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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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: April 10, 1951 (Tuesday) Camp White's reactivation is "high on list" of military planners according to Sen. Wayne Morse.

20 YEARS AGO: April 10, 1941 (Thursday) Twelve Medford barber shops apply for membership in I.B.T. barbers union.

30 YEARS AGO: April 10, 1931 (Friday) California Oregon Power company makes preliminary application to federal power commission for hydroelectric dam site on Klamath river.

40 YEARS AGO: April 10, 1921 (Sunday) Former president of the Bank of Jacksonville sentenced to 10 years in prison after pleading guilty of manipulations leading to bank's failure.

50 YEARS AGO: April 10, 1911 (Monday) Pacific and Eastern runs first excursion train to Butte Falls over new road.

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

1. The well-known stadium in Pasadena, California is known as what?

2. A slalom is performed in what outdoor sport?

3. Name the mountain range extending from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea that separates Europe from Asia.

4. In the Biblical story what woman accompanied Barak?

5. Is an atom made up of molecules?

6. In the Revolutionary War, Ethan Allen's soldiers were nicknamed what?

7. A scalpel is the covering of the skull; true or false?

8. How many lines are in a limerick?

9. Which former U. S. President owned "The Hermitage" in Tennessee?

10. "Snow" is the under-world name for which narcotic?

1. The Rose Bowl, 2. Skating, 3. The Caucasus, 4. Deborah, 5. No. (Molecules made up of atoms), 6. The Green Mountain Boys, 7. False, 8. Five lines, 9. Andrew Jackson, 10. Cocaine.

OREGON TO BE HOST: Salem - (UPI) - Oregon will play host to western Democratic leaders at the Western States Democratic conference at Timberline Lodge June 10-15, National Committeeman C. Girard Davidson has announced.

Reston on April 1

On April Fools Day, James (Scotty) Reston sat him down at his typewriter and wrote his column for following day's issue of the New York Times, for which he is Washington bureau chief.

By JAMES RESTON

Washington, April 1—Whereas this date is April One, a celebrated day for fun, when even Congress takes its ease and fools may gambol as they please;

Whereas the winter is a bore (to which we all say "nevermore") and wintry men and wintry things give way at last to flowering springs; Whereas the scene in Rock Creek Park now boasts a soaring meadowlark, and daffodils on every ridge, and herring by the Q Street bridge; Whereas the kids along The Mall are flying kites and playing ball, and lovers wander quite unheeded through misty glens marked "Newly Seeded";

Then surely this is just the time to legislate—of course in rhyme—as A. P. Herbert* taught us to (and stealing here a verse or two):

SECTION I. Be it enacted by The House, and by The Senate, its lofty spouse, that every single tiresome bill ever committed on The Hill be stricken from the Federal stacks, beginning with the income tax.

(a) The Congress shall forthwith repeal all excise laws that make men feel that everything that's warm and nice must bear a tax like common vice. (This Act applies to wine and booze and everything that makes men snooze.)

(b) The Congress may, by joint decree, reward a man in Schedule C, with extra special tax rebates for asking ugly girls for dates, or otherwise relieving life of painful, silent, human strife.

(c) Penalties shall be hard on him who does not follow every whim to scrutinize the cherry trees or bumble with the bumble bees, but talks incessantly of Laos, of Castro, Krushchev, Congo Chaos.

SECTION 2. It shall be lawful after this for Democrats to give a kiss to any pretty little Vixen, or even Richard Milhous Nixon, so long as every day at dusk, the G. O. P. backs Mr. Rusk.

(a) From now until the First of June, the President shall provide a crown of multi-colored communism, and all the walls of Journalism (especially dreary cries of gloom and pessimistic signs of doom). He may cut down or climb the trees, say "yes" or "no" and take his ease; dress as he likes, however fancy; do what he wills, however chancy; Provided that, in this connection, the Congress raises no objection.

