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Light 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
Feb. 9, 1951 (Friday)

A 30-year-old man is being held by city police as a suspect in the $100 armed robbery of the Top-Notch cafe here early this morning.

The water supply outlook for the southern Oregon area ranges from fair to good, according to a federal-state cooperative snow survey here.

20 YEARS AGO
Feb. 9, 1941 (Sunday)

Three persons, all from Klamath Falls, were found by a search party last night after they had spent hours trying to find their way out of "forbidden" ski territory in Crater Lake park.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Portland was 90 years old Saturday. The metropolis does not show its age except when its Coast league ball team is trying to play."

30 YEARS AGO
Feb. 9, 1931 (Monday)

The local school board has been asked to set a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour for workers on the new high school.

County Grangers have decided to wage war on squirrels in order to save their crops.

40 YEARS AGO
Feb. 9, 1921 (Wednesday)

The Elks lodge's annual minstrel show will be held here Feb. 22.

Sheriff Terrill said he will defy an order of the county court to kill all dogs not having dog licenses.

50 YEARS AGO
Feb. 9, 1911 (Thursday)

The Oregon House yesterday passed a bill reopening the Rogue river to commercial fishing, thereby disregarding a mandate of the people at the last election to close the river to the commercial interests.

Liquor will flow in Grants Pass next Monday as many residents of that city plan to defy a court ruling that a recent election voting the city wet was illegal.

IQ?

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

1. Carson City is the capital of which western state?
2. How long was Noah shut up in the Ark?
3. The initials WCTU identify what women's organization?
4. Who succeeded Will Hays as Czar of the film industry?
5. Geographically, is Mexico a part of North, or South America?
6. Are the young of moose called cubs or calves?
7. Catacomb is the name of a special brush for grooming cats; true or false?
8. Are there 28, 32, or 36 gills in one gallon?
9. Name the author of Robinson Crusoe.
10. What is the meaning of the name Philip?

Answers: 1. Nevada. 2. 350 days. 3. Women's Christian Temperance Union. 4. Eric Johnston. 5. North. 6. Calves. 7. False. 8. Thirty two. 9. Daniel Defoe. 10. Lover of horses.

Winema National Forest?

The Forest Service soon will establish a new National Forest east of the Cascades, comprised of former Indian reservation forest lands, plus smaller pieces annexed from the Rogue, Fremont and Deschutes National Forests.

What to name it?

It can't be Klamath, for a National Forest in California already bears that name.

It couldn't very well be Crater Lake National Forest, despite the proximity of the lake. That would be too confusing — the same confusion which led to the former Crater National Forest being renamed Rogue River National Forest.

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IT HAS BEEN proposed that it be named Winema (pronounced Wy-nee-mah with the accent on "nee") National Forest.

That's a good name, an indigenous name, one might almost say a romantic name, and a distinctive name. We hope it is approved.

Phil Brogan, the Bend Bulletin editorial writer who is also meteorologist, geologist, paleontologist, meteor expert, among other things, is also something of an historian.

Here is the tale he tells of Winema:

Who was Winema? Not even residents of the Klamath country know the full story of Winema, "Woman-of-the-Brave-Heart" who some day will take her place beside Sara Winnemucca and Sacajawea in the annals of the West.

Winema was a full-blooded Modoc. She was born in the Indian village of Eulalona, located where Upper Klamath Lake pours its waters into Link River, adjacent to Klamath Falls. She was called Winema as a child, because of her bravery.

Winema served as interpreter when trouble broke out between the Modocs and the white residents of the Klamath country. She made every effort to achieve a peaceful settlement.

Even after war flared out in 1872 and bloody battles were being fought in the Modoc Lava beds, her devotion to the best interests of both reds and whites continued. It was Winema who warned the government's peace commissioners that the Indians intended to massacre them. Had they taken her advice, the bloody and costly Modoc Indian war would have been avoided.

When the Indians attacked the commissioners, Winema saved the life of one of them.

