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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
Dec. 7, 1950 (Thursday)

A total of 27.27 inches of rain has fallen in Medford so far during 1950, making the year the wettest in the city's recorded history.

A four-member team from the staff of field supervisors of Oregon's public welfare department yesterday began a "thorough and impartial investigation" of Jackson county's department.

20 YEARS AGO
Dec. 7, 1940 (Saturday)

After six days of futile search for a Medford couple believed crashed in their private plane in the lower Rogue river area, an organized aerial hunt was called off here last night.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The Black Tornado hung up their suits the past week. Some will go into the world next June, and in latter years will attribute their success in life to catching a pass, and running 44 yards for a touchdown against Ashland."

30 YEARS AGO
Dec. 7, 1930 (Monday)

The city council is considering a proposal from the Oak Grove district to purchase city water on a master meter plan.

City officials are considering asking the voters for funds to build overpasses over the railroad tracks at Fourth and at Eighth sts.

40 YEARS AGO
Dec. 7, 1920 (Wednesday)

At last night's banquet in the Hotel Medford honoring the Medford High school football team, Fletcher Fish sang a song entitled: "When the Moon Shines Over the Moonshiner."

50 YEARS AGO
Dec. 7, 1910 (Wednesday)

The library board has asked the city council to levy a tax of one-fifth of a mill to provide support of the city's library; the council is considering it.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. What does a "hash mark" on the sleeve of a soldier denote?
2. Which word is expressive of bullet: caliper, bore, or caliber?
3. Of these three states, which is largest in area: Pennsylvania, Georgia, New York?
4. Is the Dominion of Canada larger or smaller in area than continental U.S.?
5. Is the word "tariff" derived from the name of a city, a sultan, or an Arabic word meaning "information"?
6. What is an AA battery?
7. What range of mountains does the U.S. continental divide follow generally?
8. What well-known university is located at Palo Alto, California?
9. Name the American statesman who made a great electrical discovery in 1752.
10. Portugal occupies the western part of what peninsula?

Answers: 1. Years of service. 2. Caliber. 3. Georgia. 4. Larger. 5. Arabic word. 6. Anti-aircraft battery. 7. Rocky Mountains. 8. Leland Stanford University. 9. Benjamin Franklin. 10. Iberian Peninsula.

Report On Education

The following document was the final report adopted last Sunday by the 60 persons attending the Pacific Northwest Assembly on The Federal Government and Higher Education, held Dec. 1 to 4 at Cottage Grove.

There was general agreement on the report, but no participant was asked to sign it, and it is assumed that not every individual subscribes to every statement.

First the 60 participants, divided into three discussion groups of about 20 each, went over an agenda and discussed each item in detail, for a total of about 8½ hours. Then the discussion leaders and reporters met to prepare a "consensus" report on the discussions. At the final meeting Sunday, the draft report was gone over word by word by all participants, and amended as desired by majority vote.

Participants represented five northwestern states and all shades of political coloration, and included educators, attorneys, legislators, businessmen, union leaders, editors and clergymen.

The foundation of a free society is an educated citizenry. As a nation becomes increasingly involved in world affairs and subject to international tensions, the importance of education is materially enhanced. Education for democracy must effectively cultivate the well being and capacities of each individual while at the same time satisfying the needs of society. The complexities of modern life demand the achievement of excellence in the higher reaches of knowledge and the attainment of genuine competence in the general public.

The issue before us does not involve a choice between federal and other sources of support for higher education. In addition to the social and civic requirements and demands of the nation, the increase in the numbers of students desiring and capable of benefiting from higher education in the decade ahead will be overwhelming. The need is so real and immediate that every source of funds — individual, corporate, community, state, and federal—must be drawn upon . . .

It is recognized that the federal government has long been deeply concerned with education and has made vital contributions to it. There are some who fear the consequences of an increase in the extent of federal participation in the support of higher education. Yet, the hazards of greater federal participation are not comparable to the dangers we will face if the national government, in company with all other agencies, were not to extend its efforts. On balance, it is therefore believed the extent of federal participation in support of higher education should be increased.

The federal government should provide active and intelligent stimulation and support, and where needed, leadership, without stifling individual, local and state initiative. Federal support should increase, rather than lessen, local and state responsibilities.

An important task of the federal government is to inform the public of the urgency and extent of problems and opportunities in higher education.

For the immediate future, an appropriate contribution of the federal government to colleges and universities will be in the form of non-recurring grants for capital improvements rather than funds for normal operating expenses. However, federal contracts, grants, and loans should be continued, and policies governing further federal support should be formulated.

