

Medford 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.

10th YEARS AGO: June 21, 1952 (Saturday). A clear plastic balloon travelling eastward at great heights over the valley is an object of considerable curiosity.

20 YEARS AGO: June 21, 1942 (Sunday). Excellent cooperation reported by Jackson county committee collecting funds for USO building in Medford.

30 YEARS AGO: June 21, 1932 (Tuesday). Members of county Junior American Legion baseball team named, group includes Ed Simmons, first base; Glenn Knox, center field; Robert Smith, center field; and Thomas White, second base.

40 YEARS AGO: June 21, 1922 (Wednesday). Oakland, Calif., tourist reaches Crater lake by car after "battling through snow drifts for five days" on trip from Klamath Falls; receives silver cup for effort from Klamath Falls businessmen.

50 YEARS AGO: June 21, 1912 (Friday). Local motorcyclist believed to have been traveling "as fast as 60 miles an hour" when chased by Medford police chief for speeding.

WHAT'S YOUR I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Is the fetlock of a horse on its head, back, or foot?

2. Name the baseball stadium in which the San Francisco Giants play their home games.

3. What is the principal agricultural crop of Egypt?

4. What are cats called?

5. Does the Constitution of the United States stipulate the number of members of the President's Cabinet?

6. How many zeros added after the figure 1 represent a quintillion?

7. Which animal sleeps suspended upside down?

8. What is the name for the side of a right-angled triangle that is opposite the right angle?

9. Which State of the Union was principally developed by the Mormons?

10. On what date in 1946 did the Philippine Republic become an independent nation?

Answers: 1. Foot. 2. Candlestick Park. 3. Cotton. 4. Whiskers. 5. No. 6. Eighteen. 7. The sloth. 8. Hypotenuse. 9. Utah. 10. July 4, 1946.

How Now Small Investor?

The Stock Market is busily proving still another Wall Street cliché false — the one that runs, "When the market hits the newspaper front pages, the worst is over."

The market has been Page 1 news, day in and day out, since Black Monday, May 28. The trading on that day was the highest since July 21, 1933 — 9,350,000 shares. The slide was the sharpest in a single day since Oct. 28, 1929; the slump was 34.95 points in the Dow-Jones industrial average.

The experts are still disagreeing about why the market has been so bearish since mid-March. The consensus is that professional investors anticipated something the public did not; the market has many sensitive antennae. In any event, it appears that as usual, the small investor got it in the neck.

THE New York Stock Exchange on June 15 released interim findings in a study of the tremendous activity of May 28, 29, and 31 (May 30 was a holiday and the exchange was closed).

It was the busiest period since October, 1929. About 36 million shares were traded in the three days. And on balance, the small investor sold on the decline and bought on the rise. The professionals, naturally, bought on the decline and sold on the rise.

When the big creak came on Monday it was from what the Exchange called "long-term investment accounts held by the public." The sellers were not necessarily all small shareholders. Indeed, the ratio of odd-lots trading to total transactions — 21.8 per cent — was only slightly higher than the average for 1961. Odd lots are blocs fewer than 100 shares. They are the media of the small investor.

ABOUT noon on Tuesday big investors surged into the market in search of bargains. The pattern of the trading allows no question that the small investor was selling. The Dow-Jones industrial average rose 27.03 points on the day. The pattern held on the following day, when the Dow-Jones industrial average rose 9.4 points.

Small investors have been taking it in the neck in another way. Mutual funds, those darlings of the innocents who want to get their feet wet but want someone else to hold the hose, have depreciated more in price during the long sell-off since mid-December than the Dow-Jones industrial average.

"The Wall Street Journal" pointed this out on June 13. From Dec. 13 to June 11 the Dow-Jones index was down 19.01 per cent. The decrease in asset value of a few of the mutuals over the same period: Chemical Fund, 24.92 per cent; Dreyfus Fund, 22.33 per cent; Fidelity Fund, 20.50 per cent; George Putnam, 23.18 per cent.

THE Stock Market seems to have anticipated full well that despite generally favorable business indicators, the creeping boom was slowing up.

