

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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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

March 12, 1951 (Monday)

An open house held Sunday afternoon by the Jackson county farm home near Phoenix was termed a "complete success" today by the superintendent of the home.

20 YEARS AGO

March 12, 1941 (Wednesday)

Roy J. Rogers, government frost forecaster, will start testing orchard thermometers tomorrow.

30 YEARS AGO

March 12, 1931 (Thursday)

Inspectors from the state department of agriculture visited the county's 47 dairies this week and inspected all cows for tuberculosis.

40 YEARS AGO

March 12, 1921 (Saturday)

The new 1921 city directory has been prepared and distributed.

50 YEARS AGO

March 12, 1911 (Sunday)

W. F. Isaacs has been named president of the Rogue River Fish Protective Association.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. From what animal does the milk used in Roquefort cheese come?

2. How old was Joseph when he was made ruler of Egypt?

3. What is Celtuce?

4. Who wrote "The Robe"?

5. Skewers are used by dentists, druggists, butchers or machinists?

6. Is the chief religion in Burma Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Christianity or Shintoism?

7. Is the Klondike in Alaska or Canada?

8. Who organized and became the first colonel of the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American war?

9. What is the largest racial group in Hawaiian islands?

10. Are the kernels of corn always odd, or even numbered on the ear?

Answers: 1. Sheep. 2. Thiry. 3. A vegetable. 4. Lloyd C. Douglas. 5. Butchers. 6. Buddhism. 7. Canada. 8. Leonard Wood. 9. Japanese. 10. Even.

Oregon State University

Governor Mark Hatfield (has) signed the bill which will officially change the name of Oregon State College to Oregon State University ninety days after the adjournment of the present legislative session.

The desire of the administration, faculty and many alumni for the name change does not reflect academic snobbery or the need to "bolster the institutional ego" as some have accused, but more adequately describes the caliber, level and character of the educational program.

Ken Munford, Director of Publications at Oregon State, points out that "one pressure for change has come from contacts with universities and university people in foreign countries. In many parts of the world, especially where English influence has dominated higher education, the examining and degree-granting authority is always the University. Colleges may exist geographically separate from one another but they are still part of a university. This is one reason university people in other lands have a hard time understanding how a large institution of complex organization can be called a college."

AND a "complex organization" we certainly are. Oregon State now has nine major schools in addition to its graduate school.

Besides the undergraduate liberal arts degrees, Oregon State offers graduate work continuing through the doctorate (Ph.D.) in ten fields in the biological and physical sciences: bacteriology and hygiene, botany, chemistry, entomology, genetics, general science, geology, physics, zoology and mathematics. In the professional fields, Oregon State's schools of engineering, education and business are accredited.

Oregon State's schools of pharmacy and forestry are accredited and though agriculture and home economics do not have professional accrediting agencies, both of these schools rate high nationally.

THE new name should be a challenge to Oregon State's faculty and students. It should inspire an even greater mission in the education field and a desire to fill the university's obligation in world-wide society. It should aid in the attraction to our faculty of young, well-qualified people in the teaching and research fields.

It should re-emphasize that Oregon State is first and foremost an intellectual institution concerned with knowledge for its own sake. It should help students recognize that scholarship is their main purpose in attending Oregon State and not allow it to become a side-show in the midst of a multitude of campus activities.

We offer our congratulations to the Administration and Faculty of Oregon State University. We add a word of "thanks" to those who advanced the noble cause.

—The Corvallis Gazette-Times

About Diamond Peak

Diamond Peak, a massive, glacier-slashed volcano of ancient days that straddles the southern Cascades to form a triangle with Odell and Crescent Lakes, is being considered for development as a ski area.

The proposal that Diamond Peak be designated for improvement as a ski area originated in Eugene and is receiving backing there. To promote the move, the "Mt. Diamond Association" has been formed.

Before such development could be undertaken, the area would have to be reclassified from its present "wild" status. The reclassification would open the high isolated region, fringed by forests, to mass recreation.

