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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
Sept. 4, 1950 (Monday)

Evangelist Billy Graham will speak in Medford Wednesday to kick off Medford's Crusade for Freedom observance.

Miss Helen Thompson won the women's southern Oregon golf championship for the fourth consecutive year today.

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 4, 1940 (Wednesday)

Only 92 aliens had been registered here up to noon today, Postmaster Frank De Souza said in stating that the registration has been disappointingly slow.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "As the nation prepares with hectic haste for possible war, and hustles youth to Army training camps, one wonders whatever became of the graduates of the WPA tap-dancing schools of six years or so ago?"

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 4, 1930 (Friday)

Football practice started today for the Medford High school gridders and 55 boys turned out.

The Owen-Oregon mill has been shut down to allow its workers to help fight a forest fire that is burning out of control near Butte Falls.

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 4, 1920 (Sunday)

Grain threshing in Sams Valley is nearly over and a record yield of 76 bushels per acre has been reported.

Local movie theaters are revising their schedules in order to show four complete shows daily.

50 YEARS AGO
Sept. 4, 1910 (Sunday)

The Medford schools opened today and students filled them beyond capacity with standing-room only.

Most Jackson county forest fires have been brought under control again; a soldier fighting a fire near Prospect was seriously injured when he fell off a cliff yesterday.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Which city in the U.S. is nicknamed "the Windy City"?
2. Is a diving bell open or closed at the bottom or the top?
3. What city in the U.S. is said to be "the home of the bean and the cod"?
4. Parcel post is what class of mail?
5. Was Finland once a part of Sweden?
6. Correct the following: "The Lieutenant ordered him and I to start on a patrol."
7. One, two, or three solar eclipses is the least number that can occur in a year?
8. What remained in the mythical Pandora's box when it was opened?
9. What American war was called the "terrapin war"?
10. The Bureau of the Census is in which federal government department?

Answers: 1. Chicago, Ill. 2. Open at the bottom. 3. Boston, Mass. 4. Fourth class. 5. Yes. 6. "... him and me." 7. Two. 8. Hope. 9. The War of 1812. 10. Department of Commerce.

Jaywalking--and World Law

"Officer, arrest that man. He's jaywalking," you might say.

And, when the offender is arrested, you have a righteous sense of having done your duty.

Then you go on about your business, and cross the street in the middle of the block. The officer approaches, ticket-book in hand.

"Oh," you say, "you can't arrest me. I'm exempt from that sort of thing."

* * * * *

ILLOGICAL? Of course.

But it is a fairly precise parallel to the position of the United States in refusing to repeal the so-called Connally amendment to the World Court treaty.

The World Court is set up to adjudicate international disputes. The United States is signatory to the World Court statute, but it reserves the right to decide whether or not a matter is, in fact, international or purely domestic.

And if it decides that it is domestic, it cannot be taken before the World Court.

* * * * *

BY THE same token, if the U.S. attempts to hale some other nation before the international bar of justice, that nation, through reciprocity, can claim exemption simply because the United States does.

In discussing the Connally amendment to the World Court Statute, the Washington Post comments:

"This device, intended to give the United States a privileged status, has actually operated as a veto in the machinery of justice. It has worked to the national disadvantage in practice, and is not necessary to safeguard legitimate American interests. With its numerous bases and extensive foreign trade, the United States has a greater interest in international justice than any other power. Yet it has crippled the only instrument of such justice . . .

"More serious is the fact that the United States has 'impaired its leadership of the free world' by its insistence on this unjudicial practice of judging its own cases. It is difficult to imagine a wetter blanket on the cause of international justice . . . Why should the United States jeopardize its standing in the free world by continuing to manifest a basic distrust of the rule of law?"

* * * * *

THERE was a time in American history when one of our great men, Benjamin Franklin, assured his colleagues that now is the time to hang together, or assuredly we shall hang separately.

As the world has shrunk, his advice takes on keener and a broader application.

Americans generally favor the "rule of law" for America.

Until they are prepared to make the small concessions necessary to extend the rule of law throughout the world, it will never be so extended.

And the Connally amendment is one of the major barriers to this extension.—E.A.

V-J Day Recollections

A man telephoned us Friday morning.

"Why are the flags up along the streets?" he asked.

We had wondered the same thing, rather vaguely, to ourself as we drove to work, concluded that it must be the anniversary of V-J Day, and resolved to check on it.

His call jogged us into doing so, particularly after he remarked, "You'd think there would have been something in the paper about it."

We checked the Almanac and, sure enough, our vague recollection was proved correct.

* * * * *

FIFTEEN years!

