

Medford Mail Tribune

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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: Jan. 22, 1950 (Sunday). Alger Hiss found guilty on two perjury counts after denying Communist activities.

20 YEARS AGO: Jan. 22, 1940 (Monday). Earl Browder, U.S. communist leader, convicted of passport fraud and sentenced to four years in prison.

30 YEARS AGO: Jan. 22, 1930 (Wednesday). Samuel T. Mather, former national parks director and well-known locally, dies.

40 YEARS AGO: Jan. 22, 1920 (Friday). Medford Commercial club changes name to the Chamber of Commerce.

50 YEARS AGO: Jan. 22, 1910 (Saturday). Work on a \$1 1/4 million irrigation project that will bring water to 55,000 acres of Rogue valley land is expected to start soon.

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

1. In what country would you expect to find the Apian Way? 2. In what year did Henry Ford Sr. market his first automobile? 3. The buffalo is the central figure on the seal of which Federal Government Department? 4. What lands or countries were ruled by the house of Bourbon? 5. Which planet is farthest from the earth? 6. Is coral a plant or an animal? 7. Graphology is the study of what? 8. By what process can fresh water be obtained from salt water? 9. Is the nautical term "knot" a unit of speed, or of distance? 10. In baseball, which base is called the "keystone base"?

Answers: 1. Italy. 2. 1903. 3. Department of Interior. 4. France and Spain. 5. Pluto. 6. Animal. 7. Handwriting. 8. Distillation. 9. Unit of speed. 10. Second base.

Ill-Smelling Rose

Yesterday, the Mail Tribune's Washington correspondent, A. Robert Smith, told of Congressman Charles Porter's plans to pursue the idea of a chairlift down the inside of the rim of Crater Lake.

Charlie, it seems, has been playing with semantics.

It isn't an aerial tramway any more. Not even a chair lift. Now he calls it an "aerial gondola."

Well, Shakespeare said it. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." An aerial tramway, no matter what you call it, is still as outrageous an idea as it ever was, when applied to Crater Lake.

UNDOUBTEDLY, in Congressman Porter's fourth district there are some people who strongly favor such a project, for a variety of reasons.

Presumably, there are many citizens who don't much care, one way or another, and who are as apt to vote "yes" on the Congressman's questionnaire about it as they are to vote "no"—and in neither case think the proposal through.

But there is a third group—people who believe strongly in the National Parks and in their concept of minimum despoilment of scenic and wilderness areas—who are so thoroughly convinced that Porter is wrong—dead wrong—on this issue, that their sense of outrage will color their entire attitude toward him in this election year.—E.A.

Across the River

Eugene has crossed the river—two rivers, as a matter of fact, one of them physical, the other one hypothetical.

The physical river is the Willamette. A recent annexation election added 2.2 square miles of the Oakway-Willakenzie area on the north side of the Willamette to the rest of Eugene on the south side.

The hypothetical river is the one dividing "small cities" from "metropolitan" cities and areas. Through the annexation, Eugene passes the 50,000-population mark, and cinches its claim to being the second-largest city in the state, behind Portland.

EUGENE and Salem for the past few years have been engaged in a rivalry, not always too friendly, for the second-biggest title. It was held by Salem for many years, but last year Eugene sneaked ahead by a few hundred people.

The annexation now brings in many more people — from 4,000 to 6,000, depending on whose estimate you believe — than Salem can muster with any foreseeable annexation of its own.

Salem, of course, is now third in population. It is followed (not very closely, with 26,300) by Medford. These four cities are the only ones in Oregon with a population of 25,000 or more.

If, as is expected, Salem tops 50,000 in the census this year, Medford will be the only one in the 25,000-50,000 category.—E.A.

One in Ten

As noted above, Medford's population is now 26,300.

If one person in ten would take out his wallet right now, extract a dollar bill, stick it in an envelope, and mail it to Post Office Box 5000, Medford, the United Medford Crusade would be well over the top.

If one person in every 100 would mail \$5, the drive would be close enough to success to call it a success.

For the first time in the history of the UMC, (or its predecessor, the Community chest) the drive isn't going to be a success—unless something happens.

ONE MEDFORD professional man got to thinking about this the other day and, unlike a lot of us, did something about it. He wrote a letter to UMC headquarters. Parts of it are quoted below:

"... I am quite concerned over the difficulty which we have had this year in getting over the last hummock of our goal. I earnestly wish that I were in a position to be of greater personal help in surmounting this last deficiency, but even if I cannot take the entire thing in stride by myself, I do feel that I would like to make an additional contribution at this time, and I accordingly enclose my check. 'The agencies involved in this United drive are, as you and I both full well realize, of tremendous importance in keeping this Medford of ours the wonderful place which it is, and I just cannot believe that the many fine citizens on our board and actively involved in the campaign are going to rest until the goal is reached...'

