

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 Dec. 9, 1950 (Saturday) Preliminary steps were taken at a meeting in Sams Valley yesterday to form an inter-county all-embracing organization to study the orderly development of the Rogue River basin.

20 YEARS AGO Dec. 9, 1940 (Monday) Medford could become the center of an industry producing alcohol from cull pears, it was predicted here today by E. H. Wiegand, of the state department of food industries.

30 YEARS AGO Dec. 9, 1930 (Wednesday) A recount of the city's ballots for election of the mayor was begun in circuit court today.

40 YEARS AGO Dec. 9, 1920 (Friday) The interior department has given Copco the right to build a dam on the Klamath river.

50 YEARS AGO Dec. 9, 1910 (Friday) The Rogue River fish bill passed by Oregon voters at the last election, has gone into effect and from this day on, commercial fishing is prohibited in the river.

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

1. Should an apostrophe be used in the form "Yours sincerely"?

2. The moon is sometimes visible from the earth's poles; true or false?

3. Name the author of the novel "Main Street."

4. Scout is the capital of which country?

5. If a London housewife refers to a "pram" what does she mean?

6. Which ex-boxer is nicknamed "Slapsie Maxie"?

7. Is the process of combustion fundamentally the same for coal, wood, oil and gasoline?

8. In 1699 which of the colonies moved its seat of government from St. Mary's to Annapolis?

9. Is the highest peak on the North American continent located in California, Alaska, Colorado, Montana, or Canada?

10. For what offenses may a civil officer of the U.S. Government be impeached?

Answers: 1. No. 2. True. 3. Sinclair Lewis. 4. Republic of Korea. 5. Baby carriage. 6. Max Rosenbloom. 7. Yes. 8. Maryland. 9. Alaska. 10. Treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Church Merger

The proposal to merge four of the larger Protestant denominations leaves us with mixed feelings.

On one hand, we have long had the feeling that the diversity within Protestantism is fully in keeping with our pluralistic society, and with the freedom of conscience guaranteed by the Constitution.

On the other hand, the ecumenical movement within Protestantism would make it a more effective force, and would, to some extent, lend weight to the counsels of the more responsible religious leaders of the nation.

AS A practical matter, we rather doubt that such a merger will take place, soon, anyway. Dogmas, creeds, forms of worship, church organization, traditions, habits, attitudes—these are so diverse and so well established, that even the best-meaning church leaders would have difficulty in reconciling them at the highest levels, let alone in everyday observance.

The experience of the Church of South India, which has been ecumenicalism at the practical level, is an example of how it could be successful. But at the same time, one must remember that widespread Christianity in India is a fairly recent development, and did not have to contend with centuries of tradition and rivalry.

DESPITE all this, we welcome the proposal because we believe it is the sort of thing that should be talked about and thought about, and talking and thinking do not occur in a vacuum.

Religion is a very live issue in America today. It is of the most intimate personal importance to many people, and of urgent though impersonal importance to others.

Only by frank discussion and thought can the nation arrive at a set of attitudes—a "consensus," if you will, in the sense of a common purpose—which will give the nation continued unity in diversity and freedom through a variety of disciplines.—E.A.

Good Appointments

Up to this point, we have been favorably impressed—exceedingly so—by the quality of the appointments made by President-elect Kennedy.

Some of them have been surprising, and speculation has centered around his reasoning. But the fact remains that, surprising or not, they make considerable sense when reviewed.

The most surprising of the lot was the naming of G. Mennen Williams as under secretary of state for African affairs, and for several reasons.

ONE was because it was no real secret that Williams really wanted to be secretary of health, education and welfare, and, as a strong and valued supporter of Kennedy, had some claim to preference.

Another was because he has had little formal preparation for a foreign affairs post.

But those who know Williams, (and those who have heard him during his several speeches in southern Oregon,) know that he is a very able person, has a sense of dedication to public service, and the capacity to grow and adapt.

ABRAHAM Ribicoff of Connecticut is regarded by many observers as one of the ablest young governors in the nation. He has been exceedingly popular in his home state, is a modest and unassuming sort of person with a talent for executive leadership, and is another person with a feeling and flair for public service.

He has been talked about as attorney general, but his appointment to the HEW department—a huge and rambling governmental edifice with many and varied tasks—responds to the need for an able administrator rather than a specialist.

THE other appointments up to the moment this is written have been less surprising but equally gratifying. Stewart Udall, for Interior, and David E. Bell, for Budget, are both of them young men who have made their mark in the fields for which they have been tapped.

Gov. Luther Hodges, for Commerce, brings a high-ranking Democrat of great experience and moderate views into the cabinet.

The appointments reflect neither far-left liberalism nor immobile conservatism.

They do reflect a search for ability, dedication, intelligence, and open-mindedness if the "New Frontiers" is to mean anything at all.

