

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

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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**  
April 26, 1952 (Saturday)  
Lumber retailers in Medford plan to move their hours one hour earlier to conform with other retail establishments in the city.

The 1952-53 estimated annual budget for Jackson County's Aid and Welfare department is \$132,500 less than that for the current fiscal year.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
April 26, 1942 (Sunday)  
Total of between 3,500 and 4,000 Jackson county men between the ages of 45 and 64 register for draft with local draft boards.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "No mention can be made of the weather under wartime regulations, but what it takes to make May flowers fell."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
April 26, 1932 (Tuesday)  
Registration figures show that Medford Republicans lead Democrats; total of 17,302 persons registered in the county.

Rogue Valley traffic association asks city council for patrol of packing house district following \$250,000 incendiary fire.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
April 26, 1922 (Wednesday)  
George Neuner, Douglas county district attorney, appears here to assist state attorneys in bootlegging trial.

Federal roads department and Oregon state highway commission appropriate \$300,000 for construction of Crater Lake highway.

**50 YEARS AGO**  
April 26, 1912 (Thursday)  
Medford named terminal of Hill system railroad for proposed Oregon Trunk line connection with Pacific and Eastern railroads.

Medford realtor sends 1,000 postal cards throughout midwest in effort to interest people in moving to Rogue valley.

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

1. What country's postage stamps bear the name Helvetia?

2. Who were the co-discoverers of radium?

3. Does human hair grow faster in winter or in summer, and in daytime or nighttime?

4. Name the building in Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

5. Is water compressible?

6. What was the name of the forest in which Robin Hood's band lived?

7. Does the likeness of Lincoln on the penny face toward the right or the left?

8. It is said that Monday's child is fair of face, what is Tuesday's child?

9. Dogs bark, horses neigh, elephants trumpet, what sound does a giraffe make?

10. Name the author of "The Robe."

Answers: 1. Switzerland. 2. Pierre and Marie Curie. 3. In summer and nighttime. 4. Independence Hall. 5. No. 6. Sherwood Forest. 7. Toward the right. 8. Full of grace. 9. None. 10. Lloyd C. Douglas.

## A Woman For President?

In Salem, the Oregon Statesman notes that Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, R-Maine, is making noises like a Presidential candidate.

Well, why not? the Statesman asks, and adds:

"There is nothing in the constitution to bar her from seeking the highest office. What better time can there be for a Republican woman to shatter the brittle precedent which has kept women from the presidential contest?"

Her active entry into the race might provide the very 'shock treatment' the Republican party seems to need. Even without hope of acquiring the nomination for herself, she might shame her recalcitrant colleagues into more active political campaigning."

It would certainly add a lot of interest to today's politics if a woman actually did get into Presidential politics.

**WE HERE** in Oregon have had more experience with distaff politicians than most states. Our junior senator, Maurine Neuberger, is one, and so is the representative from the Third Congressional district, Edith Green.

Dorothy McCullough Lee was one of Portland's better mayors. Eve Nye was one of Jackson county's best legislators during her service. Other women have made excellent records in a variety of elected positions.

The odds are heavily against a woman being elected President in any foreseeable future. But the odds were against a Catholic being elected, until John Kennedy proved one could be. And with women's increasing participation and influence in public affairs, the day may come when that bar, too, will have been removed.—E.A.

## Still Far To Go

"Only a patient and informed mind, only a mind which literally never stops growing, is prepared to contribute to modern democratic society. Never has there been so much to learn, unlearn, relearn."

This quotation from Elmo Roper merits thought.

Never has the world been so complicated. Never has the sheer mass of available information been so great. Never have communications been so fast or so voluminous.

And never has the need for a thoughtful, informed and concerned citizenry been greater.

**PUTTING** it in a slightly different way, Manley P. Hall stated, "By experience and observation, I have satisfied myself that evil is another name for ignorance."

Ignorance, in this sense, not only includes lack of knowledge, but also lack of understanding—understanding of people, of their motives, of human relationships and needs, and of the complexities of government and social organizations.

Mankind's curiosity has led him to conquer ignorance in some fields, but not, oddly, in others. And it not always has been possible to pass on to others the knowledge that some men have acquired.

