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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.

**FLIGHT OF TIME 10 YEARS AGO**  
 Plans to bring television to Medford during the Republican and Democratic National conventions fell through with the announcement that technical difficulties would make the project virtually impossible.  
 Authorization for construction of the new union terminal building at the Medford municipal airport received from Civil Aeronautics Administration.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
 June 26, 1942 (Friday)  
 Bureau of census report shows average Oregonian paid \$19.03 a month for rent during 1940.  
 From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The weather is apparently doing nothing to pears but making big ones out of little ones. Potatoes are reported to be suffering the same fate."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
 June 26, 1932 (Sunday)  
 Chandler Egan, Medford, holds five up lead in semifinal opponent after 18 holes in Pacific Northwest Golf association tournament in Portland.  
 National Democratic party convention nominates New York Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Speaker of the House John Nance Garner for president and vice president.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
 June 26, 1922 (Monday)  
 Temperature reaches 108 in Medford, one degree below all-time high set in August, 1920.  
 Medford realtor offers to turn Rogue valley ranches over to persons who will use a portion of crops grown to pay for the property.

**50 YEARS AGO**  
 June 26, 1912 (Wednesday)  
 Democratic party nominates Woodrow Wilson for president on 46th ballot; Gov. Thomas B. Marshall of Indiana nominated for vice president.

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

- Name the professional football team that plays for Baltimore.
  - Dried coconut meat, from which coconut oil is expressed, is known as what?
  - What is an unusually large or fine crop called?
  - What Asiatic country once held a mandate over the Marshall, Caroline and Mariana groups of Pacific islands?
  - Does the State of Hawaii have one, or two, members in the U. S. House of Representatives?
  - In which city is the Bastille?
  - In what war did the battle of San Juan Hill occur?
  - Who wrote under the pen name "Uncle Remus"?
  - In what scientific field is the name of Lee DeForest prominent?
  - What body gets between the moon and the sun to cause a lunar eclipse?
- Answers: 1. Colts. 2. Copra. 3. Bumper crop. 4. Japan. 5. One. 6. Paris. France. 7. Spanish-American. 8. Joel Chandler Harris. 9. Wireless telephony. 10. The earth.

## Whither Wall Street?

"A bull market will be sweeping along and then something will happen—trivial or important—and first one man will sell and then others will sell, and the continuity of thought toward higher prices is broken."

That's Bernard B. Baruch's explanation of sudden market breaks, which he likens to "the migrations of birds or the mass performances of whole species of ocean eels."

Figuratively speaking, Baruch's "first man" started selling in late November, when the bull market which had been building since September, 1960, reached its peak. But no real sell-off came then. The sharp break came in mid-March, when Baruch's "first man" and the "others" got to selling in earnest. There followed four major setbacks; three minor rallies.

THE culmination on May 28 saw \$20.8 billion in paper profits taken out of stock values in one day. It was the widest one-day slide since Oct. 28, 1929, when the Dow-Jones industrial average had dropped 38.33 points. The slump on this year's Black Monday was 34.95 points in the Dow-Jones average.

The trading on May 28 was the highest since July 21, 1933—9,350,000 shares. Almost 16,500,000 shares had been unloaded on Black Thursday, Oct. 29, 1929.

From Dec. 13 through May 28 the Dow-Jones average dropped 157.98 points. The drop in the first stage of the 1929 crash, Sept. 3 to Nov. 13, had been 182.48 points.

BUT now comes what appears to be a miracle. At about noon May 29 big investors surged into the market in search of bargains. The volume of sales, 14,750,000 was the second highest in history. The Dow-Jones average rose 27.03 points on the day. Shares on the New York Stock Exchange appreciated by \$14.7 billion in paper value. One financial writer called it "the most fantastic recovery in modern history."

What happened had many of the classic aspects of the end of a bear market. The Memorial Day holiday gave investors an opportunity to reflect; time is a useful antidote to panic.

JUST as price declines are self-feeding and contagious, so a sudden restoration of confidence may be, especially such a massive one as that of May 29. But previous apparent "selling climaxes" had been reached on the long way down, notably on May 1.

