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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
 Feb. 23, 1951 (Friday)
 The proposed new west side fire station site has received the approval of the Oregon Insurance Rating Bureau, according to Mayor Diamond Flynn.
 Old Glory hung upside down atop the Medford city hall for three hours this morning before a passerby notified city officials that something was amiss.

20 YEARS AGO
 Feb. 23, 1941 (Sunday)
 Jones and King company of Hayward, Calif., submitted the apparent low bid of \$3.45 per ton for 18,850 tons of paving materials to be used in the WPA paving project at the Medford airport.
 From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Po!" column: "I, Duce, the saber-rattling director of Italy, made a speech yesterday, in which nothing was ratified but himself."

30 YEARS AGO
 Feb. 23, 1931 (Monday)
 Winter pears are now at their top price in New York with Rogue valley fruit bringing \$3.30 a box.
 Attorneys for the convicted killer of an Ashland city policeman, now in death row at the state penitentiary, are planning an appeal.

40 YEARS AGO
 Feb. 23, 1921 (Wednesday)
 Roseburg High school clinched the southern Oregon basketball title with a 28 to 11 win over Medford last night.
 The local chamber of commerce is toying with the idea of having an all-inclusive charity drive instead of a dozen separate ones.

50 YEARS AGO
 Feb. 23, 1911 (Thursday)
 Medford residents are wiring Gov. Oswald West asking him to veto a bill which would reopen the Rogue river to commercial fishing.
 A complete set of weather-forecasting instruments are due here soon.

Test Your I.Q.
 Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. During World War II what was the principal military use for silk and nylon?
 2. May private individuals acquire title to land in the Panama Canal Zone?
 3. Is the insignia of rank of a Brigadier General in the Army a gold eagle, silver star or silver leaf?
 4. In what State is Mt. Hood located?
 5. Does the sun revolve around the earth?
 6. Does the moon revolve around the earth?
 7. What is the name of the highest military decoration awarded by the United States?
 8. Who are more closely related by blood: mother and daughter, or two sisters?
 9. Of which European country is Lisbon the Capital?
 10. What is a merganser?
- Answers: 1. Manufacture of parachutes. 2. No. 3. Silver star. 4. Oregon. 5. No. 6. Yes. 7. Congressional Medal of Honor. 8. Two sisters. 9. Portugal. 10. A duck.

Motels Booming

Life changes. One of the more noticeable changes in Medford in recent months and years has been the growth, in numbers, size and appearance, of motels.

A new one, it seems, is announced and under construction every time we turn around. And they're bigger, slicker, and more attractive.

One wonders idly, sometimes, whether or not the motels are "overbuilding" in this area—or whether there is enough business for them all.

WE HAVE been informed that there is. Not only that, but we are told there would be enough business here for even more motels.

And this fits in with one of the Wall Street Journal's comprehensive survey pieces in a recent issue, which described in detail the many changes which are being seen in the development of the motel industry nationwide.

As in Medford, there are more of them, they're bigger, more luxurious, offer more services, and are more popular than ever.

THE key to this, the WSJ points out, is their increasing use by traveling men—salesmen and the like.

The businessmen like them for their convenience, for the fact that records and files in their automobiles are readily accessible, for the lack of ubiquitous tip-seeking bellboys, for their newness and cleanliness and luxury, and for the fact that special rates and favors are being extended to attract the commercial trade.

Motels are also developing convention facilities, and making a big play for this lucrative form of trade.

THE "Journal" reports that more than 65 per cent of motels' volume now comes from business travelers (a figure borne out by reports from local motels), as compared to less than 30 per cent a decade ago.

Thus, the tourist, the vacationer, is no longer necessary to keep motels going, but is merely the "cream" on the milk during the summer, while businessmen enable motels to operate at better than break-even capacity the year around.

Motels, therefore, knowing a good thing when they see it, often give special rates to their regular customers, and will go out of their way to insure they get accommodations even when the motel in question is full—in some cases to the extent of paying the difference for more expensive rooms.

THE newest motels have cafeterias or coffee shops, swimming pools, serve-yourself ice, barber shops, variety shops, even a few golf courses.

And most of them have lounges or bars, partly for the extra income they provide, but mostly because many travelers demand it.

The hotels, faced with this aggressive competition, are not far behind.

One architect told the Journal, "Motels are becoming hotels, and hotels are becoming motels." Better parking, less formality, more self-service, more convenience, are the note.

Too, many people still prefer the downtown locations which most hotels favor—and a few motels are moving into "downtown" as a result.

ALL of these trends, reported nationally in the "Journal," are readily visible in the immediate area. The Medford hotel soon will have an associated motel adjacent to it, and the Mark Antony hotel in Ashland is following the same trend.

This is all to the good for our growing economy.