**THE** great problem of our day, it seems, is how to dispell ignorance and increase understanding among all people. It is a fantastically difficult problem, and the surface has only been scratched.

It is easy to generalize, and say that only education—more of it, for more people—is the only true solution. Like all generalizations it has much truth to it.

Some of the wisest, most understanding of human beings have had little or no education. Conversely, some of the most highly educated men have been men of little understanding and human compassion.

But, other things being equal, an individual who has been exposed to the writings of our great thinkers, philosophers, poets, statesmen and scientists has a better chance of attaining an informed understanding than one who has not.

**IT** IS a sad anomaly of life today that, where men are pressing on the frontiers of knowledge, it is in the fields of the physical sciences—not in the fields of philosophy or religion or human attitudes and relationships.

The contributions of a Freud are of a different class and stature than the contributions of an Einstein.

We know less about the workings of our own brains and emotions than we know about the interior arrangements of invisible atoms.

**IS** formal, organized, and widespread education—which is a relatively recent development in the climb of mankind from savagery to civilization—the answer to this queer emphasis on material, tangible things?

This much can be said: If it is not the whole answer, it is a step toward it.

But thus far it is a puny step. Only in the advanced nations, and only recently, is universal education for all children commonly accepted, to say nothing of more advanced education.

And in the less-developed and poorer parts of the world—where by far the largest part of the human race resides—education is the exception, not the rule.

We have a long way to go, even in our own "enlightened" land, before the evils of ignorance succumb to a rising level of literacy, knowledge and understanding.—E.A.

And then there was the Czechoslovakian midget who fled the Communists. Bursting through the iron curtain, he ran to an American soldier and asked him if would please cache a small Czech.—Eugene Register-Guard.

## Dennis the Menace



MAYBE THEY'LL INVITE YA BACK IF I PROMISE TO STAY HOME NEXT TIME?"

## ... 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.

### The Peace Movement

To the Editor: No one in this country has faced the realities of nuclear war. The spiraling weapons race continues. As one citizen said, we look at more weapons like insurance that can save our side. But a nuclear war is suicide for both.

We believe in the fact that Russia is strong and determined; but do we believe our antagonist is ready to commit suicide? Dr. Edward Teller erroneously and emotionally predicts this in three Post articles. Such objection came to the editors from across the country in letters that the Post agreed to print "An Answer To Teller."

This rebuttal was written by eight leaders in Science from Harvard, Cornell and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Hans Bethe, the scientist advisor of President Eisenhower, also has an interview published in which he says that the little knowledge that could be gained by further testing is outweighed by the fear caused around the world in the continuation of an arms race.

President Eisenhower agreed with him. Has President Kennedy been pressured into more testing, by the military industrial complex and Congress, or by political considerations? As citizens, we can free him from a feeling that citizens are not aware of the realities of the atomic age—we can tell him that we differ from those who believe in more testing, and that we want to negotiate with Russia on a nuclear treaty as a part of a total and general disarmament plan.

Information on this subject, as well as the other issues of the peace movement, Germany and Berlin, strengthening the United Nations' peace keeping machinery, and the development of world law and order, is available at the Peace Information Center, 126 East Main St. This material has taken much labor to assemble, and will be dismantled Friday, April 27, unless a new home is found. Has any citizen or group an offer?

Marie M. Bosworth  
Route 1, Box 82  
Jacksonville, Ore.

**Article Disputed**  
To the Editor: In the Mail Tribune Friday, April 13, an article by Hank DeVoss is in general devoted to urging signatures to petitions for the so-called Columbia River Steelhead initiative.

The article contains definite misstatements of fact and several very misleading assertions.

The State Supreme Court has upheld our claim that this measure is not so much a measure to regulate steelhead fishing as a measure to cripple the Columbia River commercial salmon fishery by depriving it of 50 per cent, or more, of its usual catches.

Mr. DeVoss also says, "Any commercial fisherman who catches steelhead when he is fishing for salmon should not be in the business." I do not know what Mr. DeVoss knows about commercial fishing, but his statement is ridiculous and completely false.

He also says, "Steelhead in the Columbia are found in certain parts of the river and not in others. The areas where they are most plentiful are not the same as where the salmon are." The fact is that all species of salmon are found in certain parts of the river, but in general, well mixed as to time and location, so that no practical fishing operation could be carried on to avoid taking any species.