On the bullish side are corporation earnings reports for the first quarter of 1961, many of which set new records. If unemployment is high, so is employment. Production continues to build except in spotty areas like steel. Detroit is beginning to speak of a 7-million car year, which would be the second highest on record.

Normally perhaps as much as one-third of all common stocks are held by such institutional investors as banks, insurance companies, college endowment funds, mutual funds, pension funds, and profit-sharing trusts.

Many of these moved into the market to pick up "bankers-look" stocks. Investors Diversified Services, a \$4 billion outfit, is reported to have put \$20 million into the market on May 28 and 29.

Other 1929-1962 differences are too numerous to detail; it suffices, perhaps, just to express prayerful thanks that they do exist.—E.R.R.

## Red China's Boundaries

Red China uses boundary disputes to raise or lower international tension just as Premier Khrushchev manipulates access to West Berlin for a like purpose. Right now, Chinese Communists are turning up the heat along their border with Kashmir while damping flames along their border with Nepal.

Nepal and Red China in 1960 engaged in a brief spat over claims to Mt. Everest, which straddles the Nepalese-Tibetan border, but the matter was settled by boundary treaty last October. Actual demarcation of this boundary will begin at the end of June, with Chinese and Nepalese teams erecting one hundred pillars along the boundary at points where misunderstandings had been possible.

SUCH evidences of accommodation are viewed with suspicion in India, which thinks the October treaty gave Red China some territory to which it was not entitled. Nepal is the buffer state which shields India's heartland, the Ganges Valley, from Communist China.

During recent months, India has charged Red China with "repeated encroachments" upon Indian territory in the Ladakh area of Eastern Kashmir. New Delhi maintains that Kashmir is part of India, but Peking has refused to recognize Indian sovereignty over the disputed area and, in fact, has agreed to negotiate part of the Kashmir border matter with Pakistan. Pakistan of course welcomes the Red Chinese position and relations between the two nations have become so cozy that there is now talk of possible economic aid from Peking to Pakistan.

What it all adds up to is part of the Chinese enigma. But it looks very much like a squeeze play on India, designed to strain relations between the Indians and the neighboring governments of Pakistan and Nepal.—E.R.R.



## 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.

**Under Pressure**  
 To the Editor: Congress is now under terrific pressure to pass the President's Trade Bill. Kennedy and his White House staff of "One-World-Welfare-State" Fabian Social-

ists want this dictatorial power over our tariffs more than anything else. The situation is desperate for this nation. Here's why:

## Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris  
 Field Enterprises, Inc.

**TERM OUTDATED**  
 About a quarter-century ago, W. H. Auden, the British poet, termed the 20th century

"The Age of Anxiety." The phrase took hold; in fact, Leonard Bernstein titled his symphony No. 2 "The Age of Anxiety."

When he composed it in 1949, I think the term is outdated. In the last half-dozen years, we have gone beyond the Age of Anxiety, and we have entered the Age of Schizophrenia. Our personalities are no longer merely disturbed—they are split, from top to bottom, among the leaders and the people.

To me, the most obvious and appalling evidence of this schizophrenia can be seen in the hydrogen bomb testing by both sides. The split between what we know and what we do is badly and accurately summed up by Ambassador Lall of India at Geneva this spring, when he said:

"It will be of no help to the future to say that the purpose of further testing was a 'search for security.' No security can be found in this way—and the leaders of both sides have said so. The leaders of both sides have said that there can be no security through the perfection of weapons of mass destruction."

Ambassador Lall continued: "This is such a basic contradiction that it tremendously increases the apprehension of the world. Obviously we are standing near a very dangerous precipice if the very countries which announce that they cannot find security in the development of weapons of mass destruction further and further."

What George Orwell called "Double Think" in his satire, "1984," has come to reality 20 years earlier than he thought. In their speeches, both President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev agree that atomic war would be suicide, that no nation could be the "victor," that was as an instrument of national policy is no longer feasible.

Nevertheless—and "nevertheless" is always the sign of schizophrenia—both countries are going ahead with the spiraling arms race, both are testing, both are preparing furiously for "defense" in a war which cannot be defended. It is the ultimate irony that all we can agree upon is that everybody will lose.