Federal grants, contracts and capital assistance should be extended not only to tax-supported institutions, but also to private colleges and universities insofar as this may be constitutionally proper, and subject to the same constitutional restrictions that apply to tax-supported institutions.

Institutions of higher education should pursue excellence in all the arts and sciences and provide a diversity of educational experience. The struggle for survival will admit of no substitute for education of a quality which will challenge the finest intelligence. At the same time all agences should direct their efforts toward improving the capacity of colleges and universities to increase competence in the technical skills needed by the nation.

In meeting emergent national needs, colleges and universities must be diligent to use their human and material resources to best possible advantage.

Although some consolidation of effort is desirable, a diversity of federal agencies involved in the administration of aid to higher education is recognized as a deterrent to undue centralization.

The following measures are also recommended:

A. Except where required by the national interest, universities and colleges should not enter into research contracts involving secrecy. Such secrecy inhibits communication among scholars, and is incompatible with the purposes of a univisity.

B. The National Defense Education Act should be amended to remove the requirements of the disclaimer affidavit.

C. The federal government should pay both direct and indirect costs on federal programs which are primarily for the purposes of the government, rather than the interests of the institution.

D. Colleges and universities should not enter into contracts and programs that would result in distortions damaging to their proper purposes and programs.

E. Federal assistance should be distributed among institutions as widely as possible consistent with the national interest and with the present and potential capacity of such institutions to carry out the programs.

F. The federal government's national program of student loans and fellowships should be continued and strengthened.

The support of higher education should have a very high priority from all sources, including local, state and federal agencies.

Dennis the Menace

"...AN' SHE'S NOT OUR *MOTHER!* RIGHT? SO WHY SHOULD WE HAVE TO *MIND* HER? HUH? WHY SHOULD SHE BLOW WHISTLES AT US? HUH?....."

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.

Seventh Day Sabbath

To the Editor: Mary Atkins says: "There is no proof as to which day is the seventh day or Sabbath." For the benefit of Mary and your readers, I would like to offer some evidence.

Jesus was crucified on Friday, the preparation day, laid at rest in the grave over the Sabbath, while His faithful rested according to the commandment, making the seventh day Sabbath a memorial of redemption, as well as the memorial of creation. (Luke 23:46-56).

When the Sabbath was past, Jesus rose on the first day of the week. (Mark 16:1,9.) This places the Seventh day Sabbath just before the first day of the week, the same place it was at creation before sin entered.

As more evidence, I offer you the lives of millions of Jews that have lived since Christ. They know when the Bible Sabbath comes. I offer you the lives of hundreds of millions of Catholics. They know when Sunday the first day of the week comes. And there have been hundreds of millions of Protestants, they know when the first day of the week comes. I offer the testimony of the dictionaries and kindred books, also the testimony of the governments of Great Britain and our own U.S.A. They recognize Saturday as the Seventh day Sabbath and Sunday as the first day of the week.

Look at your calendars. They all start with Sunday as the first day, as Jesus did at creation. Some call Sunday, the first day of the week, the Lord's day and Christian Sabbath. This fulfills Bible prophecy of Daniel 7:25. Only one of the commandments involves time, the fourth. It calls for the Seventh Day from sunset to sunset. The great Christian world has thought to change God's Sabbath to the first day of the week, from midnight to midnight, and it has been delivered into their hands as prophesied. Only 2,000 years ago they crucified the Lord, now they crucify His Sabbath, the memorial of His great power to create and redeem His earth born children. (John 3:16, 17.)

F. E. Beverly,
634B Crater Lake ave.,
Medford.

Hell to Shun, Heaven to Win

To the Editor: A drive for funds was being conducted in a western city. Because of the refusal, on the part of one prominent business establishment, to contribute, a boycott was declared on them. Sad to say, religious issues were involved. In a short space of time this store was all through business. Its management felt that it was doing all it could to help its own church. Yet because they would not help a group of another faith, this other faith's members who were a majority in that place boycotted this business.

In this area there are men of good intentions who are urging their friends not to patronize businesses operating on Sunday.

Let me urge here for a consistent attitude to be shown. For example, I personally saw a clergyman emerge from a local supermarket one Sunday carrying a supply of beer and surrounded by a cloud of smoke. Further I know of well-meaning Christian men who keep their stores closed on Sunday. Yet on the six days of operation they promote and sell products that Christians cannot use.