AT A RECENT meeting in Eugene, the ski area development plan was discussed. There was no debate over the suggested reclassification of the area.

Possibly opponents were holding their fire. We seem to recall that only a few years ago many Eugene people were up in arms, ready to shoot, when a move to change and shrink boundaries of the Three Sisters primitive area was launched.

A fact-finding committee of 13, all experienced skiers, has been named in Eugene to make a field study of Diamond Peak's winter sports potentialities.

Apparently there are some who fear that Diamond Peak's above-timberline weather would not be the best for skiing, as is true at Bachelor when storms whip over the Three Sisters Cascades, and also at Timberline when Hood is in the grip of storms.

Others say the bold, steep slopes of Diamond Peak would pose safety problems. A forest service ranger noted danger of avalanches.

WE WHO have noted the beauty of the ice-sculptured pinnacles of Diamond Peak and have admired the lone majesty of the mountain astride the Cascades regret that an effort may be made to open the region to mass recreation. This regret is sharpened by the recent news that long-isolated Waldo lake on the Cascade ridge north of Diamond Peak, is to be opened to mass recreation.

Diamond Peak is the central and dominant feature of the wild area, a scenic, beautiful primitive land over which the old mountain pushes its timberless monoliths into the Oregon sky. It should be retained in its wilderness condition.

As a wild area, Diamond Peak in time will attract more summer hikers than winter skiers.

—Bend Bulletin

Dennis the Menace



"DID YOU HEAR THAT, MOM? I JUST SHOWED JOEY HOW TO POP A PAPER BAG!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

Washington - Under the bright, renovated surface of President Kennedy's Washington, there is a somber, unseen process of self-questioning that is really more meaningful than all the public bustle. The central question being asked is: "Where must the line be drawn?"

If one had to pin down the moment when this question was first quite nakedly posed for the Kennedy administration, the best time to choose would probably be the day before the inauguration, Jan. 19. The President-elect took time out from the celebrations, on Jan. 19, for a meeting at the White House with his departing predecessor. The purpose was a last frank talk between Kennedy and Eisenhower about the problems Kennedy was so soon to inherit.

The meeting, as will be recalled, was fairly formal, with former Secretary of State Herter and former Secretary of Defense Gates among those present on the Eisenhower team. At this meeting, President Eisenhower and his policy-makers, speaking almost as though it were a matter of course, warned Kennedy that American armed intervention in Laos might, quite easily become necessary.

AS A result, one of Kennedy's first acts as President was to ask the Joint Chiefs of Staff what troops we could put in if we had to intervene in Laos, and what troops the other side could put in if counter-intervention were decided upon. As can be imagined, in view of the large armies of Communist North Vietnam and Communist China just across the Laotian border, the Joint Chiefs' answer was bleak in the extreme.

The sequel was the Kennedy administration's attempt to "neutralize" Laos without accepting Communist control there, by making the Laotian situation the joint responsibility of the Malayan, Burmese, and Cambodian governments. That attempt failed, because the plan was rejected by Cambodia under Moscow and Peking pressure.

Since then, and especially in the last fortnight, the administration's self-questioning has centered primarily upon the crisis in Laos. The situation there is regarded as very much more dangerous than the better publicized crisis in the Congo. The time remaining for decisive action may be very short indeed, since it is very short that the Communist forces will launch a well-supplied offensive aimed at clear-cut military victory within the next 30 days.

These are the reasons why the members of the inner circle of Kennedy policy-makers are talking more and more, nowadays, about the possibility of the harshest sort of Soviet-American confrontation before this year is over. (c) 1961 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

RIDDLES FOR THE KIDDIES:

1. What's the difference between a zoo and a delicatessen? Answer: In the zoo you can see a man-eating lion and a man-eating tiger, but you have to go to the delicatessen to see a man eating herring.

