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Flight of Time
Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 18, 1951 (Thursday)
Settlement of a laborers' strike at the Central Point High school construction job was expected momentarily today after the arrival of Guy V. Lintner of the federal conciliation service.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 18, 1941 (Saturday)
Medford citizens voted overwhelmingly in favor of the \$60,000 municipal airport improvement bond issue in Friday's special election; the vote was 1,917 yes, 106 no.

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 18, 1931 (Sunday)
Jackson County lays behind the rest of the state in filling its Red Cross quota.

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 18, 1921 (Tuesday)
William Warner has been named Postmaster of Medford. The U.S. government will display war relics here next month and may give the city a German cannon.

50 YEARS AGO
Jan. 18, 1911 (Wednesday)
Representatives of the commercial fishing industry are attempting to work out some sort of compromise with the Rogue River Fish Protective association over a law passed in November prohibiting commercial fishing in the Rogue river.

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

1. In which country are the "Walls of Montezuma"?
2. How old was Methuselah when he died?
3. Is it necessary for a Presidential candidate to win a majority of the States of the Union in order to be elected?
4. Name the famous pass from Afghanistan into India.
5. Is the capital of Chile Concepcion, Valparaiso or Santiago?
6. Was Walter Camp an authority on golf, hockey, football, or tennis?
7. Earl Warren was the Governor of which State before becoming what?
8. Is the airline distance from Honolulu to Tokyo greater or less than that from New York to Paris?
9. Is a bat a bird or a mammal?
10. Pizarro was the Spanish conqueror of which South American country?
Answers: 1. Mexico. 2. 969 years. 3. No. 4. Khyber Pass. 5. Santiago. 6. Football. 7. California and Chief Justice of the U.S. 8. Greater. 9. Mammal. 10. Peru.

Visit to White City

It was our privilege last week to tour the White City Veterans Administration Domiciliary. We have been through the big, red-brick, former hospital on a number of occasions since it was opened 12 years ago next month, and each time have noted some changes, some improvements, in the accommodations provided the veterans who make it their home.

This time, since it had been some time since we'd been there, we were particularly pleased and surprised at the continuing program of change and improvement.

TO BE honest, it is not a place where we'd prefer to live for any great length of time. But no institution, no matter how well run, is a substitute for home and family.

It is spotlessly clean, and is now undergoing a gradual program of repainting and renovation, which eventually will make the rooms and wards far lighter, brighter, more pleasant places.

The landscaping, too, is providing more trees and flower beds and green grass all the time—a big item at an institution which was originally built for utility rather than attractiveness.

THE number of members at the domiciliary is just under 1,000, and fluctuates slightly, up and down, according to the season.

The vast majority of the members are good citizens—some of them down on their luck, needing only a chance to get back on their feet again; some of them, due to a variety of handicaps, needing domiciliary care for indefinite periods.

Some of the latter are, in effect, permanent residents. Many of the former are there long enough to regain their health, or to readjust to new circumstances after illness or injury.

A program of rehabilitation and retraining, for those who may not be able to resume former occupations, has not been instituted, but is under discussion at present. Meanwhile, the arts and crafts department and the hobby shop offer many of the men worthwhile outlets for their creative talents. In some cases the skills trained here have provided livelihoods after leaving.

AS IS inevitable in any community, there are some members who are hard to please; there are others who persist in getting into trouble, usually by way of the use of alcohol.

But the percentage of these is no larger, and is probably actually smaller, than that of any other community.

The vast majority of the members, it appears to the visitor, are content if not necessarily happy; grateful for the facility devoted to their needs; and (many of them) actively and enthusiastically engaged in occupying their time with productive endeavors.

IT IS a sheltered atmosphere, not conducive in all cases to ambition and accomplishment. But the member who is ambitious and wants to regain his independent status in the pushy, competitive, outside world, is encouraged to do so.

Meanwhile those who, for one reason or another are not able to do so, have clean and moderately pleasant surroundings, three wholesome meals a day, medical care, and an opportunity for constructive activities.

No administration in charge of a thousand men can satisfy the tastes, desires and needs of all. But we wish to compliment the administration on doing an exceedingly competent job in serving the majority needs.—E.A.

YCC Again

Once again the Congress will have before it a bill to establish a Youth Conservation Corps. Senators Wayne L. Morse (D. Ore.) and Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.) have joined with others to introduce a new bill setting up a YCC under the department of labor.