Those facts are not stated to belittle anyone but is it not high time that all of us sought for a true revival of primitive Godliness in our own lives? Let us be careful lest we promote something that could breed religious intolerance. Let us hope and pray that never will any ministers bend to backing up the enforcement of their ideas on the public.

It has happened, and may happen again. The state has no God given right to enforce by its legal action the sacredness of any day, or to impose penalties for desecrating that day. Early American history records many sad experiences surrounding Sunday blue laws.

Let us be sure that our own lives are founded only on facts and principles laid down in God's unchanging Word. Custom and tradition may hold strong ties. Yet the religious experience of others will avail us nothing unless we search for God's truth ourselves.

When our Lord walked among men His messages of truth were unpopular. The church leaders of His day were blind to His mission.

Let us not crucify our Lord afresh by our neglect of matters pertaining t our own destiny. Truth may be ridiculed and unpopular but we have a hell to shun and a heaven to win.

Henry Johnson Jr.
2400 Highway 66
Ashland, Ore.

Are They OWNers?

To the Editor: I also read the recent ad extolling the state and its people, etc. Your gentle editorial ribbing because of certain inaccuracies was well taken.

Since the ad was printed I have been pondering a great deal about one more thing that strikes me as a bit peculiar.

The ad reads "However, our great resource is people. Oregon workers are skilled, permanent, (65 per cent own their own homes.)" etc.

This is mighty good to hear, but I am dubious as to the accuracy of the percentage of home owners. I know a lot of people in the state and the number who actually OWN their own homes would be very small indeed.

It may be that I have been meeting the wrong class of people.

B. Giles
White City, Ore.

Test for Survivial

To the Editor: Some new strategic and scientific uses may be made of abandoned former mining tunnels, especially the ones that are serviceable as underground shelters, hideaways and suitable as storing spaces for future rations.

The time may not be too far distant when "a broker" may be listing some most desirable underground apartments, in single or duplex stations, facing a general view of the surroundings and with handy access to pure water.

A limited number of unused hard rock tunnels in southern Oregon have fresh running water enough to supply a household for any definite stay of an outerspace supermen fantasy invasion of the large populated cities along the Pacific coast states.

This theory of danger is not actually likely to transpire in the next decade. Our own idea is that our way of living may change along the same lines of survival of the fittest. Anyway, the chances are exceptionally bright that if all goes along without friction the next 40 years, all will be well. In year 2000 the world will have survived a trial.

Bert Kissinger,
520 Boardman st.,
Medford.

He Was Cheated

To the Editor: Things have come to a pretty pass when a political party can steal an election, get rid of the evidence, and nothing can be done about it. It is enough to destroy one's faith in Democracy.

Nixon did not lose the election—he was cheated out of it.

J. M. Kirkpatrick
713 East Jackson st.
Medford

'Day of Infamy' Sunny in Washington; Can It Really Have Been 19 Years Ago?

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington — (UPI) — It was a pretty Sunday, and Sunday is a day off for Washington newspaper people, or most of them. Washington cherishes the entire week end. This particular Sunday not only was a day off, but glorious. Winter had not yet settled on the mid-Atlantic seaboard.

Lyle C. Wilson

The biggest week end local news had been the report of the secretary of Navy that our own Navy was "second to none." Earlier in the week the House of Representatives had passed the third supplemental national defense appropriations bill, a matter of $8,243,939,013. The vote had been 309 to 5. President John J. Jouett of the National Aeronautical association had just reported that within 12 months our production rate would exceed 50,000 airplanes a year.

Washington felt it had good reason to be what it was: safe, warm and comfortable. In Griffith stadium Washington's beloved Redskins were playing their last professional home game of the season. A great many of the admirals, generals and high civilian brass were watching. Others were playing golf. The community was out in the open but for the lag-abeds, the hung-over and the ill.

Pearl Harbor Day

That is how it was on the day of infamy, Dec. 7, 1941, in Washington, D. C.

Shortly after 2:35 p.m., Steve Early, White House press secretary, picked up his phone and asked Louise Hachmeister to set up a simultaneous call to the three press associations.

"All on?" Steve urgently called the roll. "This is Steve Early at the White House. At 7:35 a.m., Hawaiian time, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. The attacks are continuing and – no, I don't know many are dead."

That was about all Steve had then. The time of waiting for events had ended. By telephone, broadcast and loud speaker the call went out. Idle caddies raced around the golf links calling men back to their desks. In Griffith stadium, bewildered thousands heard one and another and finally scores of Army, Navy and civilian personages urgently paged.

