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Flight o' Time

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

10 YEARS AGO

Jan. 29, 1951 (Monday)
Letter endorsing the reactivation of Camp White for use as an Army training facility was sent to Washington, D.C., today by a group of stockmen and farmers who own or lease property in the area.

The Rogue valley had its coldest weather of the winter Sunday when the thermometer dropped to 20.2 degrees.

20 YEARS AGO

Jan. 29, 1941 (Wednesday)
E. Palmer Hoyt, publisher of The Oregonian, will be principal speaker at the Jackson County Lincoln club's annual dinner in Ashland Feb. 11.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The legislature now proposes a bill calling for \$8 per diem, and a 50-day session, instead of the current \$3 per for 40 days. This is prolonging the misery. It would be more practical to pay them \$50 per day for an eight-day session, with no week end raids on Portland."

30 YEARS AGO

Jan. 29, 1931 (Thursday)
A three-year tree planting program at the city's source of water has been completed. The confessed slayer of an Ashland city policeman will go on trial within a month, according to the county district attorney.

40 YEARS AGO

Jan. 29, 1921 (Saturday)
A motion for a change of venue in the Bank of Jacksonville scandal trials was denied yesterday.

50 YEARS AGO

Jan. 29, 1911 (Sunday)
A new \$40,000 theater is planned at the corner of Sixth st. and Riverside ave., next door to the Nataratorium. A federal court has failed to uphold a state railroad commission ruling that would lower freight rates on freight leaving Portland and would have worked to the detriment of other Oregon rail centers, including Medford.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. Persons born between Feb. 19 and March 20 are born under which sign of the Zodiac?
2. Correct the following: "Only one of all those players were proudly dressed."
3. Are the male or female birds of most species the more brightly colored?
4. When is Maundy Thursday observed?
5. Is cedar, oak, or pine wood generally used for making lead pencils?
6. General Montcalm fell in the defense of what city in North America?
7. What doctrine forbids European powers from intervening in American affairs?
8. What is the capital of Liberia?
9. Is Carl Sandburg famous for his poetry, playwriting or photography?
10. Which would you eat, and what would you do with the other: Jerky and Jerkin?
Answers: 1. Pisces. 2. ... was properly dressed." 3. Male. 4. Thursday before Easter. 5. Cedar. 6. Quebec. 7. Monroe. 8. Monrovia. 9. Poetry. 10. Eat the jerkin; wear the jerkin (vest).

Clean Air Laws

The state sanitary authority this year is asking the legislature to rewrite the laws pertaining to pollution of both air and water.

This would be accomplished by the passage of Senate Bills 36 and 40. The former revises existing law to delete air pollution control provisions, and makes some changes regarding water pollution. The latter creates a new section of law dealing specifically and comprehensively with air pollution.

Senate Bill 40 would give the state sanitary authority somewhat greater power than it now has, allowing it to set standards and work toward air pollution control and the greatest "practical purity" of the air.

IT ALSO would enable the authority to work in cooperation with local governments.

But the fact is that air pollution control is, and should be, essentially a state function, for city and county lines do not serve as boundaries for dirty air.

State Sen. Lyndel Newbry of Jackson county, commenting on these proposals and similar ones sponsored by the city of Portland, says he favors air pollution control legislation, and declared that these bills appear to be sound and good, offering a practical approach to the problem.

THE five-year program that the county's orchardists have begun, to convert their open-burning smudge pots to heaters which put out far less smoke, would fit in nicely with the objectives of this proposed legislation, Senator Newbry says.

It is not the intent of the state sanitary authority to see that all the air over Oregon is pristine-pure. This would, first of all, be impossible. Purity of the air is a matter of degree.

What the bill seeks to accomplish is the highest degree of purity which is practically possible, considering all factors in any situation.

IN JACKSON county, many of the preliminaries necessary to air pollution control have been accomplished; but more needs to be done before we can achieve a desirable degree of air purity.

Both orchardists and lumber mills should welcome this sort of legislation, for it would permit the setting of standards toward which they could work, and would permit the sanitary authority to cooperate in achieving the necessary control.

The people of this valley will not put up with the periodic infusions of dirty smoke, soot, cinders and smudge much longer. So the sooner that a reasonable degree of control is achieved, the better for all concerned.

