon Pioneer
association will hold its
annual meeting next week in
the Pioneer cabin in Ashland.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "Due to
the war in Europe, scores of
citizens the past week have
done nothing much, but jump
at conclusions and miss them."

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 9, 1929 (Monday)

Over 1,000 carloads of pears
have been shipped out so far
this season.

Oregon's coast counties or-
ganize to better prepare for
tourist travel.

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 9, 1919 (Tuesday)

Ashland's public schools
open with a large attendance.

Merchants and farmers of the
valley plan to join forces
for a picnic.

50 YEARS AGO
Sept. 9, 1909 (Thursday)

Ladies of the Greater Med-
ford club raise \$507 through
tag sales.

A deputy U.S. marshal ar-
rives to seek suitable quarters
for the newly-authorized fed-
eral court here.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior;
seven or eight is excellent; five or
six is good.

1. Which U. S. governmen-
tal bod. authorizes increases
in freight rates for railroads?
2. Of which European
country are the Azores is-
lands a possession?

3. Which of these was the
earlier invention—the airplane,
or the military tank?
4. From what state did
Huey P. Long serve in the
U. S. Senate?

5. Is Montevideo the capital
of Chile, Peru, Paraguay or
Uruguay?

6. Complete the following:
"Forty-four forty or —"

7. Was the Berlin airlift op-
erated in 1956, 1948, or 1950?
8. To what American show-
man is attributed the saying,
"There's a sucker born every
minute"?

9. Mohair is obtained from
what animal?
10. What is podiatry?

Answers: 1. Interstate Com-
mission. 2. Portugal. 3. Air-
plane. 4. Louisiana. 5. Uru-
guay. 6. "Forty-four." 7. 1948. 8.
Phineas Taylor Barnum. 9.
Angora goat. 10. Study and
treatment of foot disorders.

2,000 POUNDS, ANYONE?

Pensacola, Fla. — (UPI) — A
drug store here bought a
1,000-pound safe after a light-
er one was carted off by
thieves two months ago. The
store reported Tuesday that
thieves managed to get away
with the 1,000-pounder some
time Monday night.

History in Newspapers

Not long ago we were privileged to listen to Allan Nevins, the distinguished historian who also once was an eminent newspaperman. He spoke on the history of newspapers, and the use of newspapers as source materials for historical works.

His comments reminded us of something else we had heard once, to the effect that the really important history, the social and economic story of the past, is more apt to be found in the "inside" pages of newspapers, rather than on Page 1.

The big military and political events of the age are, of course, recorded on Page 1. But this observer made the point that, aside from these, history is more apt to show up "inside."

THESE thoughts motivated us to pull down the big bound volume of the Mail Tribune for the months July to September of 1929.

The top headlines on Page 1 on Sept. 9 told of a big fire on the coast, of fighting in Manchuria, of the GOP outlook that year, of the local Pear show, of a plane crash, of a trial in Hollywood, and of the arrest of some local "rum runners."

None of these, with the possible exception of the last one, really constitute history. They were chronicles of current events of the time, they were of topical interest—yes. But history—not really.

FLIPPING the pages, we spotted several items which, more than the Page 1 stories, tell about the times in which they appeared.

One advertisement referred to an "all-talking" motion picture. Another reported that, at the Sir Francis Drake hotel in San Francisco, one could obtain a living room—bedroom—bathroom suite for \$10 a night.

Another ad, by a Medford realtor, told of the advantages of "suburban living"—and this 30 years ago. He was ahead of his times.

A story told of the dispute over the city's enforcement of the ban on double parking. And Copco had a long advertisement discussing the advantages of mechanical refrigeration over those of "window sill" refrigeration.

THESE may not be "history" as such. But they do tell far more than most of the Page 1 stories what the times were like.

There was the "talking" movie. We never hear the phrase any more, and take it for granted that movies (and television!) will have sound too. Yet in 1929, it was new and exciting.

Prices were somewhat lower in those pre-depression days—with the stock market crash less than two months away.

The automobile was beginning to make felt the impact which, in the 30 years since, has entirely changed the way of life Americans lead—both as to "suburban living" and as to parking restrictions.