2. How do you make anti-freeze? A.—Take away her pajamas.

3. What did the little boy say to the lollipop? A.—I can lick you any day.

4. What has only one horn and gives milk? A.—A milk truck.

Herr Schnickelritz, no mean art critic, he took a long look at the painting of Moby Lisa in the Louvre, nodded his head and commented, "Exactly the way my Minnie looks when she thinks I'm trying to put something over on her."

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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.

Enviably Experience

To the Editor: The experience of Mr. Jenny is most enviable. I represent a much younger generation. It is usually characteristic of the young and inexperienced to head off in all directions with a know-it-all attitude. And it is precisely for this reason Mr. Jenny was asked to be more specific in his charges against HCUA. He chose not to be.

When Mr. Jenny uses the term super-patriot he most certainly flatters us. For it is super-patriots we can only aspire to be. To become this, it is necessary that we glean what valuable wisdom we can from those who have gone before us. We must rely to some extent upon their demonstration of courage and leadership. We have met an extremely hyper-sensitive world-traveler supposedly used to the give and take one must accept as a member of the human race, so sensitive that the most insecure juvenile appears as a tower of strength by comparison.

Says Mr. Jenny (Mail Tribune 3-8-61) "... whereas very few recognizable Communists actually led or participated in the affair." This has been our thesis; that a handful of trained Communist were able to wreak such a havoc by the masterful application of mob psychology. It finally appears Mr. Jenny is willing to admit that after all, the Communists were leading the riots. Mr. Jenny admits it, surely others will see it too.

Robert J. Howard, 828 B West 14th St., Medford, Ore.

Two Little Letters

To the Editor: "Three little words," said a popular song from years back. It was just two little letters of the alphabet that made the difference in the letter in the Mail Tribune last Wednesday night. The first line should have read, "I have no reason to doubt Mr. Edgar Snow's integrity..." With the "no" left out, which was in the original, it becomes quite a different statement.

I had no intention of making such an intemperate remark about a man that I did not even know. My printing experience is limited to a little mimeographing, but I know just how such things happen.

I certainly appreciate the courtesy that the Mail Tribune extends to those of us who so often disagree with the editorial position of the paper.

Dorlan F. Woods, Prospect, Ore.

On Trading Stamp Bill

To the Editor: Housewives of Jackson county, if you want to retain the privilege of receiving trading stamps when you make purchases, you should write to the state legislators from Jackson county and express your opposition to the trading stamp bill that is now pending in the Oregon Legislature.

Do not be deceived by the propaganda that says this bill is to "regulate" trading stamps! The conditions that the bill would impose would make it impossible for the trading stamp companies to operate here. The newspapers are keeping quiet about the wording of this bill, but I did read some time ago that the bill would require the trading stamp companies to set a cash value of half a cent on each stamp.

Silver Dollar stamps now have a value of about one-

fourth of a cent in cash. Thrifty Green stamps have a cash value of about one-sixth of a cent, or, if used for premiums, about one-fourth of a cent. S and H (Sperry and Hutchison) and Gold Bond stamps have no cash value, but carry about the same premium value as Thrifty Green stamps. So you can easily see that Sperry and Hutchison company is telling the truth in their statement that the bill would stop the issuance of S and H stamps in Oregon.

The bill is being pushed by the small retail grocers, who would like to save themselves the expense of giving these trading stamps. It is really the grocer or other merchant

who pays the cost of the stamps. At any rate I have never been able to find any cheaper prices at stores which don't give stamps, so I figure that the stamps are an extra bonus to me, and do not cost me anything.

There will be a hearing on the bill on March 22 in Salem, so write immediately to your legislators, Robert Duncan and John Dellencamp, state representatives, and to State Senator Lyndel Newberry. Their address is "Oregon State Legislature, Salem, Ore."

Vera Stewart, P. O. Box 141, Gold Hill, Ore.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

AFTER MARSHAL AID

Except for Sen. Capehart, who did not vote, the Foreign Relations committee is unanimously in favor of the treaty which will make this country a member of O.E.C.D. (The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.)