This proposed legislation would be a means toward that end.—E.A.

Man's Use of Alcohol

The use of alcohol as a beverage has been a controversial thing for centuries.

Up in Coos Bay the other day, a panel discussion on the problems of drinking was held under the sponsorship of a church group, and it served to emphasize the fact that religious thinking is divergent on the use of alcohol.

The Bible, for instance, has many references to drinking. Some of the quotations "hailed the joys of drinking," the panel was told, while others "called attention to the evils of drinking."

ONE of the ministers participating said this shows two things, that the problem of liquor is an old one, and that almost anything can be proven by quoting the Bible.

Some churches hold that the use of alcohol is a matter for individual conscience, while others hold it to be an unmitigated evil.

All of them, though, agree that the abuse and misuse of alcohol is to be deplored.

Generally, the Episcopal and Catholic churches teach that liquor, of and by itself, is not necessarily evil, but that the individual owes it to himself and society to control his drinking so that he injures neither himself nor others.

OTHER churches have varying attitudes toward it, ranging from emphasis on temperance and self-control to outright condemnation and a call for universal prohibition and abstinence.

The fact remains that a large percentage of humankind does drink alcohol, always has, and probably always will.

Prohibition, which has been tried at various times and places, does not work, and usually has led to worse conditions than those where certain degrees of control and restraint are used.

ALCOHOL, in its many forms, can be both a blessing and curse, and segments of our society will always regard it as one or the other, seldom recognizing that it is both.

But everyone, no matter what their individual attitudes, should recognize that it is economically wasteful, and highly dangerous.

And its attendant problems, which have been with us since Biblical times, will continue to be with us into the foreseeable future.—E.A.

Obstructionism, Already

Embattled Republicans in Washington are already starting to do their best to hamper, ridicule and frustrate President Kennedy.

That, of course, is to be expected. But if we judge the temper of the people correctly, and their reactions to the new President's vigorous start, they'll have to do better than the "humorous" quoting of the Presidential cat, or just being agin' for the sake of being agin'.

There's a job to be done, and petty obstructionism will, we judge, be recognized for what it is.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



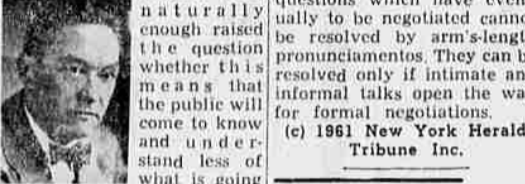
"NOW THIS AREA IS KNOWN AS THE 'MITCHELL NEIGHBORHOOD', AND IT TAKES A REAL SALESMAN....."

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

RUSK ON QUIET DIPLOMACY

Secretary Rusk's statement that the administration will "use freely the diplomatic channel" has a naturally enough raised the question whether this means that the public will come to know and understand less of what is going on.



Lippmann is a perennial one in a democratic society. For true negotiation is impossible if it has to be done publicly and yet a free people cannot be left in the dark.

Let us hope that we shall get to this. For the great questions which have eventually to be negotiated cannot be resolved by arm's-length pronouncements. They can be resolved only if intimate and informal talks open the way for formal negotiations.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In this space recently, this question was asked: Did Melba, one of the great operatic singers of all time, live for a period of her life in our State of Jefferson - in Linkville, perhaps, or in Klamath Falls after the change of name?

The answer seems to be that Melba never lived here, but her husband and their son did. The husband was Captain Charles N.F. Armstrong. He lived here somewhere around the turn of the century. Their son was with him at this time.

MELBA was born about 1861 in Australia, near Melbourne. Her christened name was Helen Porter Mitchell, but when she became world famous she adopted the name Melba, in honor of Melbourne. She is known in the records as Nellie Melba. She began to study the piano at the age of three, and sang to her own accompaniment when she was six.

In 1887, she made her European debut in Brussels as Gilda in Rigoletto. The records of the Metropolitan Opera Association reveal that in 1888 she married a Charles Nesbitt Armstrong, said to have been the son of an Irish baronet. The made her American debut in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. She remained at irregular intervals during five seasons. Her last appearance with the Metropolitan was during the season 1910-11.

THE impression among people who knew Captain Armstrong here in the early days of Klamath Falls is that he had married Melba in Australia and had financed her musical education. They incline to the belief that when she became world famous he couldn't take being merely the husband of a celebrity and urged her to retire from the operatic stage, which she refused to do.