As the big shots scrambled, others hurried away, too. They were the newspaper and radio men and women who had heard those urgent calls and suspected what they meant.

Crushing Defeat

Hour by hour the cruel facts pounded in. In the space of 85 minutes, the United States had suffered its most crushing defeat at arms. With the somber news, the capital press corps took up its biggest job. For some the job was to learn what it is to die. For others it would be to suffer despair, discomfort and great fear to send the story back.

For those who stayed in Washington, the job was to cover the biggest story up to now, to cover it under the rules of censorship, sometimes under the galls of officious official stupidity, always under pressure of edition time.

It was a job calculated to separate the men from the boys and the women from the girls.

Dec. 7, 1941: Can it really have been 19 years ago?

Divisions, Both Outside and Inside, Mar Congo Stability

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

Deposed Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba's escape plan had failed and now the worst had happened. He was in the hands of his bitterest enemies.

PHIL NEWSOM

In sun-drenched Leopoldville, once a shining jewel in Belgium's colonial empire, the scene was as degrading a one as had been seen in a dreary, seemingly endless succession of such scenes from the very moment that Belgium washed its hands of its Congo responsibilities and decreed freedom for a people totally unprepared.

Congolese soldiers slapped and punched Lumumba whose hands were tied behind his back.

They pulled his hair to force him to turn toward photographers.

One wadded into a ball a piece of paper bearing Lumumba's recent statement that he was the Congo's only rightful premier and attempted to shove it down his throat.

Lumumba Vanishes

Shortly afterward, Lumumba disappeared from sight in the hands of his captors and now presumabily is a prisoner in the garrison town of Thysville, 86 miles from Leopoldville.

Family newspapers avoid excessively vivid details of violence. But it seems fair to report that in New Delhi, Indian premier Jawaharlal Nehru expressed concern over reports that one of Lumumba's captors had chewed away one of the captive's fingers. True or not, it sets the level of Congolese civilization.

This is the situation in which the United Nations finds itself, a situation which has deteriorated steadily under Cold War pressures from without, tribal warfare and the designs of ambitious men from within.

White representatives of United Nations suffer daily indignities at the hands of undisciplined Congolese troops to whom final authority is the gun butt.

Split In U.N.

Last July, when United Nations emergency forces moved into the Congo at Lumumba's invitation, it seemed that a new day might be dawning for the United Nations. For now it not only would help to preserve world peace, it also was acting to insure peace within a troubled new nation.

Perhaps a way had been found to insulate new nations against the Cold War.

But today, the U.N. command in the Congo is itself rendered impotent by divisions within itself.

To many of the Afro-Asian nations, including India, Lumumba still is the Congo's rightful premier To others, including the United States, authority is vested in president Joseph Kasavubu.

Meanwhile, the slender threads holding the Congo together as a nation are giving way. Rich Katanga province wants out and hopes for Belgian backing. Oriental province, a Lumumba stronghold, threatens to secede. So does part of Kasai province.

Despite the presence of the U.N. Command, there is no real authority in the Congo and there will be none until a way to stable government is found. Until it is found, the United Nations also must suffer degradation.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Odd note in the news:

Over in Glasgow, in Scotland, there is a huge distillery. It maintains an immense reserve of whiskey – Scotch whisky . . . some 20 million gallons of it, an overseas dispatch informs us . . . which, the dispatch adds, is enough to float the biggest ocean liner presently plying the seas.

This immense store of hooch requires protection. Adequate protection of it requires an elaborate security system. A part of this system, believe it or not, is provided by GOOSE AND GANDER groups. Each group is composed of one gander and 18 geese.

It works like this: When anything disturbs the gander, he gives voice to a penetrating squawk. His lady assistants take up the squawking in a big way, starting a rumpus that raises the roof and brings the armed guards running.

It's also pretty apt to scare the intruder away.

A CAGEY system? Well, at least, it's an old one.

The history books, which deal with tradition as well as with established fact, tell us that nearly 24 centuries ago the city of Rome was saved by the sacred geese that were kept in the temple of Juno.

It happened this way: The Romans were attacked by the Gauls, and were driven to a steep rocky hill, which was the city's citadel. One night, the Consul Manlius was awakened by the excited cackling of the sacred geese. Rushing to the wall of the citadel, he saw that the Gauls had almost climbed the hill. His shouts and the noise of the geese awakened the Roman guard and they dashed out and gave battle to the invading Gauls, who were defeated and the city was saved.

That's where the distillers in Glasgow got their idea of goose squads to protect their whisky. The system is alleged to work very well indeed.