And it is good to learn from such authoritative sources that there is no indication that those motels and hotels which are keeping pace with public demand are in any immediate danger of overcrowding the field.—E.A.

Different Basis

Speaking of hotels, motels and the serving of liquor, they are a live topic in Oregon today.

The number of liquor outlets has historically in Oregon been tied to population. But with the increased number of tourists, doesn't it seem unreasonable that such a ratio should be applied to accommodations which almost entirely serve a transient public?

Perhaps the legislature and liquor control commission should consider a different basis for judging the granting of licenses to establishments which derive more than 65 or 70 per cent of their business from non-residents of the area.

Oftentimes such a facility could mean the difference between success or failure for an enterprise, and arbitrarily to grant one and deny another, on the basis of an irrelevant population figure, hardly seems fair.—E.A.

Maybe They Have a Point

In Great Britain, there is a tradition that no member of the Royal Family shall be gainfully employed. It presumably detracts from the dignity of the throne.

Silly custom, we'd always sort of thought. Why shouldn't a man work?

And yet, in some cases there may be something to it.

Anyway, we get sort of an uneasy feeling when we see the brother-in-law of the President of the United States making a silly fool of himself on television.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"DIDN'T YOU TELL DAD IF YOU HAD YOUR WAY THERE WOULDN'T BE ANY HUNGRY KIDS IN THIS WORLD?"

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.

Floating Freeway
 To the Editor: To the poet on the boat:
 Do they float?
 Bet your boat!
 Lake Washington Floating bridge does just that on Lake Washington for a distance of over a mile from Seattle to Mercer Island. It WAS a toll bridge, and so busy that it paid for itself many years ahead of schedule. Then they started to plan its twin.

A paddle, Sir?
 To skeddadle 'far'?
 Sympathetically,
 Ruth Anderson
 204 Sunrise
 Medford

Thanks for Aid
 To the Editor: I wish to express my appreciation to employees of the Groceries Super Market, especially Mr. Melvin Hall, who were so helpful last week when my son got hurt in our car. Also a big thanks to the man who watched my little girl at the time.

A person who thinks no one will do anything unless it will benefit himself should have seen how concerned everyone was. You'd think it would be enough that we were taken to a hospital, then to a doctor's office. But no. Several hours later they called to see how he was feeling and to be sure he'd not been seriously hurt. To begin with, the accident was certainly no fault of theirs.
 You can be assured we will not forget this.
 Mrs. Rod Anderson
 38 South Columbus av.
 Medford

Great Artist
 To the Editor: Mrs. A. S., don't forget the meat in your super market was once a cow with beautiful brown eyes, fussy sheep, or a cute little calf, etc. if you want to look at it that way and so—While hunting and fishing I do see
 The beauty God put here for me,
 The trees that stand so tall
 The Greatest Castles of them all,
 The mountains are so high
 They seem to touch the sky
 The rivers and the streams
 They carry all my dreams.
 With his brush and color scheme
 This Great Artist used as his theme
 The arising sun—and sun-set
 He put them here for me and you
 And this greatest sport of all
 You'll not find in a grocery store.
 Mrs. Irma Henderson
 729 Dakota ave.
 Medford

Legislators' Pay
 To the Editor: I enjoyed the Oregonian's editorial of Feb. 20 censuring our miserly voters for refusing to raise the legislators' pay, and I think we would be ahead if some of them would pack their bags and go home in disgust. During my better than 60 years as a native born webfoot I have known many politicians, good, bad and indifferent, and I can't recall any one of them being kidnapped and forced to represent us in Salem. I remember one chap, in the early Thirties, who promised, among other benefits, two full dinner pails for everyone and two cars in every garage. He was elected and his first bill called for placing bells on all cats so they couldn't catch birds.

Not too long ago one of these shining lights introduced a bill that would have put 75 per cent of us oldsters off the highways for all time. Another would have forced those with a few hens to buy a license in order to sell an

occasional dozen eggs to a neighbor. There's a bill in the hopper now that if we need an extra electrical outlet, or if a water pipe breaks, we must keep hands off, drive to town, buy a permit and hire a certified electrician or plumber at \$5 to \$6 per hour plus mileage, regardless of our qualifications to do the job.

Being a firm believer in the old rule, "Actions speak plainer than words," I suggest these chaps do something worthwhile first and then seek a raise. Of course the measly million or two needed to equal the California salaries would be chicken feed, being that money grows on the bushes. Then, too, we might get some of the luxuries the California wage earner enjoys, state sales tax, city sales tax, and so on. We may in the Oregonian's exalted opinion, be miserly but one thing for sure, we aren't completely dumb.

Claude M. Hall
 2880 Hartley lane,
 Grants Pass, Ore.