NOW THE Boy and Girl Scouts, the YMCA, the Campfire Girls, the Salvation Army, the Red Cross, Rogue Valley Council on Aging, Child Guidance Clinic—not to mention the many important child welfare organizations of the state—are not going to dry up and blow away if this last \$1,400 or so isn't forthcoming.

But a proud record of never having failed in such a drive will be gone. And Medford's reputation and record will suffer by that much.

One dollar from every tenth person would do it.—E.A.

Not everyone will get a license plate with "Pacific Wonderland" on it this year—only those getting new plates. Okay with us. The slogan is valueless anyway. It fits our neighbor states as well as Oregon.—Oregon Statesman, Salem.

Dennis the Menace



"Hi! I JUST WANTED TO SEE IF YOU HAD CHIMES OR A BUZZER!"

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

EYES ON YOUTH

Washington — One of the smallest of the states in population may well provide the largest and most eloquent voice at the Democratic National Convention next July.

Sen. Frank Church of Idaho — at 35 the youngest man in the Senate — is being strongly pushed for key note speaker and temporary chairman of the convention.

The field of possibilities also numbers Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine and Gov. Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin. But, on balance, Church seems to have much better than a 1 in 3 chance of selection.

A moderate liberal of the casual Western variety, he is representative of the broadest single sector of his party. His "geography" is right. The Democrats need to pay special attention to the West, the fastest-growing region of the country and also the fastest-growing section of the Democratic party.

TOO, he is perhaps the most widely respected of the young Democrats of the Senate for general ability, for fair-mindedness, and what is very important here, for oratorical powers. Half a generation ago the pros considered oratory to be "making the eagle scream." His eagle does not scream; it speaks instead in more muted, more appealing, modern accents.

Finally, Church is not committed to any of the Democratic Presidential aspirants. Thus he would arouse no acute suspicion that as key-note he might promote Jones over Brown or Smith or Green.

A key-note temporary chairman's task is to deliver the convention's first major address and so to lay down the pattern of party policy for the campaign. Once he has done this, a permanent chairman is chosen to preside over the convention. Representative Hale Boggs of Louisiana is out in front for this post.

The system of selecting the key-note is elaborately traditional. Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler will appoint a "Committee on Arrangements." This committee will "recommend" a key-note to the convention. The convention will then elect him.

ALL this seems a dull and dusty business, and sometimes it is just that. This time, however, it will be a good deal more than routine. Because there is so large a field of real Democratic Presidential possibilities—half a dozen—the tone taken by the key-note's speech will have real meaning. What he says cannot actually bind or control whoever is ultimately nominated for President. But it can surely please or greatly embarrass that fortunate fellow.

If Governor Nelson should turn out to be the key-note he would certainly deliver a call for far-advanced liberalism—a difficult plank for a Presidential nominee to walk on unless he himself should be an advanced liberal. Senator Muskie, for his part, is a moderate liberal like Church. But Muskie is also a Catholic.

An outstanding Presidential candidate, Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, is a Catholic. So is Representative Boggs. And so is Chairman Butler. Therefore, there is a fairly general tendency not to have a Catholic key-note as well.

These various courses offered can be fun as well as educational and, surprisingly enough, with a little diligence, might even develop

ALL this has increasingly

turned attention to Church. Then there are yet other factors: television's image and the image of youth.

The Democrats want an impression of youthful vigor to go out over the TV screens in order to compete with the youthfulness of Vice President Nixon (42), the almost inevitable Republican Presidential choice. Slim and dark, Church photographs well—and nobody could possibly confuse him with some middle-aged chap. A happy side point is that he is most pleasantly reserved about headline hunting.

The fact is that Church's status in the race for key-note is an interesting commentary on how politics is changing. A few years ago the young were rarely either seen or heard at a national convention. Now, the old boys are still the indispensable men in those famous smoke-filled rooms. But out front they are giving way to the young.

Maybe a lot of these inquiries arrive during the coffee hour.

AN upstate Oregon newspaper noted sardonically while back that business men—especially the upper bracket men of what we call Big Biz—always have something to worry about. For years, it remarked, they have been worrying about reduction of defense spending, which might result in a decrease in orders.

Now, it added, they are worrying about this crack-down on expense accounts that the hold-over session of the congress that is just assembling appears to be acutely interested in.