(b) For members who remain in town, the President shall provide a crown of multi-colored morning glories (white for Dems and pink for Tories). And all shall dance, by Speaker's rule, each noonday round Reflecting Pool.

(c) "There shall be banks of maidenhair arranged about the Speaker's Chair"; (subsection 1 of section 4 of Herbert's Act, see heretofore) "and roses white and roses red shall hang above the Speaker's head; like some tremendous windowbox, the galleries be gay with phlox."

(d) Meanwhile from now until July, new rules of conduct shall apply:

(1d) Bills to improve our education shall shun religion and integration.

(2d) Liberal Senators shall relax while Tories argue "spend and tax."

(3d) Congress shall reward the man "who modestly does all he can," bearing in mind, when it is able, to try to keep the dollar stable.

SECTION 3. If any student feels he must get out of classes now or bust, but hasn't finished all his themes because his head is full of dreams, it shall be proper for the same to give the Registrar his name, and say "I want to be excused because I'm feeling quite confused," and there shall not be any fuss, concerning students acting thus. (His grade, by law, must be B-plus.)

(a) The order of the day declares that anybody selling wares shall cut the price at least in two, especially in the case of brew; and barbers, under Section 3, shall cut boys' hair, as well, for free.

(b) It shall be lawful every place, for citizens to slow their pace, to walk on "red" and smoke in bed, or even read all night instead. And it shall not be indiscreet to park cars anywhere in the street.

(c) "All citizens who choose to ride on taxitops and not inside, and those who do not use their votes because they're busy painting boats, and any miscreant who hums, instead of doing dismal sums; whoever does a silly thing need only answer "Tis the Spring," and this shall be a good defense in any court with any sense:

(d) "Provided that, in late July, this act, of course, does not apply."

*A. P. Herbert: The Spring (Arrangements), Bill, 1936 Doubleday-Doran & Company, Inc.

Pre-School Clinic Set in Central Point

Central Point - Physical examinations for children who will enter the first grade next fall will be given at Jewett Elementary school on April 19 and April 26.

It is asked that each child entering school present evidence of having had a physical examination. As an aid to parents in obtaining the examination the Jackson

County Health department conducts pre-school clinics in county schools during the spring preceding fall enrollment.

The youngsters are examined without charge by Dr. Erin Merkel, county health officer.

Parents of Central Point children may call the school, Normandy 4-1114 for an appointment.

Dennis the Menace



"SPRING HAS SPRUNG!"

Foreign News: NATO Support; Problems of Germany's Reds

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst Notes from the foreign news cables:

NATO

A message from President Kennedy, and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson's personal visit to NATO headquarters outside Paris, effectively reduced European fears that the United States was preparing to cut down its direct military aid.

Moreover, most of the members were relieved at indications the United States would not press an earlier proposal that NATO become a nuclear power in its own right. Reasons for their relief were both Russian reaction and expense. Future U.S. policy is expected to be aimed at strengthening NATO's conventional armament. Less palatable will be U.S. demands for a greater financial contribution from its European allies, particularly West Germany.

The Better Life: Communist East German leaders are running into increasing difficulties in delivering the "abundant life" they have been promising the East Germans for years. Two hundred thousand persons fled from the Communist zone last year. In addition, Communist authorities admit that the labor force will have decreased by 650,000 by 1965. Forecasted: A decline in the number of young people leaving school and ready to take jobs and a rise in the number of old age pensioners.

U.S. vs. Red China There is speculation that the projected multi-nation Laos peace conference might also offer the possibility of new contacts between Red China

and the United States. Both will be represented. The 1954 Far Eastern peace conference in Geneva was attended by Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai. Former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles also attended, although he did not sign the accord splitting up former French Indo-China. Past and recent contacts between Red China and the United States through ambassadors in Warsaw have been of little avail.

Nationalist China: New Delhi hears that the Chinese Nationalists have stopped supplying guerrillas many guerrilla remnants left in Burma. Many of the guerrillas have fled to neighboring Thailand and Laos but some still remain.