If an individual behaved that way, he would promptly be placed in a mental institution. But when nations behave as irrationally, their sanity is hardly questioned—and those few who dare to question it are branded as lacking in "patriotism." The world, as Balzac grimly predicted, is becoming an insane asylum run by the inmates.

**Finding A Haven**  
 To the Editor: When people get old, they start, as a rule, to think about where the soul is going to find its haven, when the body stops to function. That is, the religious person does, whether he be a Christian, Mohammedan, or what.

Now it so happens that I am neither, but for 50 years or more I have taken great interest in scientific subjects, astronomy in particular and anthropology in general.

I can recall reading Haeckel's (Ernest Haeckel, a German scientist, 1834-1919) "The Riddle of the Universe" back in 1904. It made a very deep impression on my mind. In fact, it destroyed my belief in a lot of religious superstition which I might have harbored before.

Recently I have read a couple of the latest books out on astronomy, one, "The Changing Universe" and the other, "Our Emerging Universe." They tell of billions

of burning suns in far off space, of exploding galaxies; stars and universes in their death throes, and stars and universes being born. Where a person reads such matter, if he is a religious character and cannot shake his belief about a future life, it is bound to make him think something like, "How far will I have to travel when I leave this world?"

Now, some of these galaxies are 80,000 light years away off in space. Which makes quite a trip. A light year is the distance light travels in one year at the rate of 186,000 miles per second. Imagine that!

Of course the Christian's heaven might be located on another planet in our own galaxy, the Milky Way. Even at that, the soul may have a long trip to travel as some of the stars in the Milky Way are many light years apart.

The nearest star to our solar system is four light years away. So that, if our candidate for heaven is going to have a future biologic existence similar to that on this earth, on another planet, it is believed by most astronomers that such planets exist in outer space, ad infinitum. In other words, in our father's house are many mansions.

Which makes me wonder if there is a heaven for me too, in spite of the fact that I don't admit I am a sinner? Well, the words of the scientist are based on facts. Religion is a blind faith.

John E. Ring  
 1049 West 11th St.  
 Medford.

**Wonders What Bible**  
 To the Editor: Your "canon" lead editorial of Sunday quotes Dr. Fred C. Schwarz as calling himself "a narrow-minded, Bible-believing Baptist." He claims this is the basis of his anti-Communist crusade.

I wonder what Bible Dr. Schwarz believes I can find no place in my King James Bible where God promised to serve America or freedom of the Western world from Communism. Most orthodox teachers believe Communism will be defeated at the battle of Armageddon. The Bible teaches the present World Order will be destroyed by God. It offers men, as individuals, escape from that wrath. It says nothing about man-led crusades.

Parker Bailey  
 825 B Street  
 Ashland, Ore.

## Quemoy, Matsu Island Flare Ups Can Be Counted On in Two-Year Cycles

By PHIL NEWSOM  
 UPI Foreign News Analyst

The story of the Nationalist-held Quemoy and Matsu islands off the Red Chinese main land can be counted upon to flare up in roughly 2-year cycles.

The Reds carried out their first heavy bombardment of Quemoy in 1954. In 1956, coinciding closely with a visit of Vice President Richard Nixon to Formosa, there were ominous reports of feverish Red activity, including the construction of a strategic railway into Amoy and of 10 new airfields opposite Formosa.

In 1958, spurred by reports of a further Red Chinese build-up and Peiping radio broadcasts that a "landing on Quemoy is imminent," the United States placed the 7th Fleet and the 5th Air Force on alert and began escorting Nationalist supply ships into Quemoy. Welcome for Ike

In 1960, the Communists welcomed a visit by President Eisenhower to Formosa with a massive bombardment of Quemoy, labeled by the Pres-

ident "a deliberately aggressive act."

This history of events involving the tiny islands less than half a dozen miles off the mainland is recited now in relation to the excitement generated over the last week as result of the latest reports of a Red buildup in Fukien province.

These reports said the Red Chinese had massed the biggest military force since the Korean War on the coastline opposite Formosa. The forces were estimated at 400,000 ground troops and 300 aircraft "mostly of the fighter type."

Early speculation was that the Reds were posing a new threat to Quemoy and the Matus. Later it was decided that the lack of any visible concentration of shipping meant that the Reds actually were preparing to defend themselves against an invasion attempt by Chiang Kai-shek forces from Formosa.