It is known that they separated. There are some indications that they were later reunited, but apparently the reconciliation ended in failure and they separated again. It seems to have been agreed that the son would be left with his father until he reached the age of 21, when he would be free to choose which parent he would remain with.

At any rate, he was with his father here. He is described as a frail youth, who needed the outdoors. The high, dry climate seemed to be just what he needed.

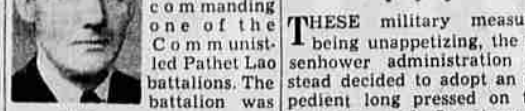
CAPTAIN Armstrong is described by those who knew him here as of the English type, big, strong and handsome. He was an amateur boxer of great ability and spent much time training his son as a boxer. He is described as pleasant, courteous, well educated and "well raised" - a charming person. He was generally believed to have been an officer in the British army. He was regarded as a man of considerable means.

INTERESTING question: How did Captain Armstrong reach the Klamath

Matter of Fact by Joseph Alsop

KENNEDY'S TEST FOR KHURUSHCHEV

Washington - A tiger was the real victor of one of the most important recent military engagements in Laos. The tiger ate the Lieutenant Colonel commanding one of the Communist Pathet Lao battalions. The battalion was demoralized by its sad loss, and was therefore defeated by Laotian government forces.



Alsop by its sad loss, and was therefore defeated by Laotian government forces.

These remarkable facts, solemnly reported from Vientiane to Washington, underline the singularity of the war in Laos. Yet the outcome of this remote and singular conflict will control the future of all of Southeast Asia, in the unanimous opinion of the American government's Asian experts.

This was why the situation in Laos was studied in full detail, including the battle won by the tiger, at a nine-hour meeting of the highest government officials of the State Department on Sunday. This was why Laos was the first individual problem of foreign policy to be exhaustively studied by the new President, at a two-hour meeting at the White House on Monday.

These meetings were symptoms that decision is now replacing drift. And this is important, in view of the stake in the game.

ABOUT ten days ago, a military picture in Laos had already drifted to the point where the American government was seriously considering "raising the ante." "Raising the ante" is the current government jargon for increasing the military aid being given to the Laotian government forces. This phrase is used because of the risk of a counter-raise, in the form of a more active Soviet support for the Communist forces in Laos. In ascending order of importance and risk, the possible ways to raise the American ante are as follows:

First, stiffening the Laotian government battalions by sending into the field with them officers of the American Army training group in Laos.

Second, supporting the Laotian government forces on the ground with American war planes flown by mercenary pilots, and using the same aircraft to halt the Soviet air lift to the Communist forces. This air lift is already estimated to be carrying 100 tons of supplies a day.

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POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

One of the Potluck editor's favorite people is Mrs. Katherine Chapman, who is also known around the office as "Mrs. Hornbrook." She is our correspondent in that vigorous little community south of the border.

A dedicated Republican, Mrs. Chapman tried to convert some of the shameless Kennedy supporters in the office last fall by baking some "Pat Nixon fruit bread" and passing it around. (Even this large measure of devotion failed, alas.)

Anyway, she was in Medford last week and during her visit she had her hair trimmed by one of the city's leading hair stylists. It was damp and curled when she left town, but by the time she reached home it had fluffed out nicely.

But now she's in despair. All of her friends have exclaimed to her, "Katherine, when did YOU get that Jackie Kennedy haircut?!"

Mrs. Hornbrook also reports that she was talking to a man who had an explanation for the descriptive term, "Rogue Wonderland." He says when you get up on the foggy mornings we had recently, you look out the window and wonder how you're going to get to work.

There was an unfortunate typographical error in the Mail Tribune last Tuesday. It was a story dealing with the Rogue Valley Art Association. Somehow or other, a line or two got dropped from the story and it came out "Rogue Gallery Art Association."

The following day the Ashland newspaper had a story about the same thing, and it, too, came out "Rogue Gallery Art Association."

Now we know how the Tidings gets its news - or some of it, anyway - right down to the errors.

Which reminds us of the comment of a friend (not a newsman, incidentally), who declared, "KBES-TV gets more of its news than from any other single news source in southern Oregon." Heh, heh.