The reason the Nationalists abruptly stopped their aid to the irregulars: "The stiffest sort of protest by the United States to the Chiang Kai-Shek government." These sources say it was one of the toughest rebukes ever given to a friendly nation by the United States.

Picture of the Congo: In a quite interesting dispatch from Leopoldville Wilbur Landrey, a UPI man, reports that Western diplomats expect a wild scramble among Congolese politicians soon to CARVE UP the Congo into many separate states. Most of the top politicians, he says, have decided the Congo should be a federation.

If that is what happens, he adds, the hardest part of the job will be to draw the boundaries, for every politician in the Congo wants to be a premier—or at least a minister.

HE goes on: "When Belgium granted independence to the Congo last summer, the nation was divided into six provinces. Since then, so many new states have been proposed, claimed or proclaimed—many of them by tribal leaders—that no one any longer has a complete count.

"As one diplomat remarked the other day: It would cost a quarter of a million dollars just to buy them all new ministerial automobiles"—Cadillacs or Rolls-Royces, of course.

What seems to be happening in the Congo is a pity. But I reckon that's what has to happen when people get independence before they are READY for it.

IT looks like a mess. Let's get closer home.

Up in Salem the other day Representative Ed Benedict predicted that a LOCAL OPTION daylight saving bill will receive increased backing in the Oregon legislature because of Washington's plan to go on fast time on April 30. He says the house planning and development committee, of which he is chairman, will consider the bill next Tuesday.

Representative Richard Ey offer an amendment to the bill that would allow counties man, of Eugene, says he may contiguous to states having daylight time to adopt it for themselves.

If he manages it, and if the bill becomes a law, down here on the southern border we'll give Representative Eymann the Grand Salaam. Doing business in an area that has two kinds of time is a mess.

MORE from Salem: House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of 33-26, passed a bill to require a husband and wife, when of the same political party, to SHARE a copy of the voter's pamphlet. Under existing law each gets a copy.

The bill was requested by Secretary of State Howell Apppling, who said it would reduce the cost of printing and mailing the pamphlet by about 28 per cent.

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A PUBLISHER was remonstrating with an author who signed contracts with anybody who offered him a large enough advance. "You cheapen your product by appearing under so many different imprints," insisted the publisher.

"I don't see why you object," said the author. "Publishers have many authors; why shouldn't an author have many publishers?"

"Put it this way," answered the wise old publisher. "It is perfectly in order for a father to have many children—but it doesn't look too well for a child to have more than one father."

Walter Palmer figured out a new way to compute his income tax. "I simply write in on the last line of the form the sums I think I can afford to send the government," he explains. "Then I work back from there."

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Donahoo and eight other couples, Edgemont and Morrison streets, Medford.



Wilson Recalls Taft's Belief That Many Conservative Voters Never Went To Polls

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington—(UPI)—If Robert A. Taft were still alive he would have some advice for the top leaders of the Republican party.

It would be to concentrate their thinking on the vast army of absentees, the voters who played hooky on last presidential election day. One-third of the persons eligible to vote last November did not vote.

The 63.6 per cent of eligibles who did vote were divided equally between John F. Kennedy, Democrat, and Richard M. Nixon, Republican. Taft never surrendered to the registration figures and the argument in support of the statement that the Democratic party had become the

majority party of the United States. Taft believed there was a conservative-minded majority of eligible voters. He believed that this majority could be recorded at the polls in favor of Republican candidates if the Republican party had the courage to challenge Democratic policies honestly instead of half-heartedly copying those policies.

On such basic issues as government spending and deficits, taxes, foreign relations, centralization of government, agriculture, and, especially, Big Labor, Taft believed that Republicans should not act, talk or think like Democrats.

The senator insisted that a majority of the voters were with him on that. He had one chance to prove it. That was in the 1950 Ohio senatorial election. Taft's opponent was a man of slight political stature but with a great statewide record as a vote-getter in Ohio. Organized labor ganged up on Taft and in behalf of his opponent, Taft was happy to take them on.