The Senate committee has, however, attached to its report an "interpretation and explanation" of the intent of the Senate. Nothing in the treaty gives the Executive any power "beyond what the President now has."

The interpretation is undoubtedly correct. It is surely quite harmless. It is also quite unnecessary, as a reading of the treaty, particularly Article VI, will show.

Nothing can be recommended or decided by the Organization except by unanimous consent. That is to say, each member has a veto. Moreover, "no decision shall be binding on any member until it has complied with the requirements of its own constitutional procedures." The rights of Congress are wholly safeguarded.

THIS, in no sense of the word is the OECD a supra-national organization which can override the sovereign power of any nation. What then is it? And why is it important?

The best way to get at what it is to begin by noting that today, without the treaty, the President has the constitutional power to do all that the treaty proposes that he should do. The treaty commits 18 West European countries plus Canada and the U.S.A. to consult.

They are to consult in order to cooperate for economic stability and growth and in assisting the under-developed countries. The President already has the power, if he chooses to use it, to consult with other governments on all of these subjects. If out of these consultations come proposals requiring specific actions, the President must go back to Congress unless the action has already been authorized. He can spend no money that is not appropriated, he can make no loans that are not authorized, he can change no tariff schedule ex-

cept as authorized by the Trade Agreements Act.

Why then is it important to establish in a solemn treaty the commitment to consult? It is important because in committing ourselves to consult, we receive the commitment of the 19 other nations which comprise all the great economic powers of the non-Communist world except for Japan. Japan is now a member of the Development Assistant Group dealing with the underdeveloped countries and may join the OECD.

In return for our commitment to consult with them, we get the right to be consulted by them. This is a valuable right as has been shown by the still uncompleted negotiations with West Germany, as will be shown in the forthcoming discussions about the trade policies of the Common Market countries and the nations of the European Free Trade Area.

It is highly significant that this treaty was negotiated and signed by the Eisenhower administration, and that it is being ratified under the Kennedy administration. This shows that before the change of administration the need which the treaty meets had become clear to President Eisenhower, Mr. Herter, and Mr. Dillon. It had become clear that with the phenomenal economic recovery of Western Europe, in which this country played an historic part, our relations with Western Europe were greatly altered.

At the time of the Marshall Plan in 1948 the relations between West Europe and the U.S.A. were those of beneficiary and patron, protected and protector. With European recovery, though we are still the biggest economic power, the relationship is mutual as between equals. Instead of the patron and the protector, we are the partner, and to conserve and promote our interest, we need to have recognized, as this treaty does, our right to participate in the discussions, to be consulted, to be fully informed, and to be listened to in the field of high international economic policy.

In the time of the Marshall Plan we had the power of the last word. Since the European recovery we shall have in an organization like the OECD the influence which stems from our size, our economic importance, and the enlightenment of our policy. It is a sign of the times, a very good

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In the course of his campaign for the Presidency, Mr. Kennedy promised if elected to try to find some way to begin to breakdown existing barriers between the United States and Red China.

It was a reasonable promise. If there is any honorable way to get along with these Chinese Communists, we ought to find it. We have little enough use, goodness knows, for what they are doing. But we have no desire to crowd Red China into a war.

It isn't our job to run the world.

ANYWAY—When he became President, one of Mr. Kennedy's first moves was an effort to redeem his promise. We have no official contact with the Chinese Reds. But at Warsaw, Capital of Communist Poland, there is a kind of neutral ground. In Warsaw our ambassador to Poland can talk unofficially to Red China's ambassador to Poland.

So—A while back—Our ambassador to Poland, Mr. Beam, approached the Chinese ambassador to Poland, a Mr. Wang Ping-nan, and suggested to him that maybe Communist China and the United States should try to learn more about each other. He proposed, on behalf of the U.S., to admit 32 Chinese newsmen if Red China will admit an equal number of U.S. newsmen.

In that way, he suggested, our countries can become better acquainted.