And refrigerators, 30 years ago, were not taken for granted as a "necessity"—many homes were without them altogether.

BASED on this admittedly cursory check, one is inclined to agree with the thesis about newspapers and history.

Of course it is not the function of newspapers to concentrate on "history." It is their function to print the news of the day, which often isn't history, except through coincidence.

But it is true that newspapers (such as, for instance, the New York Times or the Christian Science Monitor) which do have a sense of and feeling for history are those which, over the years, do the best job of presenting the news and keeping it in focus and in perspective.

While day-to-day presentation of the current and timely is important, so is a perception of the sweep and the change of the civilization which newspapers attempt to mirror.—E.A.

Billboard Ethics

Volume 1, Number 1 of the "Outdoor Council News" arrived on the desk this week.

This is published by the Oregon Council of Outdoor Advertising—formed recently by the billboard interests.

The lead story told about the formation of the council, and said:

"Purpose of the outdoor council is to help provide within the outdoor advertising industry an efficient outdoor medium of public communication while carefully respecting the rights of others in the communities in which the members live and work. All major outdoor advertising companies are members of the new association. Thus there is in Oregon for the first time an outdoor advertising association establishing a local code of standard practice for the entire state-wide industry."

THIS is, indeed, a welcome departure. For in our criticisms of billboards, we have never maintained that they should be eliminated entirely. There are times and places where they do serve a useful purpose.

But in our support of state and federal legislation to control the industry, we have been motivated by the lack of standards and ethics in the past.

In the council's new code of ethics, Points 4 and 6 are:

"To refrain from erecting advertising displays, regardless of zoning, in areas of unusual natural scenic beauty," and "To erect advertising displays only in those areas where business or industry is or may be a permitted use."

If this code of ethics is observed, intelligently and with discrimination, the industry may avoid eventual legislative control. It has been the lack of such consideration in the past which has caused the need for this kind of legislation.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



...AND THAT PAN OF WATER IS FOR RUFF, AN' THAT ONE IS FOR MY FROG, AN' THAT ONE ..."

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

SAMNEUA

Samneua, Laos—Quite suddenly the future of Southeast Asia (for that is the real stake in the game in Laos) has come to hinge on this place. What, then, is this Samneua where the tragedy of Dien Bien Phu threatens to be reenacted.

Symbolically at least, this history is important too. For Samneua is now in deadly danger from a Communist invasion, solely because the age-old process of Chinese expansion has begun again with a new explosive force.

Finally, besides history, Samneua is also the main base and stronghold of the Lao army's resistance to the Communist invaders... which was, of course, why this reporter came to Samneua at all. But as a military base, it must be admitted, Samneua is not dramatically impressive.

At first, indeed, except for the troops and supplies being landed on the airstrip, you see no sign that the place has any military meaning. The Lao army, having almost no communications, does almost no paper work, and the entire staff of the Regional Commander, General Amkha, fits comfortably into a screened veranda at his house on a hill above the village. Besides the refugee home guards, there are almost no soldiers in the village streets.

But look at the crests of the encircling hills and mountains. Here and there, you will notice a crest which has been stripped of jungle growth, so that you can see the outline of a tent or two. Here are the nearer outposts. As for the rest of Samneua's seven defending battalions, you must make a jungle march to reach them. But the enemy, never seen in this war unless he is upon you, is none-the-less so near Samneua that the jungle march is now very short.

Such is Samneua, a pleasant, infinitely remote, once peaceful little place that is suddenly being humbled and will perhaps soon be crushed by the jaws of great events. It is hard to believe that the fate of Southeast Asia may hang on Samneua's fate. Yet it may; really may.

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Portland Schools

Note Enrollment Hike

Portland — (UPI) — Total school registration here Tuesday was 71,447, a gain of 1,214 over 1958. However, officials said the increase was the smallest since 1947.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

INGENUITY PAYS dividends. Tony Wimphheimer is planning to spray his baby's face with luminous paint so he can give him a bottle in the night without turning on a light.

Mrs. Mayer isn't going to take any more skiing lessons at Aspen. She's just going to let it slide. And a dairymaid in Los Angeles has a neat gimmick for keeping his rolling stock gleaming and tidy. Every Friday a cash prize is given to a driver for "the neatest truck of the week."