He carried all but four counties in the state. All of the great industrial counties went to Taft. It had been argued that organized labor defeated its own purpose in that campaign by too obvious a display of its muscle and money. Could be. But Big Labor is plenty obvious with its muscle and money elsewhere, as in Michigan, for example. Big Labor has elected, not defeated, its Democratic candidates in Michigan.

On the Shelf Taft's personality and Taft's

speech in the metropolis of midwestern heartland Republicanism, Chicago.

Mr. Nixon, moreover, has foundered himself under strong pressure to involve himself in the run-off campaign in Texas for the senate seat held by Lyndon Johnson before his elevation to the vice-presidency.

Goldwater in the first round of that campaign went into Texas with obvious helpfulness to the Republican contender, John G. Tower. Tower might just conceivably win the run-off from Texas that followed the Civil War.

Indeed, influential Democrats sadly concede him some chance if, as they fear, the advanced Democratic Liberals in Texas, sulking at their predestined failure to nominate one of their own kind, now go off to support Tower in spitefulness toward his conservative Democratic opponent, William Blakely.

BUT, IN any event, Goldwater has already got good mileage out of his support of Tower in Texas. To him has come the most valuable form of credit that can come to a national politician. He has shown that he has the capacity to influence many voters outside his own state.

Too, it is observable here that Goldwater has been making gains generally, quite apart from his success in Texas. He is in unmatched demand as a college speaker. His offices are crowded with well-wishers. His autograph is more sought than that of any other senator, not excluding the party leaders.

All this may not mean too much, but undeniably it means enough to warn Nixon to become more active. For the public "image" of Goldwater in the politically critical east—the image of a widely right-wing politician—is being softened into an impression more nearly acceptable to the east.

TO BE sure, a Republican convention which nominated him in 1964 would have to reverse a long tide. Since Herbert Hoover in 1928 the party has always chosen a man less rather than more conservative than the party's common run. So much a switch remains greatly improbable. It cannot be wholly discounted, however, for the simple reason that Goldwater's personal appeal is demonstrably rising.

However "wrong" he may be on issues—and this correspondent for one believes him impractically, and excessively conservative—he is increasingly and beyond doubt seen as a "right guy" personally.

He is youngish (52); he is personable; he is honest; and he has, ineligibly, plenty of "guts." People tend to like him when they know him, even when they disagree with him. This is no trifling asset in all the maneuvering for position in '64.

Another snag was reflected in a Soviet Tass news agency dispatch quoting Liaoning rebel paratroops Capt. Kong Le as demanding a dominant role for neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma.

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having been decisive in 1950 in Ohio. To ask the Republican leadership to come up now with another Taft personality would be asking too much. But Taft's policies are handy-by on the political shelf, marked down in price because they have been slightly used. Ever so slightly!

Perhaps the Republican leadership will take them off the shelf. The opportunity awaits. Richard M. Nixon will embark on a series of political speeches on May 5. Former President Eisenhower shortly

will return to his Gettysburg, Pa., farm.

Republican congressional leaders then will confer with Ike. They and Nixon will be talking thereafter to the voters. What they say will become party policy. The 34 million citizens who voted for Nixon last November surely will accept the leadership policy.

But what about those millions who did not vote? That is what Taft would want to know. And that is what the Republican leadership had better know, too.

Stevenson's Large Role United Nations, N. Y. -- Viewed from both Washington and the U. N., Ambassador Adlai Stevenson is emerging as a powerful figure in the Kennedy administration.

This does not mean that the President is not making the final decisions on policy. This does mean that Secretary of State Dean Rusk is being detoured as Mr. Kennedy's principal adviser on foreign affairs.

It does mean that, on the basis of his experience, initiative, and political prestige at home and abroad, Mr. Stevenson is exerting unusually wide influence in the State Department and the White House.

