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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 27, 1952 (Sunday)

Two Rogue valley young people - Bill McAllister of Medford and Marilyn Bohart of Central Point - have been chosen as top winners of the statewide Youth Leadership Contest, sponsored by the Elks lodge.

Clocks will stay the same in Medford, but most working hours will begin earlier, representatives of businessmen and the city administration have agreed.

20 YEARS AGO
April 27, 1942 (Monday)

Medford leads state in percentage increase of building during first quarter of 1942; valuation up 26 per cent to \$81,405.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Snudge Pot" column: "The drive for defense metals is under way. In going over the country with a fine-tooth comb, no doubt the old German cannon in the city park will escape, as usual."

30 YEARS AGO
April 27, 1932 (Wednesday)

Rogue valley orchardists reportedly will receive drastic reductions in costs of packing, storage and transportation of pears during 1932.

Most Jackson county voters "apathetic" as primary election nears, large number of independent candidates expected to enter campaign.

40 YEARS AGO
April 27, 1922 (Thursday)

Ashland businessmen endorse development of large granite quarry near that city; hope to increase the \$200,000 in production reached in 1921.

Medford woman painfully injured following automobile accident when would-be rescuers turn car over on her.

50 YEARS AGO
April 27, 1912 (Friday)

Long-time southern Oregon miner reports rich strike of gold-bearing quartz ore in Fools Creek district.

Medford postmaster announces start of Rural Route 3, to serve some 2,000 residents in nine-mile radius northwest of city.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. On what island is the city of Palermo?
 2. Do Brussels sprouts grow singly or in clumps on one stem?
 3. Camacha is a Spanish dance with castanets, true or false?
 4. Complete the familiar phrase with the name of an animal: "The eager—"
 5. An object weighing 10 pounds will fall at a rate ten times as great as an object weighing one pound; true or false?
 6. Who was the first Chief Justice of the United States?
 7. In which city is the Metropolitan Museum of Art?
 8. If you wanted to use a ketch, would you make salad dressing, go sailing or play cricket with it?
 9. How many men were on the dead man's chest?
 10. What was George Washington's middle name?
- Answers: 1. Sicily. 2. In clumps. 3. False. 4. Beaver. 5. False. 6. John Jay. 7. New York City. 8. Go sailing. 9. Fifteen. 10. He had none.

The Testing Decision

There's an old crack about the man who was so open-minded he had holes in his head. We suffer from this malady on occasion. Sometimes, in reading and hearing and studying both sides of a controversial question, we find both sides so persuasive that we can't make up our mind which is correct.

This is an unsettling state of affairs—particularly so when the problem at issue is serious. It is thus that our heartfelt sympathies go to those who must make crucial decisions—MUST make them—when both sides of the argument seem convincing.

WITH this as preliminary, let it be said more specifically: President Kennedy had a damned-if-you-do, damned-if-you-don't decision to make in the matter of resuming nuclear testing in the air.

There are so many arguments, and such good ones, on both sides, that it must have been an agonizing choice to make for a man who has, and knows it, responsibility for the lives and welfare, not only of his own fellow-citizens, but for the whole human race.

The President did not have the option of the open-minded, holes-in-the-head types, who can settle back and say "It's his problem, not mine." It IS his problem, and his decision to make, alone.

THERE is a large body of well-qualified scientific opinion that holds the aerial nuclear tests will sufficiently pollute the atmosphere to cause genetic damage of significant proportions to generations yet unborn; and also that additional knowledge gained from new tests would be insignificant.

There are also many thoughtful individuals who sincerely believe that, by resuming such testing, the United States has lost an infinitely valuable moral stance in the eyes of the world.

There are still others (some of them included in the above two groups) who believe that the arms race and the further testing of nuclear weapons is just another step toward a horrifying nuclear war, and that each such step tends to make such a war the more inevitable.

ON THE other hand, a large and equally well-qualified body of scientific opinion holds that the chances of serious genetic damage is minimal, and also that more tests are needed to expand our knowledge of nuclear weaponry.

There are those who feel that, far from outraging the world opinion, the United States will increase its prestige by further tests; or that world opinion is unimportant or non-existent.

Finally, there are those who believe that the "balance of terror" as it exists is (at least until some workable and enforceable test ban and disarmament agreement is reached) the best hope of avoiding war.