Mr. DeVoss says "The fact that steelhead average less than half the size of salmon means that the gillnet must

be of a mesh size that will hold a fish that small. The same net will not catch a salmon." The Columbia River steelhead is the biggest of all known steelhead species on the Pacific Coast. They are often larger than many Chinook salmon and better than 90 per cent of the time, larger than silver, chum, or blueback salmon taken in the river, thus a net that will catch a steelhead will catch a large proportion of salmon, and a net that will catch Chinook salmon will also catch a steelhead.

In view of the state's need for payrolls, jobs, and taxable property, we do not believe this bill makes good sense.

We do not feel that the very small group of people who are actively behind this measure have any God-given or other right to be the sole group of Oregon citizens that can enjoy the Columbia River steelhead resource. At the present time, the commercial catches are less than those taken by the anglers of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

James H. Collins  
Executive Secretary  
Columbia River Salmon & Tuna Packers Assn.,  
Astoria, Ore.

**The Steel Dispute**  
To the Editor: As one views the mass quantity of editorial material that has appeared recently in relation to U.S. Steel's abortive \$6 per ton price increase, one realizes that many points have been ignored.

It was stressed by the administration that this abortive price increase would add to the inflationary spiral in our economy. Indeed, this sound, strange coming from an administration that has succeeded in spending a record amount of funds, along with over-riding the national debt. How naive does Mr. Kennedy think the American people are? Had the steel industry been left alone to iron out its own price stability, a true economic balance in the steel industry may well have been achieved. However, with a government intervention, a new precedent for industry as a whole may have been set. Now, will industry have to look with one eye toward government everytime it considers expansion or price movement?

To quote from an editorial from the Toledo, Ohio, Blade: "Before the shouting dies down about what a great triumph he has scored over Big Steel management, we would like to suggest that this may prove to be the costliest victory Mr. Kennedy has ever won. Indirectly, by setting in motion the train of punitive and coercive actions, from grand jury probes to congressional investigations, the President moved to assert a power to dictate management price decisions that he does not legitimately possess."

Whether this action on the part of Mr. Kennedy was fattered by a great desire to protect the American people, or because the move by the steel companies upset the presidential chess board, is a question that remains in the minds of a great number of Americans. And yet, there is still another question: Why hasn't this awesome power been used against the unions and the controlling grip they exercise on the industries of this country? Perhaps if the unions were punished in like manner, industry, as a whole, would not deem it necessary to increase prices.

Robert J. Famous,  
5548 North Commercial,  
Portland 17, Ore.

**Swede's Reply**  
To the Editor: Dear Mr.

## Prime Minister, President May Discuss Macmillan's Domestic Political Problems

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst

When Prime Minister Harold Macmillan sits down with President Kennedy to discuss world affairs this week, it is possible these two astute politicians also will touch on a problem Macmillan is having at home. This will be the fact that Macmillan's Conservative party, which has ruled Britain for the last 10 and one-half years, has been losing favor steadily with British voters.

In the last seven by-elections, the Conservatives have lost votes, and lost them, surprisingly enough, to the suddenly resurgent Liberals.

Public opinion polls show that Macmillan's popularity has slipped to the point where less than half the voters ap-

prove of him as prime minister.

No very logical explanation has been advanced for this change in political for-

**Drummond Reports**

(Walter Lippmann is on vacation. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.) (c) 1962 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

**DEMOCRATIC NO-ANSWER**

Washington — The most revealing aspect of the current House debate on HR 570—to correct the extreme imbalance in the professional staffing of Congressional committees—is the failure of the Democrats to answer the arguments for reform.

As the debate proceeds, the Democrats remain, for the most part, mute or they carefully skirt the point.

Evidently the case for reform is so strong and so unanswerable that the only Democratic tactic thus far is to pretend that it doesn't exist—and to hope that the storm of protest will subside.

It won't. It is going on until the rights of the minority to a fair proportion of professional staff is granted. The injustice of a situation so one-sided that the minority party does not have adequate committee staff assistance will simply not stand when enough people become aware of the facts.