Winema's self-sacrificing courage has never been fully recognized by the whites. Now the Great White Father in Washington, D. C. and his aides have an opportunity to extend such recognition.

Winema National Forest! It would be a musical-sounding name and a fine tribute to the tribesmen who lived in the Klamath forest long before whites came into the basin.

Excellent! ! — E.A.

The Tree and the Supermarket

A tip of our hat goes to a man named Bill Luther.

He is building a supermarket in Tigard. The area where it is going up contains a large oak tree, an old and graceful one. It was due to be cut down.

Several residents, who have what may be a silly and sentimental fondness for the tree, protested to Mr. Luther. Whereupon he decreed that the tree would be saved.

The plans for his shopping center were redrawn, and it will be built around the massive old oak tree, making it the center of attraction.

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MR. LUTHER is a man with imagination. And he will have a far more attractive establishment as a result.

Would that more people would come to realize that, in a day when acres of asphalt blacktop surround us, in more and more of our activities, the human spirit responds to beauty and greenery as never before.

(By the way, what ever happened to those trees that, we were told, would line Jackson street in front of the Medford shopping center?)

Fondness for trees may, perhaps, be silly and sentimental. But it's a good human trait shared by a whale of a lot of people. — E.A.

Wondering About Cuba

We wish we knew the true story, the FULL story, of what's going on in Cuba.

Like Will Rogers, all we know is what we read in the newspapers (and a few magazines). And we don't think that the American public is getting the full story.

We read of the horrifying executions, the bitter fighting, the oppression, of the Castro regime. We read of his castigation of the United States, of the expropriation of American firms, of the jailing of newsmen, the build-up of weapons, and the threats to other Latin American countries.

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THERE is no reason to disbelieve these stories. They come to us on good authority.

But we wonder if they are the FULL story; if they tell all there is to the Cuban revolution, which so captured the imagination of the people of Cuba and, indeed, the world a year and a half ago.

Is it ALL black?

Or is there something to those few-and-far-between stories which tell of land reform, of mounting farm production, of more widespread education, of less abject poverty and better housing?

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ARE THESE the results of Castro's Red-tinged propagandists? Or is there something more than just the mouthings of a tin-horn dictator who is leading his people to inevitable destruction?

In a court of law, witnesses are sworn to tell the truth, the WHOLE truth, and nothing but the truth.

In news reporting, the WHOLE truth is very often hard to come by.

We wonder if the WHOLE truth has been told about Cuba. — E.A.

Dennis the Menace

"THESE MASHED POTATOS MAKE MY BUBBLE GUM TASTE FUNNY!"

Showdown on Congo Is Here; Fate of U.N. May Hang in Balance In Next Few Weeks

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

The showdown has arrived in the Congo.

Newsom

The time has come for the United Nations to take firm control of the situation, or leave it wide open for one of the world's major powers — the Soviet Union or the United States–to take over alone.

Quiet diplomacy is the order of the day, and it shows signs that it might work.

Adlai E. Stevenson, the new U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has been up to his neck in quiet diplomatic talks since last week when the Security Council took a long recess to let the diplomatic service go to work.

He sees signs of a "consensus" emerging.

That consensus appears to revolve about U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold's proposal to take the manifold segments of the Congolese national army out of politics and let the politicians get down to forming a stable government without use of force.

Everything hinges on agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Although Congolese strongman Joseph Mobutu, the strong right arm of pro-Western President Joseph Kasavubu, says that any attempt to disarm his forces would mean war, the United States is counted on for enough influence to whip him into line.

Equally, the Soviet Union, if it can be brought to agreement, is expected to keep under control the sizable forces loyal to ousted leftist Premier Patrice Lumumba.

If these premises are true, it leaves one major problem—and it is a big one: A gentleman named Moise Tshombe who started the real territorial division of the Congo by declaring his Katanga Province an independent state.

Suggested Solution

All indications are that Tshombe has powerful backing from Belgium. He also has the largest and most cohesive of the half-dozen "armies" operating in The Congo.