LET'S put it this way: The proposed crack-down on big expense accounts works on the principle that the medical men call a COUNTER IRRITANT.

What's a counter irritant? It's something that makes you hurt SOMEWHERE ELSE to make you forget where you've been hurting.

THERE'S always something to worry about. Even the politicians have their worries. One of them is the so-called CLEAN ELECTIONS bill that has bobbed up in this hold-over session. One of its purposes is to require fuller reporting of campaign contributions.

It's a hot potato. The politicians want all the campaign contributions they can get, but it's often embarrassing to report WHERE THEY CAME FROM. To make the situation even more embarrassing, Senator Hennings of Missouri—who is a rather interesting character—wants the rigid reporting requirements extended to the state primary elections, as well as the general elections.

He won an unexpected victory last night when the senate voted 50 to 39 to approve his amendment to bring that about.

QUESTION: Why shouldn't contributions to primary election campaigns be just as fully reported as contributions to general election campaigns?

Isn't it just as important to know how much candidates are spending in the primary elections—and WHERE THE MONEY IS COMING FROM—as in the general elections?

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Mrs. G. Farfan, 723 South Newtown St., Medford

Democrats May Wish Mr. Sam Back After Convention Opens; 1952 Work Recalled

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington — Perhaps the Democrats will sadly regret that speaker Sam Rayburn has rejected permanent chairmanship of this year's national convention.

Mr. Sam, the old pro, will sit out on the convention floor attempting to maneuver the nomination of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson for President.

The Democrats would have been in bad trouble in 1952, but for Mr. Sam. The night of July 24-25 during the 1952 national convention could have been deadly for the Democratic Party. That night a left-wing, Young Turk task force attempted to force out of the convention and out of the Democratic Party the delegations of three southern states—Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia. The whole south might have gone with them.

This was part of a strategy to prevent the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson and to name either Averell Harri-

man of New York or Sen. Estes Kefauver, Tennessee. There was a political brawl such as only Democrats can accomplish, and that rarely.

The Young Turks were led by Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.; his brother, James; Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota; Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams; and the late Sen. Blair Moody, Michigan.

Do Without South Some of them, notably Humphrey, said the Democratic Party could do without the South and seemed eager to have it that way. They put elder statesmen of the three southern states on a spot from which they might be expected to take a walk. But the southerners refused to walk, preferring that the convention throw them out, if leave them must. The dispute was whether leaders of the three delegations must sign a loyalty oath assuring that the convention's nominees would be on southern ballots

under the symbol or the name of the Democratic Party. None would sign, although all explained that state laws guaranteed precisely what the loyalty oath sought to impose. The convention had adopted the oath which meant that non-signers were excluded. On a motion to re-establish the Virginia delegation as voting conventioners, Virginia was beaten when the roll call ended. Everybody in the suddenly-lushed convention hall knew it—especially Mr. Sam. Then the old pro began to move.

Voting Open Chairman Rayburn held the voting open. He and others who believed Moody's oath would wreck the party on election day were determined to get all three states back into the convention, or else. Rayburn decided to reverse the anti-Virginia vote. His teeth gritting in anger, his eyes glaring with cold fury, Mr. Sam whacked his gavel.

Did any state desire to be

colled? Was there any delegate or delegation desire to change his vote? They were questions, but they had the cutting edge of a command. Mr. Sam stalled and milked the anti-Virginia majority for wavering votes. Vote changes rolled in by ones, triples and more.

The old pro triumphed. The final result was 615 to 529 for making Virginia a convention member. The northern alliance of the Democratic Party with organized labor, Negroes, Americans for Democratic action and other splinter groups had been shelled in as wild and woolly a balloting as the party ever had.

Mr. Sam gavelled down, persuaded the convention to vote down, or ruled down, every strategy of the left wing. The night of July 24-25 might have wrecked the Democrat Party, but for old pro Rayburn.

The democrats may wish they had him again this year.

Strange Serenity of Senate Hearing on Tranquilizers Ends

By DICK WEST

Washington — (UPI) — The atmosphere in the Senate caucus room was strangely serene, as befits a hearing on tranquilizer pills.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) was calm and Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) was calm and they exchanged the end of a cigar without lighting it.

Carroll undertook to "clarify the picture" and it was long past lunch time before the subcommittee finally recessed. I stopped by the witness table and counted 15 filter-tipped butts in Munns' ash tray.

Maybe he ought to switch to a thinking man's tranquilizer.

Munns retorted that the figures were so misleading that they would "make an accountant rather sick at his stomach." He lit another cigarette.