How quickly they have gone. On Sept. 2, 1945, the Japanese Empire surrendered in ceremonies aboard the U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay. And the "great war" came to an end.

Now there is a whole new generation of young people to whom World War II isn't even a memory—it's history.

It is our hope they never will have similar memories, of bombings, amphibious landings, of casualty lists, of censorship, and of the ultimate horror, atomic attack.

* * * * *

THE state of the world today is uneasy enough as it is.

But at least the citizens of great cities — Tokyo, Rotterdam, London, Berlin — are not being wiped out wholesale.

Men die, here and there around the world, in scattered "brushfire" conflicts. But the deaths are counted in pairs or dozens or scores—not in hundreds of thousands.

There is injustice and cruelty and hardship. But there are no Buchenwalds, no Dachaus, no Tule Lake "relocation" camps—this side of the Iron Curtain, at least.

* * * * *

IT IS an uneasy peace in which we live.

But it IS peace, in the sense that there's no major, shooting war going on at the moment.

The recollections of World War II should spur all of us who do remember it to resolve that this sort of mass madness must not happen again.

It's easy to say "There have always been wars, and always will be."

The difference today, though, is that never before in history has the human race been capable to mass, total suicide.

It is so capable, now.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace

"WE'RE BACK FROM OUR CAMPIN' TRIP! I GUESS YOU WANNA HEAR ALL ABOUT IT!?"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

SEN. MANSFIELD'S PROPOSAL

The outlook in the Congo is ominous, foreshadowing the distinct possibility that Lumumba will demand the withdrawal of all the U. N. forces or, it may be, of the white U. N. forces. If either of these demands is made the Security Council will be faced not only with a grave question of law but also with an exceedingly dangerous situation in fact.

Walter Lippmann

For under existing doctrine, a U. N. force can enter a member country only by invitation of the government. Presumably, it can remain there only with the consent of the government. If Lumumba withdraws that consent, as he has threatened to do, the Security Council will have to make a new decision. If it withdraws under the existing doctrine, it must either evacuate the whole European population with it or leave that population to the mercy of the anti-white violence which reigns in the Congo. If the U. N. decides to stay, it runs the risk of being involved in a guerrilla war which would have large international consequences.

Hard as the choices are, it is no longer possible in honor and good faith for the U. N. to abandon the responsibility it has assumed. It must stay. But if Lumumba demands only the withdrawal of the white troops in the U. N. force? Here there may be some room for negotiation in the difference between complete withdrawal of the white contingent and their redeployment. The U. N. can be flexible. But it cannot sanction the principle that only colored troops may go to a Negro country and, conversely, that only white troops can go to a white country. To admit this rule would be to write into the charter of the U. N. the principle of segregation.

* * *

AS FAR AS anyone can at a distance make out Lumumba's confused and fluctuating purposes, they appear to be these: To base his personal power to rule a centralized Congo state on rallying the natives against the Europeans and North Americans, on the assistance of troops from African countries which are unfriendly to the West, on material and technical aid from the Communist nations, and on the willingness of the Soviet Union to use its political power to nullify the U. N.

The situation is a dangerous one. It is dangerous to have anarchy and violence in the heart of Africa, and it would mean great suffering both for the whites and the Negroes alike. It is dangerous to have a vast rich country which is at the strategic center of Africa, moving toward violent opposition to the West and abject dependence on the East.

* * *

THE MOST hopeful fact in this dark and tangled situation is that all the powers concerned have a vital interest in avoiding chaos and Great Power intervention.

In the front ranks are the neighboring African states. Their greatest hopes for the future are bound up with the influence of the U. N. in which they themselves now hold great power. It is hard to see how they can hope to have security, retain their independence, and get economic and technical aid, unless the U. N. becomes the mediator between them and the rest of the world.

It is obvious that all of Western Europe and that all of the American nations have a deep interest in supporting the U. N. For only through the U. N. can they hope to have effective political intercourse with black Africa.

And the Soviet Union? Could it hope to profit from Lumumba's racism, considering the fact that the Russians are irretrievably white men? This week Americans have been beaten up because they were not easily distinguished from Belgians. A vast number of Russians, in spite of their ideology, are also indistinguishable from the Belgians. As a matter of fact, most of the Russians are Europeans.

* * *

IN THIS context, we ought, I believe, to examine very seriously and sympathetically Senator Mansfield's speech on Monday. His central thesis is that the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. renounce military intervention in Africa, that they agree to refrain from seeking new bases, and that they agree to withdraw from existing bases as the Security Council may direct. Senator Mansfield would channel all military action by the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. and all economic action through the United Nations.