One suggestion at the United Nations is that Tshombe and Katanga should be isolated temporarily while the rest of The Congo is dealt with. Then, with United States and the Soviet Union cooperation, Tshombe's turn would come.

A U.N. diplomat who has been privy to the inner workings of the Congo operation from the start says Soviet-American cooperation is imperative.

"If The Congo operation fails, Africa will go down the drain and so, likely, will the United Nations," he says.

"Three weeks from now may be too late."

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who was one of the featured speakers at the annual convention of the California Newspaper Publishers association in San Francisco last week, is one of the interesting figures on the American political horizon.

Here at the beginning of the decade of the 60s, he is definitely (and apparently purposefully) stepping into the position held by Senator Taft in the decade of the 40s.

Which is to say, Senator Goldwater is definitely dramatizing himself as Mr. Conservative.

AT A PRESS conference before his formal address to the newspaper people, he said former Vice President Nixon had lost prestige as a result of his election defeat but he offered the hope that Nixon would run for public office before 1964 and get a platform from which he could influence the Republican party.

He then added:

"Maybe I'm a bit too conservative to have beaten Kennedy last year, but I'd have given him a much rougher go-around than Nixon did." This prompted the reporters to ask if he would take on Kennedy in 1964.

He parried that one. "I'll be fighting then to keep my seat in the senate," he replied, "and I happen to LIKE it there."

This could be interpreted as indicating that he is in no hurry to get into the Presidential race, believing that the swing toward conservatism will tend to grow as time passes.

SENATOR Goldwater is strikingly handsome in a lean, ascetic way. He is tall and is on the slender side. He has abundant gray hair above a youthful face. He smiles readily, and winningly. It isn't the smile of a professional politician. It is genuine, and conveys a positive quality of friendliness.

He is a high-ranking officer in the Air Force reserve and flies a jet fighter. He looks the part of a jet fighter pilot.

As a public speaker, he is far above average. He speaks readily and clearly and is never at a loss for the right word. He has a quick mind. When he finishes, he invites questions. He gets the import of the questions quickly and accurately, and his answers are courteous and friendly – direct and to the point, and with no hedging.

HE DODGES no issues. In a luncheon address to the newspaper convention, he said he plans this year to introduce in congress "a broad new labor program to ease the straight-jacket of millions of forgotten Americans in organized pressure groups with which they disagree in whole or in part."

The right to strike, he said, is in his opinion one of the basic human rights. It must not be limited or interfered with. Without the right to strike, he asserted, workers would be little more than slaves.

But, he said, he believes the decision to strike must be kept MORE in the hands of the rank and file of union membership and LESS in the hands of top union leadership.

HE ADDED: "Whatever is wrong with labor unions in these days is largely the result of too much power held in too few hands too long. What is needed is to get the power back into the hands of the rank and file of union membership."

SENATOR Goldwater is an interesting character.

His career will be worth watching.

CROSS SET AFIRE

Shreveport, La. – (UPI) – An eight-foot-tall cross was set afire Wednesday night on the lawn of the home of Rep. Overton Brooks (D - La.). Brooks has come under intense criticism here for his vote to increase the membership of the House Rules Committee.

... 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.

Emigrant Dam

To the Editor: Relative to an article in Tuesday's Tribune, with particular reference to the Emigrant Dam, I wish to thank the Editor for the privilege of bringing this subject to the front of the people in the Rogue River valley, who I believe are most interested in their homes, families and property all lying under Emigrant Dam.

While I believe the builders of this dam are responsible for this project, they are mainly free from any danger just in case we were to have another terrific disaster, such as has been mentioned.

I regret very much to have been the only person to criticize this project so far; however, I am very grateful to have the opportunity to discuss this matter before the people. I feel that all the people of this valley, as taxpayers, should be fully acquainted with this situation.