Initiative and Action
 To the Editor: I was noticing the similarity between Robert Howard's recent letter and the one I just read by Hans F. Sennholz, Ph.D., of Grove City college in Pennsylvania. Dr. Sennholz says, "The Socialists use good psychology when they depict themselves as champions of political 'initiative' and 'action.' They know that both attributes still demand the respect and admiration of decent people. Therefore, in the name of action and progress these self-styled activists denounce the friends of freedom and individual enterprise for their 'negative' attitudes and 'do nothing' policies. 'Don't you want to do anything?' is a common retort that aims at stymieing all objections."

"These arguments are wholly fallacious. Their premises must be rejected and their conclusions corrected. In reality the call for action is a manifestation of individual lethargy and inertness. It is tantamount to a call for government action rather than individual initiative."
 He concludes by saying, "In his personal life the growth apostle probably is spending next month's income on consumption, relying mainly on charge accounts and installment loans. He, himself, does not save the capital that is needed for economic growth. His call for initiative and action is merely a call for government expenditures financed with the people's money or through inflation."
 "This is why the quest for 'initiative' and 'action' must be seen as a quest for government action. When seen in proper perspective the question, 'Don't you want to do anything?' actually means 'Don't you want the government to spend the people's money on foreign aid, housing, education, economic growth, etc.' It means in many cases 'Don't you want socialism?'"

"This analysis clearly reveals why the friend of freedom and individual enterprise is often denounced for being 'merely negative.' The terms 'positive' and 'negative' are relative to given points of orientation. Whoever opposes socialism and all its encroachments on individual initiative and action is 'negative' in the eyes of socialists. But he is unswervingly 'positive' when freedom is the criterion of orientation, because freedom is his positive concern. His life is filled with initiative and action."
 I thoroughly enjoy Mr. Howard's point of view and

the fine way in which he states it.
 Dorian F. Woods
 Star Route, Box 191
 Prospect, Ore.

TV Auction
 To the Editor: After reading in the Medford Mail Tribune Monday night the results of the Crater Lions TV auction, a question has arisen in my mind that I believe a lot of other people are also wondering about.
 If I remember correctly, all the items and also the TV time were donated by local merchants and by KBES-TV, and yet on KBES-TV Dave Allen stated that after expenses, Sacred Heart hospital would receive approximately \$4,500. The total grossed from the auction was over \$5,500. If everything was donated, just what accounts for over \$1,000 in so-called expenses?
 Kind of makes you wonder, doesn't it?
 James L. Roberts
 424 Manzanita st.
 Central Point, Ore.

Administration Quietly Makes Abrupt About-Face on Laos

By PHIL NEWSON
 UPI Foreign News Analyst

United States policy toward the little Southeast Asia kingdom of Laos has undergone an abrupt change of course.

From all-out support of the rightist Laotian government which since last November has been battling the Red-supported forces of the Pathet Lao, this week it suddenly endorsed a proposal for a neutral Laos whose government, by tacit understanding, would include Communist representatives.

By making the switch, the Kennedy administration turned its back on the course which had been followed by President Eisenhower and his secretary of state, Christian Herter, and endorsed the view which had been all along by

Great Britain and France. No announcement accompanied the U.S. about-face.

It simply came with United States endorsement of a proposal by Laotian King Savang Vathana for a neutral Laos protected against outside intervention by a watch-dog commission of three neutral nations — Cambodia, Malaya and Burma.

While the civil war has gone on intermittently since the Geneva conference of 1954, the current crisis dates from Aug. 9, 1960, when an army coup led by Capt. Kong Le toppled a pro-Western government headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma.

American action was immediate and unfriendly. It opposed Souvanna Phouma's negotiations to bring the Pathet Lao into his government. It openly supported strongman Gen. Phoumi Nosavan's opposition to Communist participation in the Souvanna Phouma government.

Critical Allies. When Prince Boun Oum, with Phoumi Nosavan's help, proclaimed himself head of a new government, he quickly won U.S. recognition and military aid.

Strongly critical of the U.S. action were both Britain and France who saw in it a return to the late John Foster Dulles' pronouncement that "neutrality is immoral" and who believed it served only to drive Souvanna Phouma into Communist arms.

Strategically, Laos protects the flank of Thailand and South Vietnam. But its slow and sleepy people are not of the tough stuff to make strong allies, and it appears now the best the U.S. can hope for is a compromise.

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Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop
 RUSK AND McNAMARA

Washington — Aside from that remarkable fellow, the President himself, the two most interesting public figures in Kennedy's Washington are Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara.

Their are the two most important jobs in the country, after the President's. But what makes them especially interesting is the unique and rather unenviable situation in which each man finds himself.

Rusk, of course, has to deal with all sorts of vulture-like foreign chickens which have suddenly begun coming home to roost. But his own position in the Kennedy administration hierarchy is also a curious and difficult one.