It is similar to the one passed by the Senate two years ago, but which died in the house of representatives. The YCC would be similar to the CCCs of the 1930s, a program which won applause both for benefits received and for constructive work done.

IN INTRODUCING the bill, Senator Morse said: "The new YCC bill will provide additional manpower for doing some of the needed conservation work in our national parks and forests. The many monuments to the CCC boys are well known to any traveler. Similar undertakings can be performed by the enrollees of the YCC. Because of the extensive lands in Oregon and the many recreational areas which need development and better maintenance, the program will have an especially significant meaning for the state. The work will be under the supervision of the agencies in charge of public lands, but will not be of the sort which is normally performed by outside contractors.

"The new program would be eligible for persons between the ages of 18 and 21 years for six-month enrollments. Employment opportunities for them will not readily be available without prior work experience. It is this gap which the new YCC seeks to fill.

"During consideration of the bill in 1959, the governors of many states, conservation groups, juvenile court judges, businessmen and many former enrollees of the CCC expressed tremendous enthusiasm for this program. It had wide support in Oregon . . ."

SUCH a program would make possible many things. But most important: . . . It would provide wholesome, worthwhile work experience for young men in the out-of-doors—the sort of experience which will stand them in good stead throughout their lives.

. . . It would make manpower available for many tasks which now are just not getting done, particularly in the way of forest camps, trails, and so on, now planned but simply awaiting funds for manpower.

We join Senator Morse in hoping that, in the new climate of the Kennedy administration, the bill will become law.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



It's the ONLY THING SOAP IS GOOD FOR!

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE TWO POSITIONS
In his last messages on the State of the Union and the budget, President Eisenhower, as was his constitutional duty, had stated his own views about economic policy. They differ importantly from those of the incoming Kennedy administration, and they point to certain basic issues which will now be much discussed.

As between the Eisenhower and Kennedy positions on the recession, the budget, and the state of the economy, there are two main points of difference. The one is about the current recession. The other is about the general condition of the American economy since about 1955 when it has been shaped by the Eisenhower-Humphrey-Anderson policy.

On the recession, President Eisenhower expresses an unqualified optimism that the recession will soon cure itself and that consequently we shall have a small budgetary surplus by June 30 next. The Samuelson report to Mr. Kennedy rejects the idea that we can count on the recession curing itself quickly. The report calls for some immediate but moderate measures to reflate the economy—something in the order of three to five billions of expenditures above the Eisenhower level.

But these suggestions are followed by a warning that the recession may grow worse. That unemployment, which is now about 6 per cent of the labor force, may rise to 7 1/2 per cent, which is the peak for the post-war era. Should this happen, the Kennedy administration is advised to prepare for still stronger measures of reflation, including perhaps a temporary cut in taxes.

AS OF now no one can tell whether the stronger measures will be necessary. But there is good reason to disbelieve in the Eisenhower optimism about the recession, that it will quickly cure itself. There is an ominous and pertinent precedent for this disbelief.

In early 1958, when the second of the Eisenhower recessions was under way, the President predicted a small budgetary surplus for fiscal 1959, just as he is now predicting a small surplus for 1961 and a larger surplus for 1962. But in fact, because of the recession, the 1959 budgetary year ended with a deficit of \$12,000,000,000, the largest deficit ever in time of peace.

After that, we must look with caution and skepticism at optimistic predictions that all will right itself quickly, and that nothing is needed except words of confidence and hope.

THE difference between Eisenhower and Kennedy on the current recession is, however, not nearly so important as their differing views on the general condition of the economy.

President Eisenhower said in a message on the state of the union that "the expanding American economy passed the half-trillion dollar mark in gross national product early in 1960. The nation's output of goods and services is now nearly 25 per cent higher than in 1952."

While the figures are true, the impression of strong growth, which they are meant to convey, is misleading. For they leave out of the picture the fact that since 1952 the population of the continental

United States has grown by something like 25,000,000 persons.

In the years 1955 to 1960—when the consequences of the Korean War were over and the Eisenhower-Humphrey-Anderson economic policies were operating—our gross national product increased from \$448,000,000,000 to about \$503,000,000,000. (This is the President's "half-trillion.") These figures mean a rate of growth of 2.6 per cent per year, which is among the very slowest of the advanced industrial nations of the world.

Worse still, measured against the increase of the population, these figures mean that annual production per capita has increased by something less than 1 per cent.