It is my opinion that the statement made by Mr. Walter Jones, which has greatly contradicted my judgment, when he stated that the construction at Emigrant Dam is stronger than concrete in case of an earth shock. If this statement is correct, then our great engineers have wasted many millions of dollars in building concrete structures and hauling it cross-country when they had plenty of dirt and rocks right on the job. Why then were dams like Boulder, Hoover and hundreds of miles of concrete canals, "a lot of miles" which lead into Emigrant Dam built of concrete? "What's wrong," wasting millions of dollars in concrete and building gravel roads mile after mile to get the heavy stuff "concrete" into place and then dumping the so-called good materials over the banks.

I would be very happy to take any citizen of this valley up to Emigrant Dam and show him great cracks in the canyon which are only a block or so from the dam. Crevasses 20 to 30 feet deep and approximately 2 to 4 feet wide, which were created shortly after the construction of this dam years ago. The heavy weight of the water evidently caused these crevasses.

Although we do have a reasonable amount of bed rock at each end of the earth dam, and I truly feel that this bed rock at each end of the dam is well capable of holding its position firmly, I am only trying to bring out such conditions which lead me to believe that loose rocks and dirt are not sufficient.

The above mentioned soil, which was made by "Mother Nature," demonstrates that her dirt and rocks are not safe enough to hold a body of water which has approximately 10,800 lbs. pressure for each square foot of water – pressure against newly man packed earth. Please remember that "Mother Nature" dam walls fail to demonstrate to me again and again that she is not capable of insuring us against tragedy.

Should we spend a few more dollars to try to work out a plan to give us more security for our valley? I have merely suggested a simple plan which would amount to only a few pennies or even mills or less to compare with a possibility of a major disaster.

Yours for a greater safety measure.

E. M. Tucker Sr.,
Tucker Sno-Cat Corp.,
Medford.

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Editor's note: James A. Callan, project engineer for the Bureau of Reclamation's Talent project, yesterday was quoted in a Mail Tribune news story as saying that Mr. Tucker's fears for the safety of Emigrant dam are baseless. Other qualified engineers, who know the design, specifications and construction methods used at Emigrant dam agree with him. Walter Hoffbuhr, manager of the Talent Irrigation district, terms them "ridiculous," and said, "This is the same old cry that was raised when the original Emigrant dam was built in 1924, and it has since withstood many floods with no danger whatsoever."

We respect Mr. Tucker's motives and sincerity. But to compare this dam, of a type which has been in use in this country for many years with both success and safety, to the old railway embankment which gave way at Vanport, or to the Texas Tower, is to do a disservice both to the engineers and to people of the area, whose fears might be aroused without justification.

Leo's Last Word

To the Editor: Mr. Dan Smoot requests 25c per copy for the double talk that he puts out. All I ask is for the people to buy a Medford Mail Tribune to hear all the hot air I put out.

Of course any contribution that the G.M. corporation cares to make for all the free advertising I gave them in my Edsel poem, kindly send it to the county tax collector or the bank which I do business with. I am quite sure they will be willing to credit same to my obligations. Of course, I won't be expecting anything from the Ford Motor Co., if you know what I mean.

I have one more item to write and then I will zip the lip for a while.

My nose is red
And my eyes are blue,
You may not believe it
But it's all very true

I'll reverse the first two lines and then you will sure believe it.

My eyes are blue
And my nose is red.
The reason I'm nuts—
I've got rocks in my head.

Leo J. Townsend
Route 1, Box 620
Eagle Point, Ore.

Homework To Be Done

To the Editor: Thelma Carson in a letter to the Editor titled, "It Is Very Late," poses a few questions that seem worthy of consideration. She suggests that U.N. lift the torch of Freedom, Progress and Prosperity; in other words, beat the Communists at their own game.

We have heard of the political expediency of, "If you can't lick 'em, join 'em," but her technique seems to be to beat the Communists to the draw or the punch. The way this writer understands her it is a case of "victory or surrender." "Equality" is the banner that she would hoist over the U.N. in her crusade to victory.