Among his supposed subordinates, there are no less than four men — U. N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, Under Secretary Chester Bowles, Assistant Secretary G. Mennen Williams, Roving Ambassador Averell Harriman — who once had Presidential ambitions.

The first three, at least, would very much like to be Secretary of State. All three have a considerable political following, whereas Rusk has no political base at all.

IN THIS situation, unless Washington has suddenly and miraculously reformed its inner nature, Rusk can only remain master in his own house if he develops the kind of special relationship with the President which Dean Acheson, for example, had with Harry S. Truman. Before he became Secretary, Rusk and Kennedy had hardly laid eyes on each other. Moreover, there are now on the White House staff, close to Kennedy personally as well as physically, two very brilliant men who are primarily concerned with foreign policy — George Bundy and his assistant, Walt Rostow.

Rostow was originally favored by Kennedy to head the State Department's powerful policy planning staff, but he was vetoed by Rusk in favor of Rusk's old friend, George McGhee. Both Bundy and Rostow have about ten ideas on foreign policy a minute, some of them very good, and both are now among the President's favorite idea men. It is dangerous to the Secretary of State to have idea men close to the President, who are not also subject to the authority of the Secretary of State.

To judge from the past, in short, Rusk is going to need agility as well as his undoubted ability in order to remain master in his own foreign policy house. As for Secretary McNamara, the problems he faces are less hierarchical. They are either bizarre and unprecedented, or old and insoluble. Nothing in his brilliant business career has apparently fitted McNamara to deal with either category.

IN THE old and insoluble category is the ancient issue of "roles and missions" for the three services. This hoary subject came up at one of McNamara's first briefings, and after listening for a while, McNamara asked why the issue had not been settled long ago. At the Ford Motor Co. he said, the thing would have been settled one way or another in a few days at most. Uneasy glances were ex-

changed around the briefing room. The problem helped to drive James Forrestal to his grave, and it has never really been solved in the years since. The reason is that deciding on roles and missions means deciding in advance the kind of war you are going to fight, and since no earthly being can make that prediction the problem is inherently insoluble.

Another problem in the old and insoluble category is the galling bureaucratization of the services, which enormously increases the cost of defense and reduces its quality. To cite one example, the Red Army gets better than three times as many divisions out of the same number of men as the American Army, according to the American Army's own estimates. This problem too has long defied solution. Yet it must be grappled with somehow, if the Kennedy-McNamara defense policies are to have a chance of success.

IN THE bizarre and unprecedented category, consider the possible meanings of the huge, missile-bearing satellite which the Soviets inconspicuously launched shortly after Secretary McNamara had happily suggested that the missile gap was a myth. This newest Soviet marvel may mean that Soviets can now produce piggy-back satellites carrying inter-continental satellite-to-earth missiles. It could also mean that they have missiles with such enormous thrust that they can aim them "the long way round," thus bypassing the vastly expensive DEW line and all our other northern defenses.

In short, the newest Soviet achievement, which most of us have happily dismissed from our minds, may demand a complete rethinking of nuclear defense planning. While grappling with such eerie matters, McNamara must find ways to ingratiate himself with Congress and the press which is a vital part of his job, as it is of Rusk's. Rusk must surely feel an occasional nostalgia for the cloistered halls of the Rockefeller Foundation, and McNamara for the executive suite at Ford, where the problems of production and design are neither bizarre nor insoluble.

But no doubt the rest of us are lucky that such able men are crazy enough to risk their reputations and their digestions in Washington.

THANKS, Mr. Chairman, a little common sense now and then is refreshing.

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Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

GERMANY, LAOS, THE CONGO
 The negotiations with West Germany, which have been under way since November, took a promising turn last week during the visit of the foreign minister, Dr. von Brentano. Assuming that the general agreements reached are translated into specific measures, the negotiations are a success.

The reason for the success is not that the Adenauer government has been willing to do for the Kennedy administration what it had refused to do for the Eisenhower administration. The reason is that the American case has been restudied, revised, and reformulated.

This was done by a panel of experts chosen by the President to study the problem of the balance of payments. The chairman of this panel, or task force as it is called, was Mr. George Ball, the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Tween the Eisenhower-Anderson approach and the new Kennedy-Ball approach is in the analysis of the problem. The Eisenhower-Anderson view was that we were spending too much abroad on international defense and development. We asked our allies, and particularly Germany, to spend more in order that we might spend less.

This approach was morally unacceptable to the Germans in that it called upon them to pay for the American troops who are now in Germany. It was humiliating for the United States in that it put us in the position of asking the Germans to help us.

The German affair is the first of the several hot issues which the administration has been able to deal with. The manner in which it has been done augurs well. The negotiations were conducted quietly and firmly because the administration had developed a new basis of policy and was not bogged down in the stereotypes of the old one. No small part of the credit for this belongs to Mr. Ball, who is both experienced and expert, not