We hope, and now expect, other appointments to be of similar caliber.—E.A.

Bobby for A.G.?

Should Bobby Kennedy be named attorney general?

Save only for the selection of his secretary of state, this is probably Mr. Kennedy's most difficult cabinet decision.

Since the able younger Kennedy is the younger brother of the chief executive-to-be, the cry of "nepotism" might be heard should he be named.

And yet, why should an able person be automatically barred from any post, for any reason—let alone the accident of birth?

IN ENGLAND, nepotism is a word seldom heard in governmental circles. Ability is what counts. And in the great families which ran England so well for so many hundreds of years, kinship was no bar to appointment of good men.

If John Kennedy believes his brother is the best man available for the job, he should name him; if not, someone else.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



... AN MAKE ME A GOOD BOY. AN MAKE RUFFA GOOD DOG. AN MAKE MOM A GOOD MOM. AN MAKE DAD...

... 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.

God Help Us All

To the Editor: A grave charge should be entered and announced... an interference of colossal proportions took place in the election. Just as a judge will declare a court procedure null and void because there was tampering with the jury, so we have to report that the election likewise was subject to intervention. It became a farce, a falsity, a complete mess, a departure from poise and legal sanity.

A much touted mechanism, the so-called "brain," caused millions to switch their votes during the closing hour in the East and even the daylight hours in the Central and Pacific zones. This supposedly sporting device became unexpectedly heinous. It led multitudes to believe that a "land-slide" was taking place. This, of course, prompted a "get-on-the-bandwagon" effect. But others, utterly aroused, arose phoenix-like and voted to STOP the band wagon. It became confusion doubly confounded. The basic of the Aussie ballot is that it must be secret. Not even in a precinct has it been allowable to sum the votes aloud while the voting is going on.

We, the democratic preceptors of the universe, must not let this disclosure slip by UNACTED upon. Congress, the new one, must get into continuous session until a historic task is accomplished. Our very national life is at stake, because the cold, evaluating world will impinge upon us and the load will break us.

It is never too late to do something, something constitutional, of course. It will have to be ingenious. Certainly brand new candidates will be brought into the arena, because, certainly, the pair who "ran" were spewed from pre-arranged conventions and hence did not pose the moral problem master-alternative to free Americans. No matter what is being done toward the formality of an inauguration, our great supreme legislative body, Congress, (as it has done before) must get its grip, democratically, upon the situation. God help us all.

Walter Gabriel Howells, Nebr.

Oh, me! Oh, my!

To the Editor: The Portland Journal of Dec. 6 stated that like has banned the use of \$400,000,000 dollars in foreign aid to financially strong countries.

This, my friends, is the first time I have ever known that we used foreign aid funds to aid FINANCIALLY STRONG countries.

The same news item states that, instead we may use the aid funds to buy goods from less developed countries, OR—last but not least—from the United States. Aren't we lucky?

Oh, me. The same paper has a head line which says, "Starvation Case Nabs 3," then states that the parents and grandmother of a 2-month-old child were arrested on the suspicion of murder when the child died of apparent starvation. Also, that the father is unemployed and the family's only income is the grandmother's Social Security check.

Oh, my. The Portland Journal of Dec. 5 carried an item which stated that an Atlas or some other rocket blew up after launching. It cost approximately \$4,000,000. That would purchase a lot of milk.

Oh, me. Oh, my. And—Dec. 5 a jet fighter, F-102, crashed. Loss, one pilot and also \$1,000,000... and the baby starved?

Oh, me! Oh, me! Oh, my! Oh, my!

Malemute Slim, White City, Ore.

Shark Net. Anybody?

To the Editor: The Newport Jaycees have run into a problem in which your paper, quite possibly, could lend a hand.

As you know, the Junior Chamber of Commerce is a non-profit organization, and operates on a very slim budget.

To help the Newport Jaycees in their civic and youth programs, a local fish company has donated to us a million square feet of shark fish net, due to the fact that commercial use of this net is limited to only large game fish, such as shark, and the need for shark is long past.

The Jaycees are faced with the problem of how to sell this net and yet make money for aid in carrying on more needed youth activities. We have been selling small quantities through local and statewide advertising on a small scale. Since we have no budget for large-scale advertising, could your paper help us?

This fish net has a four inch weave and comes in rolls 26 feet wide and any length desired. We have been selling this net for 75 cents a running yard, plus 25 cents for mailing, or any orders over five yards, we will sell at one-half cent per square foot. All purchasers are requested to pay in advance.

This net has been purchased for such things as decorations, climbing flowers, gardens, fences, swimming pool covers, and many other uses. We would appreciate it if you could run this in your paper.

Dave Lonergan, Publicity Chairman, Newport Jaycees, Box 1307, Newport, Ore.