It is doubtful if the U.N. or even Uncle Sam would buy that one. In fact that is what the "free" world wants to steer clear of, but for the sake of her argument let us assume that I am wrong. Her aim is to "block, Communist expansion . . . by strengthening the U.N.'s economic, social and humanitarian aims." She implies that bread, the three Rs and human rights should do the trick. In the light of history we are skeptical of U.N. or Uncle Sam being able to carry such an unwieldly load. In this parcel of progress the oil of the torch of truth and human dignity is too apt to spill and damage the sugar and flour of economics and wreck the educational program. What a catastrophe!

It is not the intention of this writer to be a kill-joy or to disturb a beautiful dream, but it would be well to study the cultural nature of a character before assigning him a part in a play. Or rather, the actor should understand the nature of the character he is to impersonate, even though it is not his ideal of a human being. In the light of reality we would not cast Uncle Sam in the role of a judge to dispense equal justice in an economic, cultural or racial controversy. As they say in Hollywood, "He is not the type." Uncle fits better in the part of a manufacturer or trader. He is what they call a "butter and egg man." He may become more versatile with Jack Kennedy as tutor and instructor, coach and director, but as yet he is hardly ready for the "big time." He is better at blocking than he is at tackle. In tackling social problems Uncle is timid. It has been a hundred years since the Emancipation Proclamation and the record speaks for itself.

The lady seems to think that if Uncle is to be a leader in world affairs he should concentrate on his home work. We agree.

Walter Reece
Galice rd.
Merlin, Ore.

Speech Center

To the Editor: We at the Southern Oregon Cooperative Speech and Hearing Center would like to thank the Mail Tribune for last Sunday's story concerning the work of the clinic. Many comments have been received concerning the quality and content of the article.

At this time we should like to praise Mr. John Stafford for his courteous interviewing techniques as well as for his other reportorial skills. We also wish to call the attention of Tribune readers to the excellent speech programs in operation in Medford under the supervision of Mr. Henry DeVoss and in Ashland under Mrs. Frances Klein.

It is our observation that an urgent need for similar speech programs exists in the other schools of Jackson and Josephine county. We hope that in the near future no children in this area in need of speech assistance will be allowed to remain unaided.

Leon Mulling, Ph. D.,
Director, Southern Oregon Cooperative Speech and Hearing Center,
Southern Oregon College,
Ashland

Ad Criticized

To the Editor: The Central Rexall Drug ad ("Milk Costs More Than Doctors") taken from your Tuesday's "Farm Edition" of the Mail Tribune strikes me as being inaccurate, unfair, and in very poor taste. When you try to build up one segment of your customers by tearing down another, you are indulging in a very risky practice, and one that will endear you to no one.

It is true that farmers are now in the minority, and dairying ranks only third in the farm economy of the county, but why single out milk? Quite a few local people depend on the dairy business for their livelihood, and I think if you will avoid generalizing on that mythical "average family" and check some figures, you will find that dairy products are one of the best buys today. An hour's labor will buy more good healthful nourishment in the form of milk than in any other food you can name. Did you ever consider that if one's state of nutrition is of the best, his health might be good enough that his doctor bills would be very low? Is that bad?

(Mrs.) Ruth H. Clark,
3438 Madrona Lane,
Medford.

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Editor's note: The ad mentioned said: "Milk costs more than doctors. The average family spends more than twice as much for milk as for doctor bills. . $152 for milk and $66 for doctors. The family bill for medicine is only $38. Health is priceless, yet costs less than ever." Did others get the impression that this was designed to run down anyone? We didn't.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

GOLD AND THE DOLLAR

While the gold speculators have for the time being been discouraged by the firm pledges and declarations to defend the dollar, it is evident from the President's message that all this is on the surface and not in the substance of the problem.