Suppose that in these modern days all good citizens organized themselves into what might be called goose and gander groups. Suppose that every time these groups saw something that looked suspicious they raised a rumpus after the manner of the sacred geese of Rome, and their modern descendents, the defenders of the whisky cache in Glasgow.

I'll bet it would WORK.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

PROBLEM NO. ONE

The incoming Kennedy administration will inherit a domestic recession, which could become severe, and also an international situation affecting gold and the dollar. The problems which are raised must be regarded without panic but also with great seriousness.

Walter Lippmann

The two problems, the one national and the other international, are tied together. As a result there is at stake the capacity of this country to overcome the recession, to satisfy adequately its military and civilian needs, to continue the policy of foreign aid, and to go on exporting capital for business investment abroad.

If the Kennedy administration is to carry out its commitments, it must disengage the two problems sufficiently to recover our economic freedom at home and at the same time to promote the stability of the international exchanges in an expanding world economy. It would be no great exaggeration to say that, except for some unexpected crisis of peace and war, dealing with this complex of problems is of first priority in the new administration.

• • •

PERHAPS the best way for the layman to begin is to fix his attention on the fact that foreigners hold in our market nineteen billions of short-term dollar balances which they can at any time cash for gold or foreign currency. This huge short-term international debt limits our freedom of action – our freedom to finance our foreign policy and to deal with our international problems of recession and accelerated economic growth.

To keep our foreign creditors from cashing their balances and drawing out gold, we have to keep our interests rates higher than may be wise in view of the recession. Moreover, the short-term debt will continue to hang over us and threaten us even though we succeed in expanding our exports of goods and services, as we must try to do, to a level where we have a surplus to cover our foreign commitments.

• • •

THEREFORE, the Kennedy administration will have to attack the situation on two fronts – one domestic and the other international.

On the domestic front its objective is bound to be to make our economy more effectively competitive as against Western Europe and Japan. This will require greater investments in research and technology. It will also require a concerted effort to stop the so-called cost-push inflation brought on by big business and big labor. This will probably mean establishing a policy by which for a term of years wages in the key industries, like steel and automobiles, do not rise faster than the general national average of productivity. On the side of business this will be coupled with the policy of reducing prices.

Experts in this field, notably Prof. Robert Triffin of Yale university, believe that our surplus from international merchandise and service transactions – about two billions this year–can and should be increased to something between four to six billions. With the resiliency of our economy, that ought to be possible.

• • •

ON THE other front it will be necessary to take the leadership in working out new monetary arrangements which will, so to speak, convert some adequate share of our nineteen billion short-term debt into an international reserve deposit. The idea would be to establish for world monetary transactions an arrangement similar to our Federal Reserve System.

One way to do this, as Prof. Triffin has proposed, would be to authorize the International Monetary Fund to accept reserve deposits from its member central banks and to give these deposits a guarantee that they could be cashed in gold or it equivalent. Prof. Triffin believes that it would be possible to transfer from their present owners to the Monetary Fund about half of our short-term debt abroad.

The proposal has already been approved unanimously in England by the Radcliffe Committee on the Working of the Monetary System.

• • •

ABSTRUSE and complex as is the whole subject, it is not far fetched and unrelated to practical politics. We know from his book, "The Strategy of Peace," that Senator Kennedy was already thinking along these lines in December 1959.

". . . On the agenda," he said a year ago, "is the reserve problem. The expansion in world trade has proceeded at a pace which is outstripping the free world's production of gold, and the do far has been forced to bear a disproportionate burden as a reserve currency. It is time that we considered in common a method for economizing international reserves which would exploit the new strength of the pound and the continental currency."

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

NURSES AT New York's Mt. Sinai Hospital are more competent—also more pulchritudinous—than most. One newcomer to the staff, in fact, was a dead ringer for Elizabeth Taylor. An appreciative supervisor took her for her first tour of the establishment and paused at the entrance to the male convalescent ward. "This ward is the most dangerous," she warned. "These patients are almost well."

• • •

A Hollywood bride paused on the threshold of her new home, and a slight frown disturbed the perfect symmetry of her countenance. "Edgar," she said thoughtfully, "this layout looks very familiar to me. Are you sure we've never been married before?"

• • •

Caskie Stinnett had a talk with the personnel manager of a big industrial firm. "What we're looking for," said the p.m., "is a man of vision, with drive, determination, and courage. We want one who never quits, who can inspire others; in short, a man who can pull this company's bowling team out of last place."

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