An apprehensive patient, in the hospital for a check-up, received an encouraging diagnosis from his doctor. "The only trouble you have," said the medico, "is that your heart beat is so strong your ribs just can't take it."

Jimmy Starr has a genuine new shaggy dog story for you. It's about a sheppdog who was insanely in love with another sheppdog. He whispered into her ear one day, "Mazy, I cannot live another hour without you... You are Mary, aren't you?"

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Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

ASIA AND MR. K.

The eruption on the Indian frontier and in Laos is an ominous development, not least of all because it lies outside of and beyond the control of the existing international order.

Western relations with the Soviet Union are conflicting and unfriendly. But they are conducted within an existing order. There are Ambassadors, there are conferences of Foreign Ministers and of experts, there are the exchanges of visits by the heads of governments, and there is the prospect of summit meetings.

But the Chinese revolution, unlike the Russian revolution, is outside the international order, and it is not subject to its rules and obligations. For all practical purposes it is isolated and incommunicado. This means that there is no way to talk with the Red Chinese government except through the Soviet Union, and this poses some very complicated questions.

THE complications arise out of the indubitable fact that the relations between Moscow and Peking are themselves complicated. Their relations are unclear and ambiguous. We do not know, and probably Russia and China themselves do not know, to what degree they are independent of each other and how far they are entangled. It is certain that Red China is not a Soviet colony, or dependency, or satellite. Yet it is certain, too, that under any conditions now possible they are bound together on the issues of war and peace.

The relations between Red China and the Soviet Union are not healthy. It is a peril to the peace of Asia and of the world that the Chinese revolution, which is in a highly expansionist phase, should be represented in the international order only by the Soviet Union. It is evident that the enormous revolutionary convulsion will not be and probably cannot be restrained by the Soviet Union. Yet the Soviet Union will not and cannot stand aside and allow the United States and its allies to attempt to contain that revolution.

IN The coming talks with Mr. Khrushchev it is possible to imagine how co-existence might be stabilized in Europe. But it is not possible to imagine, so it seems to me, how co-existence can be stabilized on the periphery of the Chinese revolution.

In Europe for the time being co-existence would mean the status quo — two Germanys, two Berlins, two Europes, with arrangement for increasing cultural, economic, and political intercourse between them. This would leave to the future the problem of German reunification, the problem of the military status of a reunited Germany, and the problem of the redeployment of forces within the NATO and the Warsaw Pacts. This is possible because such a de facto understanding does not involve immediate violence to the vital interests of any of the great powers.

But nothing comparable with this is in sight or even conceivable in South Asia. The fires of the Chinese revolution are burning fiercely and the Russians could not extinguish them even if they wished to do so. Although the Russians are undoubtedly apprehensive from the point of view of their own national interests because they are the neighbors of this portentous revolution, they are also Com-

Speculation: Is Khrushchev Worried About Red Chinese?

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign Editor

At some time or other, when there is a lag in conversations over Berlin, world disarmament or trade, it will be logical if President Eisenhower asks next week's distinguished Russian guest, what in the world are the Red Chinese up to?

It might be that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev wishes he knew.

At any rate, Red Chinese activities along the Indian

border and the angry Peiping radio blasts against the United States for its alleged plotting in Laos seem especially ill-timed so far as the success of Khrushchev's visit is concerned.

And, as the United States and Russia trade verbal punches in the United Nations, some of the ill-will engendered there must rub off on the principals involved in the Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks.

May Be Reminded

One theory is that the Chinese are sounding a clear reminder to Khrushchev that he is not empowered to speak for them.

Along with other Communist nations, the Red Chinese

have refrained in recent weeks from any personal attack on Eisenhower. But, in contrast to other Communist radio which have heaped praise on the forthcoming Eisenhower — Khrushchev talks, Peiping radio has been markedly silent.

This could mean mistrust if not actual disapproval.

It may be recalled it was just about a year ago that Chinese opposition was credited with bringing about Khrushchev's abrupt change of heart on the need of a summit meeting then.

Could Prove Costly

Certainly Khrushchev himself would not have chosen this time to force either the Laotian or the Indian borders issues to a head.