Lippmann

The problem has been posed for 11 years, since 1950, and it will take some years to solve it. Since 1950 we have run an average net deficit in our international transactions of nearly two billions a year. Over the whole period this has amounted to a deficit of 21 billions. In foreign capital investment, in military expenditures abroad, and in foreign economic aid, we have paid out about 21 billions more than we earned in the world. By doing this we provided the reserves on which the post-war monetary system of the free economies rests.

During most of these years, for all practical purposes in all of them until 1958, the foreigners who held the dollars were satisfied to hold most of them, and not to cash them into gold, as they had every right to do. But in the past three years not only have our deficits sharply increased, but our creditors have been demanding gold.

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THE demand for gold signified that foreign bankers, corporations, and private investors had come to think that it was more profitable to move their funds out of the United States and that it might be safer. In effect they were saying that the United States could not go on forever, or much longer, running a balance of payments deficit of three to four billion dollars a year.

Nor can it. And that is why the Administration is now attacking the problem of the deficit by a wide array of measures.

The President's messages contain proposals to provide attractive short term interest rates for foreigners while avoiding a rise in long term interest rates for American public and private investment. The range of these measures extends to far reaching plans, which will take time to realize, to improve the competitive position of American industry.

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THE basic premise of the Administration policy is that underlying the speculative movement away from, and for the moment back to, the dollar, there is a **basic deficit** which, without effective measures to reduce it, will average around two billion or more a year. This basic deficit cannot be dealt with, as can the speculative, by psychological means, by pledges, warnings, and the like, or even by adjusting interest rates.

The basic deficit arises out of our over-all foreign policy – out of our military expenditures abroad, out of our desire to encourage American foreign investment, out of economic aid to foreign countries.

Some may think that the basic deficit could be overcome by stopping all foreign military and economic aid, or by instituting exchange controls. But such a revolutionary policy would be impossible in the world as it is today. The Administration has taken a firm decision that it will defend the convertibility of the dollar at $35 an ounce for gold, and it will maintain, and probably even enlarge, our foreign economic aid, and that it will not resort to the restrictionist measures which weaker countries without our banking responsibilities use when they have an international deficit.

This decision to stand upon an expansionist or liberal foreign policy has with it a corollary – which is indicated but not spelled out in the President's message – that the liberal policy requires international cooperation among the advanced industrial countries. Alone and by ourselves we cannot maintain a liberal economic foreign policy if the countries which are now running a surplus in their balance of payments as against our deficit, do not cooperate. The surplus countries are Japan, Italy, the Netherlands, and above all West Germany.

• • •

THERE is no question of our asking them to help us. The very suggestion is odious in view of the fact that the United States is incomparably the richest country in the world. The American case is simply this. Beginning with the Marshall Plan, this country, which then had an enormous surplus, has deliberately and as a matter of national and international policy run a deficit in order to overcome the dollar shortage abroad. This policy made possible the recovery of Japan and Western Europe.

Now the time has come when continuing American deficits are not only not needed but a positive danger to the stability of the international monetary system. What is needed now is that the surplus countries, foremost among them West Germany, take measures of their own to bring the international balance of payments into equilibrium.

Once the Senate has approved United States membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, we should, as the President indicates in his message, argue for a new principle. It is that the surplus countries, principally West Germany, should not accumulate reserves out of the deficits run by countries like the United States, which spend so much abroad for the common defense and for the less developed countries.

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IN THE OECD, and privately, we shall be persuading the West Germans that, having acquired a very large surplus, they have an international duty to behave like a responsible creditor country.

Little of their surplus is now used for foreign aid or investment abroad. The West German interest rates, which attract the gold, are among the highest in Western Europe. The West German wage rates, in relation to their productivity, make them over-competitive in the international export markets. Furthermore, their foreign assistance is being given largely in the form of very liberal export credits. The President made no mention of the German problem in his message. But the German problem is very much in the minds of all serious students of the problem of international payments.

Presumably, if not immediately then after the coming German election, the Germans will move into line and play according to the rules of the game in the world of free economy. Those rules imply a special obligation on surplus countries. For not to observe these rules would precipitate eventually a serious international monetary crisis.

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