This is supposed to be the dawn of the era of automation, when everything can be done by machinery - even bookkeeping and, to a degree, thinking.

Well, it may be the dawn, Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting at Camp David.

The parallel with the present situation is interesting, although the present situation in Laos is far worse. From this parallel, it can be safely deduced that Laos has been made a sort of test of Khrushchev's willingness to do business with Kennedy on a basis that is really acceptable to Kennedy.

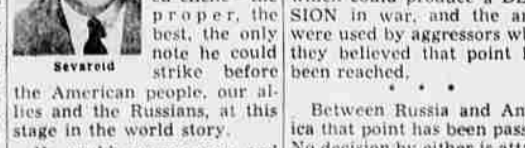
If Khrushchev does not pass the test, which should be known in a day or so, the choice between giving up in Laos or raising the military ante will then be made. Hence this is a fairly breathless moment, for President Kennedy is not likely to wish to begin his administration by giving up in Laos or anywhere else.

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Premier K vs. President K: An Analysis

By ERIC SAVAREID

President Kennedy's inaugural declaration of American determination never to negotiate out of fear while never fearing to negotiate with all its ring of a newly minted cliché - the best, the only note he could strike before the American people, our allies and the Russians, at this stage in the world story.



He could say no more and no less and it leaves his hands entirely free. The United States will not close its mind against any proposal Khrushchev has to make. It will go further and, on the issue of disarmament, where Western offers do not constitute ipso facto concessions to Russia - as they would on the issue of Berlin - it will make new proposals of its own.

This is what our own people, because of the immense arms tax burden, want to hear, and it is the one matter on which all our allies would agree. For the "arms race" itself has acquired a palpable identity of its own in the context of world tensions. It is no longer merely a reflection and extension of outstanding, specific political quarrels, to be contained and diminished

as those quarrels are contained and diminished. A palpable identity, but one unique. It is not accurate to say, as we have all said at one time or another, that this arms race must be stopped because, like all arms races in history, it must end in war. Previous arms races were designed to achieve a superiority which could produce a DECISION in war, and the arms were used by aggressors when they believed that point had been reached.

Between Russia and America that point has been passed. No decision by either is attainable save joint extinction. The "missile gap" may not be closed, but the deterrence gap has been closed. As between the two giants the power stalemate has been reached, barring some new, unforeseeable scientific miracle. A controlled and partial reduction of Russian and American atomic arms would release resources in both nations for saner purposes and reduce the overweening military influences in both, and it must be controlled, and in our time it can only be partial.

It may be true to argue, as some do, that it is the overhanging shadow of atomic weapons that gives to spot quarrels, such as Korea or Suez or Laos, an unnatural, inflated quality of fear and tension. But it has also been true that the same atomic shadow cooled those explo-

sions and restricted their spread. In the long "willight" struggle ahead that the President spoke of, suspended between cold war and cold peace, there will certainly be many small wars that cannot be prevented from starting, but none, very likely, that cannot be prevented from involving the full power of the giants.

It is not insane nor is it insane to believe, as some European historians now do, that the over-all shell of big power relationships that encases the world is balanced more stably today than it has been at any time in this century. Because of the atomic stand-off and because the only NATURAL great powers - America, Russia and China - have finally reached, or almost reached, what seem the natural and always implied limits of their areas of direct authority.

Within the enveloping shell it is and will be in our time a disturbingly, often frighteningly, different story. In that sense and realm Khrushchev has once again put us on notice that he will settle for no manner of stalemate or stability. In his latest long speech he calls again for Russian support of "wars of liberation," for subversion of free countries through Russian support for pacifists and "peace fronts." He will not directly assault the structural steel in the house of the West. He will endlessly seek to undermine it

What he calls peaceful co-existence is merely his term for a world framework permitting spasmodic, varied, but relentless pursued guerrilla warfare. Whatever the pleasant tone of his current messages to Mr. Kennedy, however loudly he calls for a new summit conference, he has no intention of proposing a truce in the world guerrilla war. Very probably his first purpose in these diplomatic initiatives is to test the climate and the mettle of the new American administration. There has been nothing in Mr. Kennedy's utterances, nothing in his actions so far, to suggest that the first President born in the Twentieth Century does not recognize and accept the identifying hallmark of his century. (Distributed 1961 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.) (All Rights Reserved)