At present unfavorable signs are being given by a number of usually dependable indicators — unemployment insurance claims, new orders of machinery, plant and equipment orders, new business incorporations, business failures, inventory changes, mortgage foreclosures. On the plus side are weekly hours worked, new jobs, job lay-off rate, construction contracts, new capital appropriations and housing starts.

And the weather is favorable. "The Trader's Almanac of Markets" shows that in the past 65 years the Dow-Jones industrial average has advanced in 45 Julys and declined in only 20. The traditional summer rally, if there is to be one this year, is due shortly.—E.R.R.

A Tacit Armistice

In his closing words the counsel for former Gen. Raoul Salan appealed to the military tribunal to "protect the fragile unity" of France.

The incredible verdict, which appeared to have overruled a previous death sentence for Salan which had been pronounced in his absence, seems scarcely to have served that end. Nevertheless, the phrase has a real ring of authenticity, whether applied to France itself or to Algeria.

WHAT the world has witnessed in Algeria was a tacit armistice, fragile enough to crumble at any moment. Before the shooting was interrupted, Moslems had been killed at the rate of 30 a day for the 10 weeks since the French had signed the Evian-les-Bains agreement with the Algerian Provisional Government last March 18.

OF LATE the OAS appears to have given up its French Algeria policy for one of destruction, burning down schools, blowing up buildings. The secret commandos now seem to be bent on driving the Europeans back to France, where they figure to be a continuing source of embarrassment to De Gaulle.

Some 3,000 Europeans born in Algeria have been arriving at Orly airport in Paris every day. Thousands land at French seaports in the weeks left before the Algerian referendum on July 1 — at which independence is sure to be voted — the French government plans to use 24 ships to carry the refugees and to furnish them 4,800 plane seats.

During the last month leading up to the referendum there was hope that European businessmen, professional men, and workers would recognize their own investment in Algeria and turn from support of the OAS. Even so, the authorities still appear to be hampered by the complacency of the French police and the indifference of the French military professionals.—E.R.R.

Scorched-Earth Campaign



Oregon Supreme Court Decisions

Salem—W.P. Misrepresentation was involved in the sale of a 21,000-acre cattle ranch in Grant county, the Oregon Supreme Court ruled Wednesday.

The court, in a unanimous decision, affirmed Grant County Circuit Judge R. H. Foley, and the parties who filed the suit—B. A. Sweet, Warren S. Wexler and William S. Wyland.

The defendants were Stewart Livestock Co. and Wayne C. Stewart, who made the appeal from Judge Foley's court.

The high court awarded \$67,650 to Sweet, Wexler and Wyland, but eliminated another \$5,000 involving a timber option.

One misrepresentation was found by both the lower and high courts. It was that the ranch included 1,000 acres of irrigated meadow land.

The court said that in fact this was short by 410 acres and the defendant "could not have over-estimated the amount of land devoted to hay raising by 400 acres in complete innocence."

The ranch also includes 18,000 acres in grazing land leased from the federal government. The ranch is in the John Day valley, near Dayville.

In a 6-1 ruling, the court gave a fresh warning to motorists who crash into the rear of another car.

William A. Lehr won \$7,275 for personal injuries suffered when his car was hit in the rear in Portland.

Lehr had stopped at a crosswalk because school children were approaching it, and a truck owned by Gresham Berry Growers rammed Lehr's vehicle.

The majority opinion written by Justice William Perry said that when two vehicles are going in the same direction and in the same lane, when the rear vehicle hits the forward vehicle "reasonable minds can only conclude, in the absence of other circumstances, that the driver of the following car was guilty of failure to observe the statutory requirements."

This is the case, Perry said, even though the forward car stops suddenly.

McAllister Dissents: Chief Justice William McAllister dissented, and he was joined by Justice Kenneth O'Connell. McAllister said the questions of negligence of both drivers and of cause should have been submitted to a jury.

The majority decision affirmed Multnomah County Circuit Judge Alfred T. Sulmonetti.