THIS sluggish rate of growth of our domestic and of our foreign problems. The Samuelson report to Kennedy says, "Had our economy progressed since 1956—not at the dramatic sprint of the Western European and the Japanese economies or at the rush of the controlled totalitarian system, but simply at the modest pace made possible by our labor force and productivity trends—we could have expected 1961 to bring a gross national product some 10 per cent above the 500 billion dollar level we are now experiencing."

This would mean, says the report, that we would be producing about 50 billions more per year, and that at the present rate of taxes this would produce a budget surplus of ten billions.

Those who say that without inflation or regimentation our rate of growth cannot be increased above the Eisenhower level should ponder what it means to say this. It means that we can no longer achieve the rate of growth which we have achieved for over a century. It means that, as compared with all our economic competitors, not to speak of the Soviet Union, we have become—though we are still the biggest of the lot—sluggish and slow to develop. Must we accept this view of ourselves? Would it not be a good thing to be a little less optimistic about the recession which stares us in the face and to have a little more confidence in the American future?

BUT this is not all. The Kennedy administration will be concerned not only with the rate of growth but with the kind of growth.

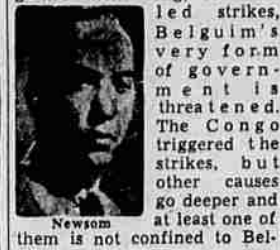
President Eisenhower's convictions on this point were put forward most explicitly by the chairman of his Council of Economic Advisors, Mr. Saulnier, who once testified in 1949, "As I understand an economy, its ultimate purpose is to produce more consumer goods. This is the object of everything we are working at to produce things for consumers." Then he went on to say that "if you take total gross national production, you find growth in recent years has lagged. But if you look at consumption—the thing which, as I say, I regard myself as being committed to maximize—you find that we are doing better."

The results show that if this was the right goal, the Eisenhower administration has reached it. Between 1955 and the first half of 1960, personal consumption expenditures increased at the rate of 3.3 per cent per year, whereas the whole economy grew by only 2.6 per cent. This is not the character of a sound and prudent society—that, when subjected to an historic challenge, when faced with an explosive growth of population and its concentration in great cities, personal consumption expenditures grow faster than expenditures for productive investment or for national defense.

Darrell Jones, President Association of O & C Counties Commissioner for Clackamas County Oregon City, Ore.

Belgian Strike Goes Deeper Than Just Economics; Government Is Threatened

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Aside from the huge financial losses suffered in Belgium's month-long, socialist-led strikes, Belgium's very form of government is threatened.



Newsom

Strike losses currently are estimated at around \$140 million, or nearly \$20 million more than Premier Gaston Eyskens' government hoped to save annually by its unique austerity legislation which the Socialists so vigorously oppose.

Socialist opposition to the law which last week end the government rammed through the Chamber of Deputies springs from the charges that its new taxes would rest most heavily upon lower income groups.

Labor also bitterly opposed cuts in public expenditures for social insurance and education and in subsidies for uneconomic coal mines and railroads.

Two Different Cultures
Current unrest has accentuated the differences between the French-speaking Walloons in the south and the Dutch-speaking Flemings in the north which have existed since Belgium became an independent nation in 1830.

Traditionally, the Walloon districts have made up Belgium's chief industrial area. Its metallurgy plants were the biggest employers and it prospered from the flow of iron and other minerals from the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

Pay scales were higher than in the north and for more than 100 years the Walloons, although outnumbered by the Flemish, dominated Belgian affairs.

In recent years, the tide has been turning. One of the keys is the decline of southern Belgium's coal mines.

Mine Industry Moves
As surplus coal stocks piled up at pitsheads all over western Europe and as the use of coal declined before the advance of other fuels, the uneconomic mines in southern Belgium could not compete.

Whereas in 1957 the mines employed 152,000 men, in August, 1960, they were employing 105,000. Partial unemployment also rose sharply.

At the same time new, more profitable coal mines have been opened up in the north. Foreign business stepped up its investments in the north to take advantage of lower wage scales and proximity to the sea.

Premier Eyskens' ruling Christian Social Party draws its main strength from the Flemish districts. The Socialists predominate in the industrial areas of the south.

Now there are charges from the Walloon Socialists that the Eyskens government discriminates against them, and there have been growing demands that the country be reorganized into a federal state with both the Walloon and Flemish districts having local self-rule.