If there were such an agreement, Algeria would, of course, have to be excluded. The main idea would not be affected by this exclusion. For the crucial point is to have an agreement that the Soviet Union and the United States will respect the military neutrality of the African continent. As things stand today, the Soviet has no bases in Africa. We do have a few bases. But they are rapidly ceasing to be military assets and are becoming military liabilities.

* * *

THE VALUE of Senator Mansfield's proposal is that it rests on a true understanding of the Congo problem – that the supreme danger in that problem is that it might provoke a duel between the Soviet Union and the NATO powers.

Senator Mansfield is right, and he is most realistic, in arguing that if the Congo problem is soluble, it can be only because there is an underlying agreement between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. to let the problem be solved.

This is statesmanship and it is leadership, not in the form of high sounding generalities but applied specifically to the hardest problem which now troubles the world.

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Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

IN DORSET AND DENMARK

Dorset Township, Ohio — There is rather startling good news for Sen. John F. Kennedy, and proportionally bad news for Vice President Richard M. Nixon, here in Dorset Township and in neighboring Denmark Township in the agricultural outback of Ohio's Ashtabula county.

JOSEPH ALSOP

No other conclusion can reasonably be drawn from the results of a long, toilsome but enjoyable day of doorbell ringing in these two townships by Ray Dorsey and Bill Williams, of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer," and this reporter. The two townships had been chosen for us, as approximately typical of rural northern Ohio, by the "Plain Dealer's" knowledgeable farm editor, Robert J. Drake.

To put the news from Denmark and Dorset in the shortest manner, we got answers from 46 men and women along Netcher Road and Traxler Road, the Footville-Richmond road, and other rural routes in the two townships.

* * *

IN 1956, Denmark Township gave President Eisenhower 164 votes against 102 for Adlai E. Stevenson, and Dorset gave Eisenhower 260 votes against 124 for Stevenson. Thus our pollees who had voted in the last Presidential election represented rather more than 5 per cent of all the 1956 voters in the two townships. Our sample also favored the Republicans. Our previous voters had given Eisenhower a two-and-a-half to one majority in 1956, and they had even given former Governor O'Neill a majority of one in 1958, when Mike DiSalle defeated O'Neill, statewide, by a heavy margin.

Against this background, consider the present split of our sample: 20 votes for Kennedy, 16 for Nixon, and 10 undecided!

This is a dramatic transfer, by all the standards of professional polling. It remains dramatic even if you assume as we assume that about half of our ten previous non-voters will not vote in the end this time. And if you also split the undecided voters exactly evenly, as we think they will probably split.

* * *

OUR little test in fact suggests that Kennedy will run close to even with Nixon or maybe a hair better than even, in these two rural townships which Eisenhower took by an overall majority of 424 to 226. Furthermore, our sample's religious composition also favored Nixon. Here the split was 42 Protestants to 4 Catholics, with equal numbers of Protestants choosing Kennedy and Nixon.

What, then, has gone wrong for the Republicans in these two townships? In part, the answer is suggested by the mere look of the countryside. It is a pretty countryside, of broad fields and green woodlots, well-watered, and once prosperous, as the numerous small farm houses testify. But the number of barns no longer in use, and the further number of places farmed on a part-time basis, by factory-worker-farmers, both testify that this area is not prosperous now.

It is the kind of American farming area that has suffered especially heavily because of the increasing competitive problems of family-sized farms. It is suffering, too, because the current slowdown in business has led to heavy layoffs in Ashtabula, where many of the factory-worker-farmers had jobs. Surprising numbers of the older people are also angry about the Eisenhower administration's positions on social security payments and medical care for the aged.

* * *

THE so-called religious issue counts here, but not much. We ran into one prosperous lumber dealer who declared grimly that he "couldn't vote for Kennedy because he was a Catholic, nor for Nixon because he was a crook." But all but one other in the group who admitted "concern" about Kennedy's Catholicism, were either more concerned about Nixon's Republicanism, or would have voted Republican anyway, even if Kennedy had been a Baptist.

Over-all, it would seem that farm troubles, job troubles, and troubles abroad (which were often mentioned) plus President Eisenhower's conservationism about social welfare, have combined to take the gilt off the gingerbread for all but the bedrock Republican faithful in Dorset and Denmark. There was no excessive liking for Kennedy. There was no strong distlike for Nixon, except among a minority largely composed of bedrock Democrats. The transfer of support was instinctive and impersonal.