Whatever coolness there may have been in the past, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Kennedy are now establishing a good working relationship. As a consequence the Presi-

dent's U.N. Ambassador is today at the center of policy formulation.

EVERY delegate here is under instructions from his government. Mr. Stevenson is, too. But to a notable extent his instructions shape his recommendations. And beyond that his views on the widest range of foreign policy carry great weight in the top councils of the Administration.

It was at Ambassador Stevenson's initiative that the U.S. for the first time voted with the Afro-Asian nations in their anti-colonial resolution on Angola.

It was Mr. Stevenson, in part because of his long personal acquaintance with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who was called upon to conduct the delicate and important negotiations for resuming the disarmament talks with the Russians.

When British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan was in Washington this past week to meet with President Kennedy, Mr. Stevenson took part as well as Secretary Rusk.

MR. Kennedy needs Stevenson in his administration. The President is aware of his close election, wants to keep the support of Adlai's followers. In addition, Mr. Stevenson, through his wire travels, has gotten to know personally more world leaders than anyone in the Administration including the President. This is invaluable for his job as Ambassador at the U. N. He also brings his gift of articulate speech to the U. N., perhaps the best forum for Mr. Stevenson's talents.

All of these things give Mr. Stevenson a voice in Cabinet deliberations and a degree of access and influence with the President which is exceptional.

Everything hasn't always gone well. Mr. Kennedy was annoyed no little when Ambassador publicly "guessed" that the President would be "glad" to see Premier Khrushchev if he decided to come to the U. N.—this when the President did not want to give Mr. Khrushchev any encouragement to come. I am also told that Mr. Stevenson delivered two speeches, not before the U. N., which had not been cleared by the State Department.

But these things were in the early period of the Administration's take-over—and have not recurred. Rusk and Stevenson have worked together smoothly thus far.

IN HIS job at the U. N. Mr. Stevenson is at many points doing things differently than did Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge. He is initiating breakfast, luncheon, and dinner sessions with the heads of all the 99 delegations, sometimes including wives. For the first time Stevenson as U. S. representative let it be known that he would be available to meet with the caucus of the Afro-Asian nations on a common matter. They invited him that once.

There is one intriguing thread of sameness-plus-difference between the Governor and his predecessor. As U. N. Ambassador Mr. Lodge was, to a degree, seeking to make his political reputation. It is premature to guess Mr. Stevenson's record will look like when it takes fuller shape. But at this point he is proving a powerful advocate of U. S. policy within the U. N. and an influential spokesman for his own views within the Kennedy administration.

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Red China Reported Stalling Cease Fire London - (UPI) - Communist China was reported Saturday to have stalled an immediate cease fire in Laos by insisting that the United States halt its aid before the warring factions lay down their arms.

Another snag was reflected in a Soviet Tass news agency dispatch quoting Liaoning rebel paratroops Capt. Kong Le as demanding a dominant role for neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma.

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Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

BARRY MOVING UP Washington - Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona is beginning to crowd Richard M. Nixon just a little in the still very preliminary jockeying for a still very distant prize, the 1964 Republican presidential nomination.

As recently as two months ago any realistic estimate would have been about this: the nomination clearly seemed to lie in prospect between the former vice-president and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, with Goldwater a most-remote third possibility.

Today, there are accumulating signs that Senator Goldwater is moving up. His nomination is still highly unlikely—but not so unlikely as before.

Mr. Nixon himself has sensed this shift in the scale of possibilities, however relative and slight a shift it may be. This is one of the reasons why his long silence on politics, unbroken since his narrow defeat last November by President Kennedy, will shortly be ended.

A MAJOR Nixon speaking swing has now been laid out to begin with a May 5

speech in the metropolis of midwestern heartland Republicanism, Chicago.

Mr. Nixon, moreover, has foundered himself under strong pressure to involve himself in the run-off campaign in Texas for the senate seat held by Lyndon Johnson before his elevation to the vice-presidency.

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