Other Decisions: State vs. Donnie Ray Gardner, appellant; appeal from Linn county; opinion by Chief Justice McAllister; affirmed.

Wendell H. Tomkins affirmed; conviction of Gardner of burglary not in a dwelling affirmed.

E. R. Christenson of Christenson Electric Co. vs. Walter R. Behrens and Alice M. Behrens, appellants; General Sheet Metal Works, Inc., G. W. Paulson Co. and Hollywood Floors; appeal from Multnomah County; opinion by Justice George Rossman; Judge John J. Murchison reversed in part; decree foreclosing three labor and material liens reversed on two of three cases.

Grace V. Smith, appellant vs. B. A. White; appeal from Yamhill County; opinion by Justice Hall S. Lusk; Judge William W. Wells affirmed; malpractice suit against a chiropractor, judgment in favor of the defendant doctor affirmed.

Medford Youth Is Cited After Mishap

Earnest Lee Packard, 17, of 417 J st., was cited for failure to yield the right of way Monday after the vehicle he was operating collided with a car driven by William Bill Kono-pasek, 37, of 434 Haven st.

The accident occurred at Haven and Oak sts., Medford city police said. A passenger in the Kono-pasek vehicle, Eugene Farrell McKee, 38, of 111 Renault st., suffered a slight injury in the mishap, police said.

Two-Pronged Objective Noted in Two Speeches Given Prior to Rusk Leaving

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
U. S. Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara has disclosed that in the coming fiscal year, the United States will spend \$15 billion on nuclear weapons.

It is an interesting coincidence that the total French budget for 1962 calls for an expenditure of just about the same amount.

The comparison is noteworthy because McNamara's disclosure came in a speech, delivered on the campus of the University of Michigan, which was aimed straight at President Charles de Gaulle and his determination to develop his own nuclear weapons system.

McNamara's point was that such weapons not only are expensive but unless a strength few nations can afford, can neither prevent nor win a war and might even prove suicidal.

At almost the same time, speaking at Concord, N. H., another high administration official was warning of the increased risk of a war by accident.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk told the New Hampshire Council on World Affairs that if the present upward spiral of nuclear destructive power continues, by 1966 it could be double what it is today. The newest battle-field, he said, could be in space.

Both speeches were on major public pronouncements and indicated a two-pronged objective.

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Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris
(c) Field Enterprises Inc.

PEDSONAL PREJUDICES: Some people pay a compliment as if they expected change back; the only merit in a compliment is if it is considered as a gift, and not as a transaction.

The most alarming aspect of modern life is that almost everything we do seems to have the opposite effect from what was intended — like building super-highways to make it easier for people to enter the city, and finding that it only makes it easier for them to leave the city.

The "vanity of giving" is behind so-called generosity; and we have a right to suspect all acts of philanthropy that are performed in public.

It is much harder to starve love to death than to glut it to death; love's palate, like the appetite for food, is more easily ruined by a surfeit than by a scarcity.

One of the briefest and most pungent character analyses was made by Stephen Leacock, when he observed, "The minute a man is convinced that he is interesting, he isn't."

What keeps many people away from church is not the dogma or the deacon, but simply observing the congregation during the rest of the week.

When all the experts begin to agree, we can know by that sign that the time is ripe for some revolutionary concept; for in the history of thought, unanimity is always followed by its reversal and its eventual rout.

Self-satisfaction is a form of spiritual miserliness; the self-satisfied man never spreads out his satisfaction to others; and in fact, is extremely dissatisfied with them.

The only happy men, vocationally speaking, are those who would do exactly what they are doing, even if they weren't paid for it.

If people's pets could talk, there would be just as many abandonments in the animal world as there are divorces and desertions in the human world.

Amateur theatricals always seem so much better than they are because we attend them expecting the worst, and are relieved and gratified if they even approach the tolerable; if they charged professional prices and we anticipated professional standards, we would walk out in disgust.

Speaking of plays, last week end reminded me of a trenchant line in one of Schnitzler's comedies, where a character remarks, "Millions of people yearn for immortality who don't know what to do with themselves on a rainy Sunday afternoon."