1961—Upside Down

To the Editor: I received this little clipping taken from the Illinois Valley News, and I thought it was rather an interesting observation which has possibly escaped the attention of most of us.

Mr. Phillips: my father and has spent many years as a printer. He lives at Cave Junction, and my mother, and, as you can see, is right on the ball.

No matter how we usher in the New Year—which is not so far away—it is inevitable. And right side up or upside down—inescapable.

Mrs. Eugene Stevens, Route 1, Box 64E, Central Point, Ore.

Editor's note: The clipping sent by Mrs. Stevens follows: No matter how one will look at it, right side up or wrong side up, it will still be 1961 come New Year's Day.

The figure 1961 is one of the very, very few combinations of figures that when inverted remain the same. Try it. Turn the page upside down if necessary. It will still read, 1961.

This little fact was discovered here this week when Linotype Homer Phillips pieced a stick of type. He looked twice, then called in Publisher Jim McDermott, who immediately got out his figuring pencil and started working various combinations.

For the results of this computing set-to with pieced type, it has been estimated that this phenomenon will not occur again for almost 4000 years.

Here's how it looks: 1961 1961

Let's Have Benches

To the Editor: I have been following with interest the Mail Tribune stories concerning the bus bench proposal currently up for consideration by the Medford city council.

Some months ago I was contacted by a member of the Crater Lions Club and asked for an opinion on the desirability of putting out benches. At that time I voiced a very resounding affirmative. I have subsequently learned that over 600 other valley residents did the same.

Why then, does the council prolong their approval? We need courtesy bus benches, not only for the benefit of those awaiting transportation, but also to help the bus lines give more and better service. I formerly lived in Port-

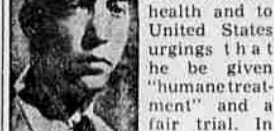
Lumumba's Capture Brings Consequences Of Gravity To Future of Peace in Congo

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst Man in the news: Congolese strongman Joseph Mobutu.

The Place: Leopoldville. The Quote: "His (deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba's) health is satisfactory. He does have a swollen foot. After all, he was brought in by the soldiers and he was bound hand and foot."

Mobutu reacted defiantly this week to United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's request for information on Lumumba's health and to United States urging that he be given "human treatment" and a fair trial.

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arrest might blow wide open a brewing new crisis over the Congo, with perhaps fatal results to the U.N. mission there.

Mobutu indicated it would be an eye for an eye.

Of Hammarskjold's message he said: "He said it would have international consequences. That's rich. Other deputies and senators were whipped by Lumumba men and one of them lost an eye right under the U.N. nose."

"They are being tortured. But for the United Nations that does not count. Well, it counts for me."

Repercussions came quickly. The Soviet Union, seeing a propaganda windfall, demanded Lumumba's release as the head of the Congo's "legitimate government." It accused the United States of financing Congolese unrest and charged that President Joseph Kasavubu "has betrayed the Congolese people."

The United Arab Republic whose diplomatic representatives were ousted by Mobutu was considering withdrawing its troops from the U.N. emergency force from the Congo.

Other African nations who have supported Lumumba

were reported considering similar action.

The result could be collapse of the U.N. force, with the accompanying possibility of independent outside action either by one or more of the African nations or by the Soviet Union.

To execute Lumumba almost surely would have violent results. To release him would mean he then would be free to mass his forces for a direct challenge to Mobutu and Kasavubu.

Lumumba's capture had increased the problems of both his captors and the United Nations.

Cordiality of JFK-Ike Meeting Recalls Less Pleasant Ones

By LYLE C. WILSON Washington - (UPI) - The sweetness-and-light nature of the Eisenhower - Kennedy White House conference is a reminder to old timers that it was not ever thus.

In the immediate accounts of this week's meeting of my presidency, to put into effect an executive order controlling withdrawals and exchanges if Mr. Roosevelt would approve. That would have effectively prevented practically all the banks from closing and given time for the panic to subside. At this last moment I called Mr. Roosevelt on the telephone and he again declined.

To all of this there is a shocking footnote: James Rand, an industrialist, told Hoover of a conversation 10 days before the inauguration with Professor Rexford Guy Tugwell, of the Roosevelt brain trust.

"Professor Tugwell, adviser to Franklin D. Roosevelt, had lunch with me," Rand told Hoover. "He (Tugwell) said they were fully aware of the bank situation and that it undoubtedly would collapse in a few days, which would place responsibility in the lap of President Hoover."

In the end, FDR gained for himself the whole credit for the rescue operations after he closed the banks.

February, 1933 . . . There was little an out-going administration could do while hand-cuffed by a hostile Congress and an uncooperative president-elect.