There even have been demands that the Walloon area pull out of Belgium altogether and join with France, a proposal which the French find highly embarrassing.

Possibilities for High Drama Seen in 1961 Federal Budget

By DICK WEST
Washington - (UPI) - Like eternity, infinity, relativity and bathroom plumbing, the federal budget cannot be comprehended by the finite mind.

At least, not by the male finite mind. There may be a few women who can grasp it, with all of its implications and ramifications, but that is only because the female mind is itself an instrument that passeth understanding.

For the rest of us, any lengthy period of contemplating the budget tends to overtax our credulity and undermine our sanity. This statement, I might add, is not based on any abstract theory but on personal experience.

I spent a couple of days this week immersed in the federal budget for fiscal 1962 and I began to get a touch of what the skindivers refer to as "rapture of the deep."

Fascinated by Budget
In this condition, the diver (budget reader) becomes dangerously fascinated by his surroundings and forgets to come up for oxygen. I made it back to the surface just in time.

The budget, as you know, is the product of countless hours of preparation by countless numbers of government workers. No single individual could think of that many ways to spend that much money.

It is drafted by the Budget Bureau, which turns it over to the President, who hands it to Congress. The President knows that Congress doesn't want it either, but it gives him some good exercise.

I mean, the budget is not only difficult to understand but hard to lift. The popular paperback edition weighs in excess of four viewpoints.

There are many ways of looking at the budget: As literature (strong characterization but weak plot), as drama (good opening soliloquy but lacks suspense), and as horticulture (in growing a money tree, the green thumb is not as important as the green-bank).

I have been thinking mainly about its dramatic possibilities. There is an abundance of material available in the budget, provided the right medium is employed.

The legitimate theater, I believe, is out. I doubt any modern playwright could adapt it for the stage. Even a Shakespeare would have trouble with the third act.

It might be suitable for one of those wide screen, stereophonic, three-hour movies, if enough extras could be rounded up and if Marilyn Monroe could be persuaded to play the part of the dollar mark.

But the ideal medium, it seems to me, is television. I visualize a series of 90-minute programs called "Playhouse 80,000,000,000." And let's do them live and in color.

Such a show would be almost certain to win an "Emmy" award except for one thing. There might not be enough gold left in Fort Knox to make the statuette.

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.

Q. E. D.
To the Editor: The Compact's claim of room is bunk! I'll prove it's the reverse. None made could carry half the junk.

That crams a Lady's Purse.
H. W. Robertson,
103 North Central ave.,
Medford.

Tree Lift
To the Editor: In behalf of the Medford Moose Lodge, I wish to express our thanks to you and your organization for the wonderful help you gave us in the recent Moose Christmas Tree Lift. Without your cooperation, the Lift certainly would not have been the success it was.

Perhaps the success of this drive will start the ball rolling to "Keep Sacred Heart Hospital Open."

Thanks again to all.
Don Carlon,
Governor, Medford Moose Lodge 178,
Medford.

Skating Development
To the Editor: As new residents of Ashland, my husband and I are thrilled to realize that there is a skating wonderland at our back door. Sunday we were among a lucky few who enjoyed fine skating above the clouds, in the beautiful meadows near the site of the proposed ski lodge. The excellent skiing terrain is full of variety and needs no clearing.

As I looked down on the shining sea of clouds in the valley, I almost felt like singing (with apologies to Mr. John E. Gribble of Medford) "O, what joy in helping many who'll be skiing these slopes some day!" And I should think ski slopes, whether "joyously cleared" or put there by nature, would be just fine for summer elephant tours.

How we look forward to the time when the Mt. Ashland ski development is a reality.
Cynthia D. Lord,
588 Beach
Ashland, Ore.

Recreation and The Counties
To the Editor: I read with a great deal of interest your editorial "The Crowd at the Lake" in the Mail Tribune Jan. 10. While I know little about local problems in Jackson county, and certainly have no intention of meddling, I would like to make one comment.

Recreation needs are problems facing all county governments in Oregon today, and many of us have been caught short. We are doing everything possible to catch up. A good example is the present O & C County Association program for campsite development, which we initiated two years ago with BLM, and another is the multi-million dollar project which we planned with the Forest Service last fall, and which should begin to have its effect as early as this coming summer.

Let me say in defense of your own court that its representative on our Association Executive committee, Chester Wendt, was one of the "pioneers" in this cooperative program with the Forest Service. Without his foresight and help we could never have gotten past the existing legal and legislative barriers. Once this program gets underway, we feel that recreational development in western Oregon will be greatly enhanced.