When a man says, "I wasn't myself at the time," he may have been most himself.

One was an attempt to explain to Europe, and particularly to France, U. S. insistence on central control of nuclear weapons within the Western alliance and the dangers involved in the development of conflicting strategies.

The other was to point out both to U. S. allies and the United States will spend \$15 billion on nuclear weapons.

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Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

TWO GRAND DESIGNS: Washington—At long last, the Algerian tragedy really seems to be coming to an end.

For the United States, this chiefly means the opening of a new era in the far from easy relationship between President Kennedy and President Charles de Gaulle. The point is that de Gaulle's freedom action was always limited, as long as the grim Algerian problem remained unsolved.

But now that the killing has ceased in Algeria, de Gaulle is entirely free to try to realize his highly personal design for Europe.

In addition, the large French army will also, in the main, be set free by the Algerian peace. This is highly important, since de Gaulle means to use his army as a crucial counter in his European game. The French divisions are to be used, not to meet France's commitment to NATO, but to give credibility to de Gaulle's arguments for the eventual creation of a strictly European defense system, without NATO's dependence on the U.S.

IN THE same fashion, the French nuclear program is also intended to serve as the embryo for an eventual European deterrent, with or without British cooperation, but once again independent of the American deterrent.

De Gaulle has in fact long had the idea at the back of his mind, that as soon as the tangled mess of the de Gaulle's arguments for the eventual creation of a strictly European defense system, without NATO's dependence on the U.S.

Just how these limitations are to be drawn up, or to be enforced, is very far from clear. "Guide lines" agreed upon with the Western Europeans, controlling what the President of the United States may or may not do with our deterrent, under consideration.

The arguments for this grand design are basically simple. It is accepted that the Europeans will not remain indefinitely content to found their whole defense system on a nuclear deterrent under exclusive American control. It is agreed, therefore, that there must be a European deterrent of some sort, which will at least be preferable to several more national deterrents. It is considered, finally, that any limitations to be imposed on this European deterrent must at least appear to be balanced by reciprocal restrictions on the U.S. deterrent.

These are all valid arguments. But unless the "guide lines" device is almost miraculously ingenious, the new grand design effectively means the American deterrent will be placed under the control of an international committee—which is a strong counter-argument, at least in this country. This is a story, in fact, which is barely beginning. And no man can now foresee this story's end.

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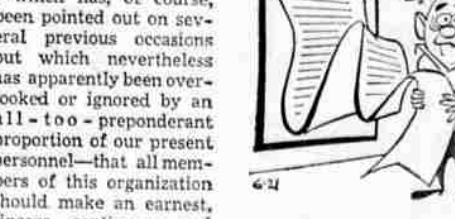
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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

MANAGEMENT memo pinned on the bulletin board of a paper-box factory: The Management of this organization, after due and careful consideration of certain regrettable practices which have recently been brought to its attention, is desirous of again reminding you of the fact — which has, of course, been pointed out on several previous occasions but which nevertheless has apparently been overlooked or ignored by an all-too-preponderant proportion of our present personnel—that all members of this organization should make an earnest, sincere, continuous and repetitive effort to eschew and avoid all excessive wordiness, repetitive phraseology, unnecessarily complicated sentence structure, lengthy, involved, or obscure paragraphs, and other tautological and/or grammatical errors to indite or transcribe an internal communication of any nature whatsoever to one or more fellow employees. P.S. In other words — make it brief!



Two women aboard a Philadelphia bus were overheard discussing the contemplated divorce action by one of them. "Why" inquired the one not involved, "don't you sue the so-and-so for incompatibility?" "I would," replied the other, "if I could catch him at it."

Cassie Stinnett reports that a parcel of French delegates to a Moscow trade fair, understandably alert to the possibilities of their hotel room being bugged, cut through a maze of colored wires they discovered cleverly hidden under the carpet. The floor was thick, but not so thick that it deadened the sound of the chandelier crashing in the room beneath them.

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