Plea for Cooperation "I refused to declare a bank holiday but constantly proposed, up to the last moment (11 p.m. of March 3) of my presidency, to put into effect an executive order controlling withdrawals and exchanges if Mr. Roosevelt would approve. That would have effectively prevented practically all the banks from closing and given time for the panic to subside. At this last moment I called Mr. Roosevelt on the telephone and he again declined."

That was a chill occasion. Candidate Eisenhower and the Republicans had campaigned on the issues of corruption and communism, with emphasis on "the mess in Washington." HST resented that. He continues to resent it. Truman is on record that he would not sit at a table with Eisenhower nor enter a room if Vice President Richard M. Nixon were present. HST is a good hater.

Hoover to Roosevelt The chill of the Eisenhower-Truman change-over, however, was no match for the incredible situation which prevailed after the election of November, 1932, and until Franklin D. Roosevelt succeeded Herbert Hoover on March 4, 1933. The United States then was on the brink of economic catastrophe.

From the moment of his defeat in November until near midnight of March 3, 1933, his last day in office, Hoover sought, begged and pleaded for FDR's cooperation in legislative and policy action. FDR would have none of it.

In his memoirs, Hoover made this judgment: "The unwillingness of Mr. Roosevelt as president-elect to cooperate in meeting the situation finally culminated

and I know from experience that bus benches are already doing a good job in that city, Eugene, Springfield, Albany, Salem, etc., also have benches.

Even though I would not be using the bus benches myself, I have, when driving, been completely confused by groups of people standing at street corners. I didn't know whether they were waiting to cross the street or waiting to ride the bus. Benches would eliminate this driving hazard and driving confusion by providing a safe, designated area for bus passengers.

In short, I was very much surprised to read of the council's 3 to 3 deadlock on a matter, which it seems to me, should be unquestionable. A first class must be a primary consideration of any city. Let's have courtesy bus benches!

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AND not even their talent for making it appear that no one else is really concerned with civil rights can overcome this fact: Humphrey was an effective advocate in this field before they were much heard of nationally.

But amid all these realities, what have the ultra-liberals— as led by Sen. Paul H. Douglas of Illinois and Sen. Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania— now done? They seem to have settled upon two policies for the new Congress— and the new administration— which would set a high mark in political ineffectuality of their group.

Senator Douglas has indicated he wants the Senate to go at once into a disruptive fight over the filibuster rule. The first effect would be indefinitely to delay President-elect Kennedy's real legislative program. The second would be unnecessarily to divide the Democrats at the moment they were putting into office a new president-elect by a most narrow popular margin.

THE third would be to reward the moderate southerners, who made Kennedy's election possible, with a smack in the face from a wet sack. Now, other people don't want to do this right off—not, certainly, until more important business has been done. But these are, after all, only such unimportant Democrats as President-elect Kennedy, Vice-president-elect Johnson, and Senators Mansfield and Humphrey.

Senator Clark, for his part, has proposed a kind of loyalty oath, a measure for forced conformity, upon Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, for not having supported the Democratic presidential ticket, Senator Douglas— naturally— is reported also interested in such a procedure. The end purpose would be to oust Byrd from his chairmanship of the Senate finance committee.

This absurd witch hunt from the left-wing would lay down the amazing principle that Senate committees are not the instruments of the Senate itself but rather of some partisan group—or subgroup. It also assumes that Douglas, Clark and company are the sole custodians of the true faith, the sole determiners of who is entitled to what in the Senate.

AND it has one other small defect. If Clark and Douglas should push their effort at revenge—as Byrd has publicly invited them to do so—they would be fortunate to find one-fourth of the Senate in their support.

Now Byrd's political views are not in the views of even one-third of the Senate. But at least four-fifths of the Senate admire the integrity of Harry Byrd of Virginia. And at least four-fifths of the Senate has read the Constitution. It provides that each state shall select its own senators. It does not—not yet at least—say that those Senators and their actions must have the approval of Paul H. Douglas or Joseph S. Clark.

Have you ever wondered why it is that the ultra-liberals are so depressingly inept when it comes to performance? For answers, see above. (Copyright, 1960, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

CHARLES RICE found a first edition of a children's dictionary that defined "skirts" as "outer reaches" and skirts of the town." For subsequent printings, the editors deemed it expedient to substitute a sentence with less racy overtones.

Mr. Rice also found an old English dictionary whose editors must have had a sense of humor. As an illustrative sentence using the word "damn," they offered, "Damn this dictionary!"

Louis Untermeyer, one of America's cleverest—and most indefatigable—punsters listened impatiently to a recital by a derivative young composer, then dismissed him with, "Rather an American Debussybody, don't you think?"

Untermeyer also deplored a contemporary writer's heavy-handed badinage as "elephantiasis" and headed his review of a Boston author's book about the nether regions, "A Yankee Doodle Dante."

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