For these very reasons, the transfer may not endure. In these two townships, as elsewhere in this reporter's recent doorbell ringing experiences, the campaign itself seems highly likely to sway many voters, including considerable numbers of those who says that "as of now" they would vote for one candidate or the other. The undecided group was large, too, yet this group included only one of those who seemed unlikely to vote in the end.

Alhtough there is nothing in the least final in these results from two small, perhaps locally slanted Ohio townships' straws in the wind, these results are arresting to put it rather mildly.

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POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

Since the dog-control law went into effect last week, we have observed a few of our canine friends wearing muzzles. Which reminds us that an opportunistic acquaintance was planning, once the law was passed, to open a shop specializing in muzzles. The name, of course, was to be The Muzzleum.

* * *

On this page last Friday was, as nearly as we can recall, the first letter ever printed which had been submitted by a dog.

Remarkably good handwriting for a mongrel.

We'd heard of talking dogs before, of course, but this was our first experience with a writing one.

* * *

Let it not, please, establish a precedent!

* * *

All of which reminds us of a story which we first heard years and years ago, explaining one man's preference for mongrel dogs over pure-breds. He saw it this way:

If you get a Grayhound in a tight spot, he knows by instinct and without thinking what to do – he runs.

If you get a Bulldog in a tight spot, he knows by instinct and without thinking what to do – he grabs ahold and holds on.

If you get a Bassett or Dachshund in a tight spot, he knows by instinct and without thinking what to do – he digs.

But you get a mongrel in a tight spot, he has no instinct to guide him. He's got to THINK.

* * *

This probably has no application to the human race. But it is a fact that most of the great periods of history were marked by the accomplishments of "mongrel" races – the Romans, for instance, who admitted practically anyone to citizenship, regardless; the English, who were (and are) a blend of Scandanavian, Germanic and Roman peoples; and even the Americans, who (except the Indians) came from just about everywhere except America.

* * *

Our vacation reporter No. 2 is a young man. Quite a young man. In fact, he hasn't yet reached his 18th birthday.

So he felt quite set up last week when, on the occasion of his covering a council meeting, he was talking to City Attorney Joel Reeder, who offered him a cigarette.

Let's see, now. What's that city ordinance about offering tobacco to minors?

* * *

Last week part of this space was devoted to a discussion of some of the problems stretching our news staff to do all the chores which have to be done. This motivated one of our loyal readers, who signs himself LGW (name on file), to compose the following epict

* * *

Pity the poor reporter,
Get a halo for his head.
He can't be where he orter.
He's home in a sick bed.

If the bed is sick, I trow,
An ambulance then we
should call,
And underneath a sheet like
snow,
Cart it off to the hospital.

Then the man with the wire
desk
Has enough to make him
rage.
To sit at a desk of wire
Is like being in a cage.

But saddest of all sad cases
That has come to our attention
Is the church editor covering bare bases
With what, she didn't mention.

If the Potluck editor is
dead,
When will the funeral be?
With all that's been done
and said,
The M-T is hardly empty.

* * *

Let us all now pause for a moment of silence, with heads (not bases) bare, in honor of the Poet Laureate of Haven street.

* * *

A friend of ours has sent us a clipping from a Canadian newspaper, which has a photograph of a sign. We wish it could be reproduced here.

Anyway, the sign was placed at the entrance to a parking lot in Toronto, and said:

ENTRANCE
ONLY
DO NOT
ENTER.

* * *

Honest it did.

* * *

In the Pendleton paper, we read about the youngster who had been listening to his grandfather talk about politics, and what was going to happen. She had a question for him.

"Grandpa," she said, "if a woman who was a Republican married a man who was a Democrat, what would their children be?"

And that is probably the most sensible question we'll hear between now and November 8.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Washington:

The White House labels as "untrue and ridiculous" a charge by Cuba's prime minister Castro that "agents of Yankee imperialism plotted unsuccessfully to shoot down a plane carrying Cuban government officials home from the San Jose conference of the Organization of American States."

TRUE – or false?

It's false, of course.

Our government has done a lot of foolish things. It isn't improbable that it will do a lot more foolish things. To err is human, and governments are made up of human beings.

But —

Our government just COULDN'T do anything so foolish as to sponsor an attempt to shoot down a planeful of Cuban officials on their way home from a Western hemisphere conference. That would put into Crazy Man Castro's hands a weapon he could use with deadly effect.

WHY the charge?

It's a part of the general Communist strategy of stirring up a ruckus all over the world. Their theory is that if they can start enough stories about alleged U.S. perfidy, they cal get a lot of them believed.

THAT prompts a question:

Are the Communists smarter than we?