This later line of speculation, however, did not rule out a Red attack on the offshore islands as a preventive measure.

In early 1955 Eisenhower asked and received from Congress approval in advance of

and put some of our people out of work.

THESE melancholy reflections arise from a columnist's memories of public attitudes as they were sensed only eight or nine months ago and from the same columnist's estimates of the public attitudes of today.

Then, sober and informed men in Washington were aware, and were saying with little short and private dispar, that before the last leaves of that autumn had fallen one of two of the most dreadful alternatives in human history might befall this country: a tacit surrender, by way of appeasement, to Soviet imperialism in Berlin; or a war of unimaginable ferocity to sustain the integrity and honor of the free world.

By luck perhaps by allied efforts perhaps but certainly by the grace of providence, this turned out to have been far too gloomy a view. All the same, at the time the possibilities then seen were clear and imminent and factually unchallengeable.

BUT what was the country's response? So far as this correspondent could judge, from many conversations with many people and from letters from a great many more, the public in general was by no means deeply exercised.

Now, turn forward from last fall to this early summer of the present year. The stock market has undeniably been falling in a distinctly uncomfortable if not indeed in an alarming way. Certain kinds of hard-core unemployment still exists and, for various causes, may be spreading here and there. Lack of economic confidence in the Kennedy administration is unarguably existing among businessmen—and this is unarguably bad, justified or not.

Along with all this, however, are certain incontestable facts:

Industrial production in the last reporting month, May, went to a record high. Automobile sales, output of home goods, of industrial, commercial and farm machinery and of freight and transportation equipment, also rose. Total employment was at or near a record high.

NOW, none of this is said to suggest that everything in the economy is just peachy and that there is no room or need for improvement—or for rational and reasonable concern. Still, the great central truth does remain that even if the business scene were incomparably worse than it is or is ever likely to be, the situation of the people is infinitely better than it was last fall.

But what do we now do? Do we thank fate and fortune and God that we now stand where we do on life's truly great and mortal issues—the preservation of freedom and of peace, if only a kind of peace?

No, we could not get very moved in that autumn time when it seemed possible that the whole world might be broken apart in smoke and flame. But we are dreadfully excited, and generally and excessively worried, now that it seems possible—just possible—that many of us may lose some of our luxuries and that some of us might—just might—lose our jobs for a little while.

Can a nation be judged by the kind of thing it permits itself to fear the most?

any military measures he might have to take to protect Formosa and the Pescadores in the Formosa Strait. Whether this was to include Quemoy and the Matus remained an administration secret.

Since then, the Nationalists and the Reds have engaged in a propaganda war involving hot words but little action.

Any Nationalist attack on the mainland seems highly unlikely at present. Without U. S. opposition, the Reds undoubtedly could take both Quemoy and the Matus but at some cost.

Chiang Kai-shek then regarded as indefensible and therefore expendable.

THE Dulles-Eisenhower "un-leashing" of Chiang Kai-shek was the signal, however, for a powerful build-up by Chiang of large military forces on the offshore islands. This was the origin of Chiang's commitment to defend the islands.

Secretary Dulles did not impede the build-up; but in the first offshore islands crisis he compelled Chiang to evacuate the most exposed of these positions, the Tachen islands. After the second offshore islands crisis in 1958, Dulles also pleaded with Chiang personally and sent emissaries to plead for a retreat from Quemoy and the Matus islands.

This is worth recalling, because Secretary Dulles also persuaded the reluctant President Eisenhower to run great risks to defend these same islands, which he begged Chiang to evacuate as soon as they were no longer threatened.

In other words, Dulles had no fear of a voluntary withdrawal, carried out when the threat to the islands had been repelled. But he judged that the whole situation in Asia would come to pieces like a rotten melon dropped from a third-story window, if the Chinese Communists were permitted to seize the offshore islands at gunpoint.

BY THE TIME President Kennedy took office, the Asian situation had deteriorated seriously, because of the collapse of the Eisenhower policy in Laos and the rising threat to South Viet Nam. This was the somber context of the review of the offshore islands problem conducted by the President in person, with all his highest advisors, just twelve months ago. The question, of course, was whether to try to compel Chiang to evacuate.