THESE, briefly, with the addition of other complicating factors, were what the President had to balance in his mind in arriving at his decision. Grant knowledgeability and sincerity to both sides, and one can see what a difficult choice he had to make.

We are devoutly grateful it was not up to us to have to make such a decision.

And, with the holes in the head to which we confess, we must concede that the President has far better sources of information, more knowledge of facts perhaps unknown to the general public, and thus support him in the choice he had to make.—E.A.

A Future of Paradoxes

Such paradoxes as the decision to resume nuclear tests while at the same time negotiating for a test ban; as a record armament budget being requested while at the same time negotiating toward disarmament; and negotiating for a settlement in Berlin while sending fighting men into Vietnam, are seen as samples of President Kennedy's flexibility in foreign affairs.

Chalmers Roberts of the Washington (D.C.) Post, in a review of the last 15 months, points out that the President himself, during his State of the Union address, said:

"On the Presidential coat of arms, the American eagle holds in his right talon the olive branch, while in his left he holds a bundle of arrows. We intend to give equal attention to both."

THIS, Roberts said, is in essence "diplomacy backed by a willingness to use power."

And not only nuclear power, as a horrifying last resort, but a wide range of flexible forces, capable of meeting virtually any situation.

This double approach has opened the President to charges of "softness," on one hand, and "sabre-rattling" on the other. As we see it, these charges are both, in part, true, but nullify each other when considered together.

ROBERTS ends his summary this way:

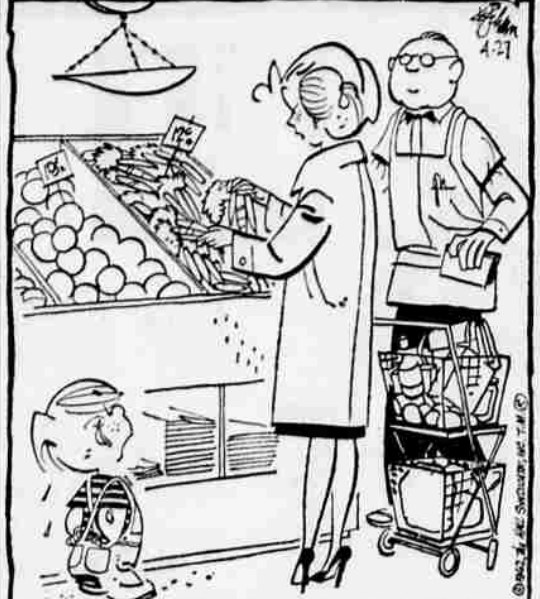
"There is no end in sight of Communist hostility toward democracy. There is no end in sight for the Kennedy policy of brandishing both the bundle of arrows and the olive branch. The world will see more paradoxes of moves toward war and concurrent moves toward peace."

"Khrushchev, too, has his arrows and olive branch method: alternate phases of nuclear blackmail threats and pleas for peaceful coexistence. Sometimes both are evident on the same day, in fact."

"But both sides today are keeping open the channels of communication; both are seeking to defuse Berlin. And while that is true, there at least can be hope."

There is hope—hope that after a long, weary, tension-filled and fearsome period, an enforceable agreement can be reached whereby the cold war can be ended, and mankind can get busy on making the world a decent place for mankind to live.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



*WHATTYA MEAN THE CARROTS ARENT VERY GOOD THIS TIME? WHEN WAS THEY?

... 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.

Detention Teacher Needed

To the Editor: Ogden Nash once expressed himself in poetic sarcasm:

"Why did the Lord give us agility,
If not to escape responsibility?"

We of Jackson county, apparently, are evading our responsibility respective to the dire need of a school teacher for the Jackson County Detention Home. Four times in as many years this issue has been discussed. Still we have no budget allocation for this purpose and the need remains, simply because of the indifference over which pocket of the taxpayer from which the cost should be paid: the school system, or the county. The Jackson County Juvenile Court Advisory Council has thoroughly studied this situation, and it is their decision the county payment plan (as used in Lane county) would best suit our needs.