Darrell Jones, President Association of O & C Counties Commissioner for Clackamas County Oregon City, Ore.

So Long, Shorty
To the Editor: Yes, Shorty of old gold-mining Jacksonville, got him a sound-tape recorder and proceeded into the music publishing biz, he told us in his last visit here. Not feeling too good, we were making most by finishing my gold-miner hymnal ballad that Shorty listened to with cocked-ear and glistening-eye, suggesting one change we now appreciate so much: "all freed of earth's fetters my spirit will rise, to that golden banner hid away in the skies."

Not seeing him for quite some time, inquiry disclosed he was he laid up with serious lung ailment that had me up and down and staggering around and still is some. But Shorty had no dear-one to caution and care for him. He lived all alone in a trailer-house shack, its only heating from his simple cooking to keep body and soul more or less together. It and a couple houses he rented out, resulting from his savings as a refrigerator trouble-shooter. Not much but enough to keep him independent, asking no odds of private or public help, as told to me. So, we worried and waited.

Just as a curious feeler, we took an old-timer song we had put together and sang in centennial parades that garnered us two blue-ribbons, the big one at Cave Junction where all alone we topped the pioneer division an hour and a half long of lovely floats. We sound-taped it, cut it to a player disc and one warm sunny day, took it to a local broadcaster where the morning jockey had said as how he'd "give it a whirl." Some how we didn't hear it whirl or anything. Come daylight, our young neighbor nearby telephoned she had "heard Mr. Clifford singing over the radio, just wonderful." Quite a lifter-upper if true. We asked her to have the station replay it. After a bit, she phoned back as how it was all a mistake. That the day-jockey hadn't noticed the disc had been cleared by the musician's union down LA way or the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D.C. Also that we were to come and get the disc, pronto or sooner.

So, we wondered if this is what finally stopped Shorty as we stopped a moment at his bier, asking forgiveness for harsh advice given. And the faint whimsical smile on the still face seemed to light up and we seemed to hear that gravely voice, "Sure, sure." So long Shorty—be seeing you.
F. J. Clifford,
Route 2, Box 200F,
Central Point, Ore.

Salinger Makes Debut as Pianist

New York - (UPI) - Pierre Salinger, President-elect John F. Kennedy's press secretary, made his piano debut on national television Tuesday night on the Jack Paar show.

Salinger, who was a boy prodigy before he took up newspaper work, played a composition of his own which was received with applause by the show's orchestra.

He had appeared on the NBC-TV show with Merriman Smith, UPI White House reporter, to talk about the press corps' relations with the Kennedy administration.

The impromptu concert had network legal department officials concerned until they learned that the composition was Salinger's own and did not infringe any copyright.

History will not judge our endeavors—and a government cannot be selected—merely on the basis of color or creed or even party affiliation. Neither will competence and loyalty and stature, while essential to the utmost, suffice in times such as these.

For of those to whom much is given, much is required. And when at some future date the high court sits in judgment on each of us—recording whether in our brief span of service we fulfilled our responsibilities to the state—our success or failure, in whatever office we hold, will be measured by the answers to four questions:

First, were we truly men of courage—with the courage to stand up to one's enemies—and the courage to stand up, when necessary to one's associates—the courage to resist public pressure, as well as private greed?

Secondly, were we truly men of judgment—with our perceptive judgment of the future as well as the past—with our own mistakes as well as the mistakes of others—with enough wisdom to know that we did not know, and enough candor to admit it?

Third, were we truly men of integrity—men who never ran out on either the principles in which we believed or the men who believed in us—men whom neither financial gain nor political ambition could ever divert from the fulfillment of our sacred trust?

Finally, were we truly men of dedication—with an honor mortgaged to no single individual or group, and compromised by no private obligation or aim, but devoted solely to serving the public good and the national interest?

Courage—judgment—integrity—dedication—these are the historic qualities of the Bay Colony and the Bay State—the qualities which this state has consistently sent to Beacon Hill here in Boston and to Capital Hill back in Washington. And these are the qualities which, with God's help, this son of Massachusetts hopes will characterize our government's conduct in the four stormy years that lie ahead. Humbly I ask His help in this undertaking—but aware that on earth His will is worked by men, I ask for your help and your prayers, as I embark on this new and solemn journey.