There was no great likelihood that Kennedy's pressure on Chiang would succeed where the pressure of Dulles had failed. Chiang might have been faced with an American disclaimer of responsibility for the offshore islands, but this would have amounted to an invitation to a Communist attack. In view of the deteriorated Asian situation, a major Asian retreat, or seeming retreat, appeared to be extremely dangerous, for just the reasons that made Dulles take a hard line in the 1958 Quemoy crisis. Hence President Kennedy did nothing.

In consequence, the President will be confronted with a choice like the 1958 choice, if the Communist build-up in Fukien leads on to a third assault on Quemoy. As already noted, the best hunch still is that the Peking leaders do not plan an assault. But the possibility of an assault is quite strong enough to justify analysis of the factors in the problem; and this will be attempted in a further report.

During the campaign, President Kennedy voiced the opinion that Quemoy and the other offshore islands were superfluous positions which might well be abandoned. In so doing, it should be noted, the President was merely echoing the view of the late John Foster Dulles, whose finest feat as Secretary of State was the successful defense of these same islands in the Quemoy crisis in 1958.

The Communists' first attack on Quemoy was made in 1949, when the Nationalist armies were still in flight to Formosa. Substantial Nationalist forces had been left behind on Quemoy. The Communist attack, which was ill-prepared, was repulsed by the Nationalists with a total Communist loss of close to 20,000 men. Hence the offshore islands remained in Nationalist hands; but in the Truman years hardly any troops were stationed on Quemoy, which

and put some of our people out of work.

THESE melancholy reflections arise from a columnist's memories of public attitudes as they were sensed only eight or nine months ago and from the same columnist's estimates of the public attitudes of today.

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Now, turn forward from last fall to this early summer of the present year. The stock market has undeniably been falling in a distinctly uncomfortable if not indeed in an alarming way. Certain kinds of hard-core unemployment still exists and, for various causes, may be spreading here and there. Lack of economic confidence in the Kennedy administration is unarguably existing among businessmen—and this is unarguably bad, justified or not.

Along with all this, however, are certain incontestable facts:

Industrial production in the last reporting month, May, went to a record high. Automobile sales, output of home goods, of industrial, commercial and farm machinery and of freight and transportation equipment, also rose. Total employment was at or near a record high.

NOW, none of this is said to suggest that everything in the economy is just peachy and that there is no room or need for improvement—or for rational and reasonable concern. Still, the great central truth does remain that even if the business scene were incomparably worse than it is or is ever likely to be, the situation of the people is infinitely better than it was last fall.

But what do we now do? Do we thank fate and fortune and God that we now stand where we do on life's truly great and mortal issues—the preservation of freedom and of peace, if only a kind of peace?

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## Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop  
 (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

**AN ISLE HE NEVER MADE**  
 Washington - A little more is now known about the Chinese Communists' military build-up in Fukien province, on the Formosa Strait. A very large force of about 400,000 men is now deployed there, disposed in depth along the coast for approximately 120 miles from the Amoy-Quemoy area northwards. MIG-19 air units have also moved into the Fukien airfields.

The best hunch, which is all anyone can have as yet, remains that the purpose of the build-up is primarily defensive. The reinforcement of Fukien began in March, considerably after Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek began talking seriously about a return to the mainland this year.

The extended Communist deployment from the Amoy-Quemoy area northwards has a defensive look, so far as it can be judged, which is not very far. The disposition of the force in depth, from the north-south mainland chain that divides Fukien from the rest of China, again looks like a precautionary measure. It could be aimed, in fact, to prevent a popular rising that might otherwise be sparked by the arrival of Nationalist air-dropped troops on the mainland.

Nonetheless, a great uncertainty remains. The Peking government may be exclusively motivated by fear of a landing by Chiang in a time of deep and increasing peasant wretchedness and discontent. But Peking's defensive plans may all too easily include a spoiling attack on the offshore islands in the Formosa Strait, and particularly on Quemoy. Such an attack would be intended to throw Chiang Kai-shek off balance and thus forestall him.

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## Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

PARKE CUMMINGS selects these paragraphs from the prospectuses of