**HR 570 SIMPLY** states that whenever a majority of the minority members of a Congressional committee decide, it must be allowed to employ 40 per cent of the committee's professional staff. When the debate on this resolution first began, no Democrat ventured to take the floor. More recently one or two have briefly raised their voices. Here is what they have been saying:

**DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT**—Some Republicans have over-stated the imbalance between majority and minority committee staffs. The imbalance is not as bad as they say.

**REPUBLICAN ANSWER**—The latest figures prepared by the sponsors of HR 570 show that the Democrats have control of a total staff on all House committees, subcommittees, and joint committees of 531 while the minority party has 45. Maybe the majority party has only 527 and the minority has as many as 49. Maybe the imbalance is 12-to-1 against the minority party or maybe it is only 10-to-1. It is still an intolerable imbalance.

**DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT**—There are several House committees—like the Foreign Affairs committee and the Un-American Activities committee—where the balance and personnel of the professional staff are satisfactory to the minority members. Why do the Republicans want to upset what is so satisfactory?

**REPUBLICAN ANSWER**—We don't. HR 570 provides no change of any committee staff when a majority of the minority members are satisfied. But there are many committees whose staffs are so lop-sided and unresponsive to minority needs that reform is urgent.

Take the House Labor and Education Committee. When Republicans were in charge, it was a 10 majority staff, 2 minority staff. That was bad enough. Now it is 40 majority staff and 2 minority staff.

**DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT**—It is unfair to label the experts on the committee staffs as Republican or Democratic. They are non-partisan, professional people, many carried over from the Republican Congress of 1953-54.

**REPUBLICAN ANSWER**—So long as the experts on the committee staffs, theoretically assigned to the minority, are named by the majority committee chairman and the continuance of their jobs conditional upon his approval, the minority party is rarely well served.

The professional staff serving the minority should continue to be professional but should be named by and under the direction of the minority members.

**IT** IS welcome that the lead which Rep. Thomas Curtis of Missouri and Rep. Fred Schwegel of Iowa have taken in behalf of HR 570 has now won the influential support of former Speaker Joseph Martin and the Republican National Chairman, Rep. William Miller of New York.

That's good. But I suspect that the 174 Republicans in the House are wondering whether the voices of their elected leaders Reps. Charles Halleck of Indiana, John Byrnes of Wisconsin, Leslie Arends of Illinois, Charles Hoeven of Iowa—are going to be heard in their behalf and in behalf of correcting this offense against the two-party system of government.

times except that the British voters are perhaps tired of the old faces and are equally enthusiastic about the Labor party, whose ranks are shot through with pacifists and Communist sympathizers and which has been unable to come up with a solid political program.

Therefore the swing has

been to the Liberals who have not been in power since 1915 and who today hold only 6 of 630 seats in the House of Commons.

Macmillan is a seasoned campaigner unlikely to panic at the first sign of danger, but it is obvious that he needs some successful and dramatic stroke to restore his position.

**Matter of Fact** By Joseph Alsop

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**LET IT SEGASHUATE**

Vientiane, Laos—Unless the American policy in unhappy little Laos is soon revamped, the next stage is easy to foresee. Gen. Phoumi Nosavan and the other Laotian anti-Communist leaders are going to be strangled by the existing cut-off of American financial aid, or by an additional cutoff of military aid, or by both methods combined. The political corpse of Laotian anti-Communism, garroted "for its own good," of course, will then be added to a new coalition government in which the local Communists will be the strongest element. And this coalition will then be relied upon to enforce the strict neutrality which is the avowed American aim for Laos.

These proceedings will be excused on the ground that an all-party government pledged to Laotian neutrality was the best bet for Laos, when Gen. Phoumi first refused to enter such a government last summer. It may well be true that Phoumi then missed a good bet. But the question now is not what would have been the best bet last summer. The question now is what is the best bet today; and this question must not be obscured by the remarkably temperate feelings aroused in some U.S. quarters by Gen. Phoumi's obstinate refusal to do the bidding of the Americans who pay the bills.

**WITHOUT** regard to personal abilities, then, what are the current factors in this obscure but dangerous situation? In the first place, the odds on a neutral, coalition-governed Laos were perhaps reasonable last summer. But the odds today are astronomically against anything remotely resembling Laotian neutrality, if a coalition government is now created by forcible prior strangulation of the anti-Communists.