The Indian issue especially could prove costly to Russia, yet Khrushchev will find himself in the position of defending an action over which he might very well have had no control.

In India, Russia has an investment of many millions of dollars, not to mention years of cultivation to assure Indian neutrality.

So, while many in the Western world regard the forthcoming meeting with misgivings, it is clear that Khrushchev, too, must have his anxieties.

Must Have Ally

He must have his Chinese ally, yet his Chinese ally is getting out of hand.

In the field of disarmament, the Red Chinese must also figure prominently among Khrushchev's anxieties.

A reason for Russia's insistence on a ban on nuclear tests is to limit the so-called atomic club to the nations now having the bomb.

Such a limit would include France, which is said to be close to producing a bomb of its own. But it also would include Red China which also has been reported possessing the material and the know-how for at least a crude explosion.

THE impression has been slowly and carefully built of a "new" kind of Soviet dictator, personally more relaxed than the old Bolsheviks and also much more relaxed toward the outer world.

Along with this, Khrushchev with equal care has carried forward a "humanizing" process within the Soviet Union. He has revived the influence of the Communist party — here is one of the evidences of him as a politician — and correspondingly reduced the influence of the secret police.

He has largely eliminated the old Soviet slave labor camps, not for motives of pity but in the belief simply that they were not economically sound. He has taken many steps to decentralize, or at least seemingly to decentralize, the Soviet bureaucracy.

He has made unusual concessions to the farmers and has lifted some controls from them. Unlike all his predecessors, he has made systematic "grass-roots" tours over the Soviet Union. He has kept his ear to the ground. He has given a greater touch of practicality to Communist ideology, without in any way abandoning the ideology itself.

ONE small point well illustrates the difference between Khrushchev and, say Stalin.

Stalin, had he ever come to this country, would have come as an unconcealed military boss. He would have been ready, of course, to talk to the big people but would have been scornful of popular demonstrations. Khrushchev is coming like a happy, rural visitor to a world's fair — and bringing his whole family with him.

In the terms of this meeting with the President, Khrushchev has regrettably few weaknesses. Only two are confidently described here: He is impulsive, and he is in a great hurry. These qualities, however, are not merely dangerous to him; they could be dangerous to us as well.

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There have been a few voices raised in this country suggesting that as protest against and punishment for what is happening in Asia, we should break off the coming talks with Mr. Khrushchev. That would be very unwise.

If a modus vivendi for Berlin and Germany can be worked out, we should do so, not only because that would be a good thing in itself, but also because it would put us — and it may be the Soviet Union too — in a better position to work on the containment of the Chinese revolution.

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With Little Worry

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WHAT KIND OF MAN?

Washington — What kind of an antagonist, actually, is President Eisenhower preparing to meet in Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev?

And what are the real skills and weaknesses of this heir to Lenin and Stalin and the other old Bolsheviks?

Men of high responsibility and of special knowledge of Khrushchev privately return from reassuring answers to these questions. Their chilly reckoning comes to this:

Nikita Khrushchev, by Western standards, is the first truly able professional politician, the first real master of propaganda techniques adaptable to the Western mind, to head the Soviet Union.

In these fields he is a far more dangerous opponent than any of his predecessors would have been. For the issue now between East and West is one of political-propaganda negotiation and not a straight-out power contest.

THOUGH the sources of the information cannot be identified, all these observations and all the following, too, may be taken as representing an authoritative view of Khrushchev. It is a view on which the President himself no doubt will be thoroughly briefed before he opens his talks here with the Soviet Premier.

Lenin and Stalin and all the others who came before

Eisenhower Ponders Traveling To India

Washington — (UPI) — President Eisenhower is seriously considering making a trip to India following his visit to the Soviet Union this fall, it was learned.

Informed sources said the President has been giving thought to the possibility of an Indian trip for about a year. They said that in the light of his forthcoming Russian journey it is being discussed with a new sense of urgency.

But these sources said Tuesday night that no decision has yet been reached. They emphasized that there are several problems and imponderables which could stand in the way of the President's making an Indian stop-over as an adjunct to the trip to Russia.

munists who as true believers must also believe in the Chinese revolution. They cannot oppose it, they can restrain it if at all only secretly, and they must defend it if it becomes in war.

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