Average detention is 11 days. There were 74 children detained between five and nine days in 1961; 109 children between 10 and 25 days; and 17 children between 26 and 64 days. This time is spent without benefit of school assignments. A great percentage of these children in trouble are marginal students. The Detention Home is not primarily for punitive purposes, but for correction, guidance, and education, while the child is in its custody. A teacher available for the Detention Home would undoubtedly save some of these youngsters from being complete school drop-outs, and inspire in them a renewed interest in their present education and faith in their future.

The other day I sat in on the hearing of the County Budget committee. The presence and appeal of Circuit Judge James Main to this group to seriously consider the allocation would imply his idea of the court's responsibility. County School Superintendent Melvold promised every effort to effect this program, if the funds were available. The complexity of financing from joint funds through the several school districts made that plan impractical.

ORS 419.519 says, "A person, agency, or institution, having legal custody has the following duties and authority: . . . (3) To provide with care, education and discipline."

ORS 419.614 says, "All expenses incurred in the maintenance of the facilities for detention and the personnel required therefore shall be paid upon order of the County Court from County Funds."

Let us not be "penny wise and pound foolish." We're dealing with the future of American kids that need some redirection, and interest shown them, especially in their educative process. Let's not exert our agility to escape responsibility. Melvin W. Dixon, Minister St. Luke's Methodist Church Medford

Get Up to Date

To the Editor: Which of us homemakers in Jackson county would think of hauling water from a well or using a hand pump in our kitchen when a perfectly good piped water system was available? Or who would prefer to hitch up a horse to make the trip to town instead of turning the ignition key of the family car? Shouldn't we homemakers apply this same line of reasoning to our government? Government is machinery to help people get along well together—a framework of law

which allows the greatest freedom and protection for all the people in a given area—a device through which they can deal capably and efficiently with the practical and human problems and needs of the area in which they live.

The governmental machinery of our great grandparents is not good enough for us today. Because the sheriff collected taxes for the King in early England is not a good reason to have this job performed by a sheriff in Jackson county in the 1960s. People today use banking procedures instead of carrying gold coins around in sacks. Taxes should be collected by an expert in finance; the sheriff needs to be an expert in law enforcement.

In our county government we have been trying to use the same churn and candle mold, bustle and dust ruffle methods that we love to see in a museum but couldn't possibly survive with in our own busy lives. When attempts have been made by the State Legislature over the past 100 years to bring county government up to date, laws are passed which apply to all counties, but what is best for Harney or Lane counties, for example, is not necessarily best for Jackson county. County government by charter which permits us to have home rule is the only way we can have Jackson county solutions to Jackson county problems.

Our cities and towns have been governed by charters for 50 years, so it is not a new and untried method. By and large, cities have had government as good as their responsible and alert citizens have required of them. Counties differ one from another and need their own tailored solutions as well as cities do. We in Jackson county have long shown that we have capable and responsible citizens. Now we have a most special opportunity to exercise that citizenship to our own best interests by bringing our governing equipment up to date.

In our housekeeping we often differ on the color, make, or model of equipment we prefer, but such differences do not send us back to the pump in the kitchen sink. Let's vote for our own best interests and bring government up to date.

Let's have a charter in Jackson county. Let's vote for Home Rule on May 18.

Jane H. Carpenter, Route 3, Box 124, Medford

Takes Exception

To the Editor: I wish to take exception to a letter by John Gutstein, Route 2, Box 726, and point out that he read his tea leaves wrong by bracketing the name of Walter Reece along with L. G. Weaver, Alice I. Black and L. C. Powell. I believe they are upright people with strong convictions and I respect them for it, but I am a social scientist and a student of history and political economy.

We live in a prejudiced class society, where one man's meat is another man's poison. A house divided against itself cannot stand. Social orders are constantly changing. Every economic and political system has its own culture. The Soviets are creating a new man by the means of education, environment and ethical ideals, not in their attitude toward the outside world but toward each other. There is not a society of dog eat dog, but of social dependence. As a man thinks so is he.

John Gutstein implies that Walter Reece along with the others does not know what he is talking about. I wish to

Hefty Prime Minister Confident of Halt In African Nationalism; Facts Belie Him

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

Sir Roy Welensky is a huge man who stands 6-foot-2, weighs close to 300 pounds and serves as prime minister of the Central African Federation, one of the last and richest remnants of British empire in Africa. The federation consists of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and has borders both with the Congo and with the Union of South Africa—both of which have had profound effects on the huge territory over which Sir Roy presides.