This difficulty is pooh-poohed, on the ground that the Soviet negotiators at Geneva gave the strictest pledges of Laotian neutrality to Gen. Averell Harriman. But suppose the local Communists or the Communist North Vietnamese or the Chinese Communists are not prepared to honor these Soviet pledges. Or just suppose—perish the thought!—that it proves to be unwise to place our sole reliance on Soviet good faith.

What happens then? The answer is too simple. The U.S. will then be desperately but quite fruitlessly longing for the considerable assets in Laos which will be automatically flushed down the drain by a coalition created by main force.

**AS** a symbol of these assets, consider Col. Vang Phao, the Meo officer of the Royal Laotian army whose regional command embraces the most important territory now held by the Communists. In the last year, he has successfully created scores of guerrilla companies composed of his Meo fellow tribesmen. And in the key area of Laos, the Meo guerrillas are now giving the Communists some of their own medicine, reducing them, in fact, to the position of the French in the Indochinese war.

In other words, the Communists now hold only the roads and the strong points in this area, and in some parts of the area not this much. The Meo guerrillas can lay down, and have laid down, mortar fire on the main Communist supply base, Nong Khong, with its airfield where the Soviet transport land. They have already interdicted the key road toward Nong Khong from Vang Vieng, so that all supplies for this main forward base threatening Vientiane are now carried in by air. They are tested by a year in combat. They have far greater potentialities in Laos.

Best of all, the Meo guerrilla movement can be carried into the enemy's home grounds, the Meo-Black Thai area in the mountains of North Vietnam.

**ADD** that another exceedingly promising guerrilla

movement is under way in southern Laos. Add that the Americans who train the Royal Laotian army and go into combat with the army units are unanimous that just one year of serious training has already worked wonders with this force of 60,000 men. Add that these same Americans believe that far more can be accomplished.

It can be seen that our assets in Laos are not to be lightly flushed down the drain. And this is another great change in the equation, for all these assets either have been created or have gained their present value in the last year.

But if these changes in the equation demand a change in the U.S. policy, what should it be? Somewhere in "Uncle Remus" there is a wonderful word, "segashuate," meaning to allow things to simmer along or to develop naturally without undue interference. The thing to do would seem to be to let Laos segashuate, continuing to work for a reasonable coalition but holding no further Mad Hatter's tea parties to enforce an unequal coalition.

And if anyone asks, "But what if the North Vietnamese Communists then invade Laos in great force?" the answer is: "Have you heard about the irrevocable commitment the U.S. has now made in South Vietnam?"

**Strictly Personal**

By Sydney J. Harris

(c) General Features Corp.

**PERSONAL PREJUDICES**

Ninety per cent of the world's problems would be solved if the people with the proper goals had the practical judgment necessary to reach those goals, and if the people with practical judgment could be persuaded to adopt the proper goals.

The difference between an adolescent boy's "escapade" and his "delinquency" lies in the social status of his parents.

Speaking of boys, the surest way to ruin two children is to hold up one as a "good example" to the other—which usually succeeds in turning the first into a rebel and the second into a prig.

The chief benefit conferred by always telling the truth is that one can afford the luxury of having a bad memory.

The best and briefest statement of our modern predicament, and the only rational attitude toward it, was made recently by Stuart Chase when he said: "We need to realize that just as a soldier formerly could defend his nation, so now it is only by defending mankind that we can save our own country."

**Men** are those inconsistent creatures who want to violate a very attractive woman they can't—and then become indignant when the attractive woman they marry turns out not to have been inviolable.

The really intolerable thing about poverty is that it is so frightfully expensive.

I don't mind people who merely dislike modern art, in any form; but I do mind those who compare it unfavorably with traditional or classical art, which they don't really understand, appreciate or cultivate—and would have disliked just as intensely if they had lived during the period it was created.

When a woman announces that she's going to dress "informally," it means that her husband has only a 45-minute wait for her to achieve the effect of calculated carelessness.

Virtuous people have no right to preach; if all the pulpits were filled with reformed sinners, the congregations would sit up and take more notice.

The best deflating comment on the subject of ancestor worship I've heard is Herbert Agar's: "Snobs talk as if they had begotten their own ancestors."

Those sects in which piety is allied with penurioseness have always struck me as quite alien to the genuinely magnanimous spirit that must be at the root of all true religious feeling.