MR. WANG'S answer was a blunt NOTHING DOING. It was a flat rebuff of Mr. Kennedy's proposal.

AT HIS news conference last week, President Kennedy told the reporters he would like to see a lessening of tension between the U.S. and China, but "we are not prepared to surrender in order to achieve that result."

He explained that the Chinese Communists have been extremely belligerent toward us, and they have been un-failing in their attacks on the U.S. But he was careful to avoid any belligerent language on his own part. Officials explained after the news conference broke up that since the Kennedy administration took over, the U.S. government has deliberately sought to avoid making propaganda assaults on Red China — just as it has avoided belligerent words about the Soviet Union.

IT'S A good policy. Back in his day, President Roosevelt put it this way: SPEAK SOFTLY.

But—He added—CARRY A BIG STICK.

WE HAVE a big stick. Our big stick is our nuclear striking force. Let's not flourish it. Let's speak softly, using words of diplomatic courtesy.

But—Let's make it plain that IF WE HAVE TO, we'll use the big stick.

That's about the only kind of language Communists understand.

sign, it seems to me, that we shall be ratifying this treaty not as a favor to our friends handed down from above, but because this treaty provides us with a respectable, a recognized, and an orderly instrument for defending our rights and promoting our interests.

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A Bright Stroke of Domestic Policy

By ERIC SEVAREID

The President's "Peace Corps," so far is a bright stroke of domestic, not foreign policy. It is a prescription that helps to cure one of America's internal ailments, not ailing societies overseas. This is its effect if not its official intention.

It is a doctor's placebo, given to the organically healthy, educated youth of America to help cure it of its imagined illness: the feeling that their generation has no big and dramatic challenge as did their fathers in revamping America's economic society under Roosevelt and fighting the Fascists threat to liberty. That is why the excitement here far exceeds the expectations in the distant destinations of this crusade.

The sense of frustration in the post-war college generation ran wide and deep. To them, the days of great collective adventures seemed to be over. They were forced to look inward; they sought exclusively personal answers to the fulfillment of life in their times. So they married young, built private walls against the

world, spawned a whole school of extremely funny, extremely cynical night club scoffers at all that was political and public. They thought they saw a complacent, selfish, money-centered society all around them. They took it at face value, hedged against it, and their disappointed fathers called them security-conscious and conformists.

But America never really changes in its heart of hearts. It is constantly renewed in its better instincts because the best of its youth does not really change. It seeks to act, to find something above and beyond self with which to identify and give meaning to personal life. It finds something new in the youthful, gay courage of the President himself and in this "Peace Corps," token of his own spirit's kinship with them.

Oscar Wilde said, "America's youth is its oldest tradition; they have been at it now for three hundred years." Well, we are at it again, thank heaven.

Some months from now, a few hundred picked youngsters with some degree of skill in languages, teaching, sanitation or crop rotation will arrive by car, Jeep or Land Rover in a tiny fraction of the towns and villages of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The full blaze of "human interest" publicity will focus upon them — for a while.

For a long time, in all these areas, hundreds of highly-skilled American adults have been working, alongside their European counterparts, at the same heart and back breaking tasks of development — men and women representing government agencies, universities, foundations, religious groups and private industries.

One can visualize them now, sitting on their local club verandas or lying hot and weary under their mosquito netting, and reading the excited headlines about the "Peace Corps."

Some of them will laugh and spew some local jokes about the coming of a children's crusade; some will feel bitter and unappreciated; some will frankly welcome any help they can get.

But most of them will plod ahead — if they have been rigorously selected — feeling both sympathetic and superior about those who could not take it, and they will come home at the end of their terms, as their fathers who stayed the course of the war came home, older than their years, stronger than they were, privately aware that they are rightful owners of a little, special piece of their country's future.

"Pity the land that is ruled by a child," someone once said. The story of Lumumba and the Congo attests to this. But pity also the land whose rule allows no place for the childlike instincts of adventure, goodness and confident belief.

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