Not necessarily. All they have to do is to STIR UP TROUBLE. We have to try to calm it down. It's always easier to start a fire than to put one out after it has been started – as we know full well out here in the timbered country.

FROM Los Angeles:

Dr. Robert S. Dietz tells the members of the Meteoritical Society, which is in session in L.A., that pieces of small planets, called asteroids, have hit the earth at least nine times. He added that one of the largest of these fragments of planets that have broken up in outer space and have smashed into our earth made a 26-mile-wide crater in South Africa some 300 to 600 MILLION years ago.

HHHHmmmm.

That brings up the case of Mr. Sinjanthropus, whose skull was recently found in East Africa. This prehistoric Mr. S. is supposed to have lived some 600,000 years ago – which makes him roughly contemporaneous with Mr. Pithecanthropus Erectus, whose remains were found in Java back in the 1890's and who is believed to have lived maybe a million years ago.

When Mr. Sinjanthropus was wandering around in East Africa some 600,000 years ago this hole in the ground in South Africa was already maybe FIVE MILLION YEARS OLD.

THIS is the point:

Africa, which is full of trouble now, has been around for a long, long time. It has probably had hundreds of thousands of crises similar to – or maybe worse than – the Congo crisis that is upsetting the world at the present moment.

But —

Back in those early years, communications were very, very imperfect indeed, and nobody paid much attention to these crises, so they wore themselves out and died down.

Political Opinion Polls Termed Menace

By ERIC SEVAREID

The quadrennial quarrel over the political public polls erupted on schedule and will run its customary course to its usual result. The politicians whose candidate is gored by the weekly "findings" will cuss, but nobody will do anything about the polls, because the truth is that they are not so much a menace as a bore. The American mentality is automatically geared to deal with menaces, but has never discovered, in public or private life, the tricks so well known in older societies of letting a bore know he is one.

Sevareid

* * *

Were it not for Plank No. 1 in our private political platform, which proposes capital punishment without appeal for the perpetrator of any new opinion poll, we would suggest a poll of newspaper readers in full confidence that 90 per cent would confess they give those dreary columns of "yesses", "no's" and "don't knows" approximately the same attention they give the daily quotations on soybean futures.

This is why the bleak Dr. Gallup is probably right when he says that the polls themselves do not affect the way people vote, that they do not create any bandwagon psychology. Even so, they can affect the outcome of a Presidential election because they affect the strategies of the candidates, who generally do pay attention to the polling figures.

As one of those who rather intensively covered the 1948 election, I remain persuaded that Mr. Truman won that year partly because the polls had told him he was far behind, and that Mr. Dewey lost partly because the polls had told him he was far ahead. When I boarded the Dewey train in mid-campaign it was immediately clear that Mr. Dewey's strategy was based on the polls. His whole gambit was to avoid losing votes rather than to gain new votes. So in his speeches he said nothing new or provocative, while Mr. Truman purpled the skies and won the majority attention.

* * *

The pollsters point out that their questioning reveals only what a voter thinks today, not what he will think on election day. This tempts one to suggest that the pollsters take a holiday until the first week in November, when strategies cannot be affected and when their work can be put to the test. The curse of polling figures published during the campaign lies not only in the anxiety and quarreling they provoke, but in the impression of realities they create when no reality exisits, or when it does exist may become unreality the next day. Facts that cannot be checked cannot be taken as facts, and there is absolutely no way to counter-check these early figures.

* * *

It is the function of the ballot box itself to reveal the people's political state of mind, and there is something immoral if not unconstitutional about this whole business of prying open the national brain pan in advance of the official operation, by self-appointed neurosurgeons who muscle in on the case. This is a long winded way of saying that we need the political opinion polls the way we need an extra hole in the head.

But there seems no legal way to stop them or even to have their diplomas and techniques submitted to a constitutional commission of examiners. So we have to live with the polls, taking care to remind ouselves that what they say is true today can easily be false tomorrow; that since there is no such thing as the "public," the people consisting only of persons, an expression of public opinion is not necessarily an expression of private convictions, and that the voting booth is an intensely private place. We have to remember, what psychologists know, if pollsters may not, that attitudes are not extracted but surprised, that most big decisions are taken in the subconscious and only ratified later by the conscious mind.

* * *

And the pollsters will have to remind themselves constantly that in this year's Presidential election they tread on shaky ground and can create an abnormal amount of mischief. For this is one of those marginal, uncertain situations where neither candidate has made his mark with the people, where millions have not even begun to make up their minds about them, where a single remark, a single event could shift the attitude of innumerable voters.

This contest of two-half-formed public figures gives every promise of total unpredictability and is likely to remain so until the eighth day of November.

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