The financial discussion got pretty confusing and the senators were straining to understand it. Kefauver twice chewed up the end of a cigar without lighting it.

Dirksen gaged in the calmest 30-minute controversy I ever listened to.

In a voice that was soothing as a Milton tablet, Dirksen denounced the way that Kefauver, as chairman, had been running the anti-trust subcommittee's investigation of drug prices.

The burden of his protest was that the subcommittee, in previous hearings on anti-arthritis drugs, had exaggerated the profit margins of some pharmaceutical houses. He said he hoped this would not happen in the tranquilizer inquiry.

Tension Crops Up Kefauver naturally couldn't match the mellifluous tonal quality of the Dirksen larynx. But in his own mild way he managed to suggest that Dirksen didn't know what he was talking about.

The contending senators were so tranquil, I was beginning to suspect that they had sampled some of the evidence. But as the hearing continued, little signs of tension became apparent.

The tempo seemed to pick up when the late-arriving Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo.) came in. He was wearing a necktie whose bright yellow stripes clashed with the muted haphazardness of the other subcommittee members.

First I noticed that Kefauver, who normally can handle one syllable words without a bobble, had begun to stumble over such simple drug names as chlorpromazine and prochlorperazine.

Then I observed that the witness, President Walter A. Munns of the Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, was fiddling with his cigarette lighter when not actually lighting cigarettes.

Subcommittee staff investigators displayed some charts and graphs indicating that the largest tranquilizer manufacturer, was making healthy profits on the nation's neuroses.

The man to watch was Maj. Gen. Massu. For as Massu went, Algeria might also go.

This week, De Gaulle brusquely ordered Massu to Paris from his Algeria post for a showdown on whether the hawk-nosed paratroop general was plotting another revolt in Algeria similar to the one he led which on May 13, 1958, swept away the Fourth Republic and brought De Gaulle to power.

Specifically, De Gaulle wanted to know about a purported interview in a German newspaper which quoted Massu as saying: "De Gaulle was the only man at our disposition. The army perhaps committed a mistake."

Massu denied the quote, but whether or not he said it, the dispatch pointed up a situation which was becoming more and more apparent—the French settlers in Algeria once more were building up to the boiling point, and for De Gaulle at home, the political honeymoon was over.

Pinay Resigns Cabinet At home, De Gaulle had come to the parting of the ways with his finance minister, former Premier Antoine Pinay, opening the way to a revolt by Pinay's Independent Party which could whittle De Gaulle's assembly majority to nothing.

While Pinay saw eye-to-eye with De Gaulle on the latter's liberalized policy in Algeria, others in his party did not and were capitalizing on the settlers' unrest.

Pinay left because of disagreement with the government's financial and foreign policies, particularly De Gaulle's reluctance to participate wholeheartedly in the Atlantic pact.

These issues also gave the Independents ammunition. Could Dissolve Assembly But from the politicians De Gaulle was in no real immediate danger. He could, if necessary, dissolve the assembly and go to the people for another change in the constitution.

The key lay with the French army, most of which now is in Algeria. It was fear of an open rebellion by the army that finally led to dissolution of the Fourth Republic. Should the army also become disenchanted with De Gaulle, then De Gaulle also could fall.

Hence the showdown with Massu. In Algeria, the rally cry of the colonists is "Algeria is French." And until France can settle the Algerian question her troubles will remain.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Trivia in the news: The U.S. department of commerce reports that foreign customers are complaining that many U.S. firms don't answer promptly inquiries from abroad about their products. Some of the foreigners quoted by the commerce department say their letters and cablegrams to American firms go unanswered as long as two or three months.

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French Army Chief 'Man to Watch' in Algerian Dispute

By PHIL NEWSOM

The man-of-the-week: Maj. Gen. Jacques Massu, hero of the French in Algeria.

The place: Paris. The quote: "As to the question of unrest in the army, he (Massu) does not claim to be its spokesman, since nobody in Algeria questions the authority of Gen. Andre Challe."

After a little more than a year in the job as president of the new French Fifth Republic, troubles were piling up for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

French colonialists in Algeria first had hailed him as savior. Now the word was closer to traitor.

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LITWILLER FUNERAL HOME announces... The Opening of Their New Addition to MOUNTAIN VIEW CHAPEL Located on Hwy. 66 at Normal Ave. Ashland, Ore. OPEN HOUSE Will Be Held SATURDAY & SUNDAY Jan. 23 and 24 Between the Hours of 2:00 and 4:00 P.M. C. M. Litwiller Mrs. Litwiller