Southern Rhodesia is ranked as a self-governing colony in which a British veto has not prevented the development of racial segregation whose harshness rivals if not equals the "apartheid" policies of the Union of South Africa.

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are British protectorates, both of whose African populations have been clamoring for independence, a move which would destroy the federation.

This Sir Roy hopes to prevent. For that purpose he called a federal parliamentary election for today which he will interpret as a vote for continuing federation.

He was able to lay his plans with certainty, since only about 30,000 out of a population of more than seven million will vote and only a handful of those will be Africans able to qualify under the voting rules.

He has sneered that African nationalism seems to have turned British bone marrow to jelly.

But in a federation in which fewer than 300,000 whites dominate more than seven million blacks, there are few who believe Sir Roy will halt the nationalist tide.

Washington Report

By William S. White
(c) United Feature Syndicate

JFK AND MACMILLAN

Washington - Perhaps the change is mainly in the eye of the beholder, but it does seem that the old great feeling of drama and high expectancy has gone from the trans-Atlantic visits of very important persons.

The melancholy thought occurs on the eve of British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's arrival in Washington for another of his many conferences with President Kennedy.

While the nature of their business could hardly be more grand or urgent, the air per-

sists in being far from excited. Rather, it is much as though this were just one more in an interminable series of inconclusive meetings between two heavily burdened men who avoid being wholly distracted by the brutal range of the world's problems only by great personal strength and determination.

THIS is not to suggest that any man in his right mind regards this new Kennedy-Macmillan confrontation in any attitude of mere hum. But it is definitely to say that the sheen is off this form of sub-summit conference.

Why has all this come about between the two powers which, after all, still hold the fate of the west so largely in their hands? Reasonably educated guesses might be ventured.

Jet-liner diplomacy generally has become overly familiar, both to participants and to this onlooking nation. No longer is it so necessary to hold back the cheering crowds as it is to encourage respectfully-sized crowds to be on hand for the arrival of the visiting VIP.

Moreover, Macmillan's face particularly is no longer even a slightly new face on the world's stage. From his long service as prime minister, he has become familiar, indeed. And the tale he comes to tell is always essentially the same. He wants us to go easy on this or that aspect of the cold war, no doubt to go easy in our coming resumption of nuclear testing.

IT IS reminiscent of yet another visit of an elderly and very cautious uncle, Macmillan, to a fond but also strong-minded and more powerful nephew, Kennedy, who has his responsibilities to a family of his own which has grown much larger through its in-law connections. This family, of course, is the whole western alliance.

While happily there has not been and is never likely to be any major break between this country and Britain, the harsh questions of the last year or so have left some controlled but genuine irritations.

The prime minister has politely but incessantly pressed the president toward cold war "solutions" seen here as maybe too soft and certainly too optimistic. The British Isles are far more vulnerable than we are, in every sense, and British expenditure in blood and treasure in the last war was much greater proportionately, than ours.

ALL THIS Washington understands. All the same, there are other factors which do not help. There is the wide belief here that Macmillan often goes a little too far as a politician in bending under home voter pressure for dubious "settlements" with the Soviet Union. And there is the fact that the British are too little concerned with our necessity to get along not only with them but also with our other principal allies, France and West Germany.

Only old friends, such as are Britain and the United States, can put things right out on the table. The Prime Minister would make no mistake here if in seeking reassurances that we won't be too impetuous, he gave some reassurances that he won't be too careless of the basic needs of the alliance in rightly trying to preserve his party's political fortunes at home.

No father can be a "pal" to his son of 10 who has not been understanding and sympathetic when the boy was 2; rapport grows from the cradle, it does not suddenly happen. And bad father-son relationships seem more the rule than the exception in our society. Blaming the mothers for "effeminate" their sons is citing a symptom, not giving a cause.

With such a lack of a father figure, the researchers agree, the role of the mother becomes too dominant, and the boy identifies with her—either from fear of his father or from the father's lack of response to the child's emotional needs.

Too many fathers, unfortunately, are not interested in little children; they warm up to their sons only when the boys are old enough to enjoy baseball or fishing. But by then the boys no longer need them so much; it is in the early formative years, beginning with infancy, that a child requires attention from the parent of his own sex.

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