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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
July 1, 1952 (Tuesday)
Low humidity, an east wind and the worst fire danger yet this year caused the state forester's office to stress the necessity that every lumber operator obtain a permit for the area he plans to work.

20 YEARS AGO
July 1, 1942 (Wednesday)
Maj. Gen. Charles H. Gerhardt arrives here to take charge of the 91st infantry division at Camp White.

30 YEARS AGO
July 1, 1932 (Friday)
Jackson county circuit court announces Sept. 1 has been set for the dedication of the new county courthouse at Main and Oakdale ave.

40 YEARS AGO
July 1, 1922 (Saturday)
Medford citizens committee organized to fight recall election for Jackson county sheriff after Gov. Ben Olcott instructs attorney general to proceed with prosecution of "outrages committed in Jackson county" during the past four months.

50 YEARS AGO
July 1, 1912 (Monday)
Circuit Judge Frank M. Calkins upholds injunction sought by Ashland men against construction of new Main st. bridge across Bear creek.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. In Lewis Carroll's "Through a Looking Glass" which two characters engaged in eating oysters?
 2. To whom did Jim Jeffries lose the heavyweight boxing title in 1910?
 3. What have the following in common: potato, borsch, skilly?
 4. Name the two largest rivers that flow into the Mississippi River.
 5. Who was the mother of John the Baptist?
 6. Who succeeded Cordell Hull as Secretary of State?
 7. With what Saint do you associate the nervous disorder chorea?
 8. Who was the author of "Poor Richard's Almanac"?
 9. From the roots of what plant is tapicoca obtained?
 10. In the Hawaiian language, what does "Aloha Oe" mean?
- Answers: 1. The Walrus and the Carpenter. 2. Jack Johnson. 3. They are soups. 4. Missouri and Ohio. 5. Elizabeth. 6. E. R. Stettinius Jr. 7. St. Vitus. 8. Benjamin Franklin. 9. Cassava. 10. Farewell to thee.

Vacation Rediscoveries

Vacations (the British call them holidays) are not supposed to prove anything profound. But there are lessons to be learned—and relearned.

In recent itinerant roving from the Pacific to Portland to the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue Valleys, to the High Desert of central Oregon, the high Cascades, and the parklike Ponderosa forests east of the mountains, we learned—and relearned; discovered—and rediscovered—a few things.

Our activities included building a sand castle on the beach, late-night talk with good friends too-seldom seen, mowing lawns and burning trash, lying under the stars and listening to the flow of mountain water, playing silly word games around the campfire, watching the Navy sail down the Willamette, seeing the baby elephant at the Portland zoo, driving freeways at 70 miles per hour, and reading—long, undisturbed hours of reading books—a rare treat.

WHAT did we learn—or relearn; discover—or rediscover?

First, that we would rather live in Oregon than anywhere else in the world, for it contains in abundant measure everything we conceive to be important and dear and beautiful.

This, of course, we have always known, even among the cathedrals and museums of Europe, the canyons of New York and the monuments of Washington, the mountains and forests of California, the plains of Texas and the mid-West.

There is no place—no place at all—with Oregon's diversity, beauty, and opportunities for inspiration. And relaxation.

WE are among those, like author Stewart Holbrook, who view with some dismay the fact that others are "discovering" Oregon.

This year, in particular, due in large part to the Seattle World's Fair, the world is coming here. The briefest drive along the highways and freeways—along 101 on the coast, 99 (or 5) north to Portland, 97 up central Oregon—shows vast quantities of out-of-state vehicles, vehicles of every description and condition.

The largest number of the out-of-staters, in many instances more frequent than Oregon-licensed cars, come from California. But virtually every state in the union can be spotted sooner or later, and there are many foreign licenses.

AND trailers—there are trailers ranging from 50-foot-plus "mobile homes" to tiny sleepers and tent-convertibles. The relatively new "campers," which put a small home away from home on top of a pickup truck, are everywhere.

So are cars (and station wagons) with luggage or camping equipment strapped into carriers on top, some of them so heavily loaded one wonders how they dare to speed along the highway.

It is obvious that hotels and motels must be doing a booming business this summer. But so are the campgrounds. State parks are crowded, so are forest camps and, not infrequently, spots where there are no facilities at all which are converted into overnight accommodations for those with tents, trailers or campers.

WE did not see "all of Oregon" this trip. Two weeks is too short a time for this. Really, it takes a lifetime to see it all, and savor all of its charms and beauties.

But we did see:

The Columbia (soon to be bridged) at Astoria, and the hundreds of rusting Liberty ships in storage there.

The sands of Seaside and Gearhart, with the surf below and the misty hills above.

Bustling, growing, changing Portland, with tall new buildings rising at every hand, new hotels and motels, and a rather new, somewhat self-conscious, sense of big city sophistication.

The growth of the freeway as it stretches, ever lengthening, the full breadth of the state.

WE drove the red highways of central Oregon, and the wide streets of Bend, where a chocolate ice cream cone can hardly be found.

We saw the headwaters of the Metolius, where a sparkling river springs full-size from forest-surrounded springs, and we slept along its banks and watched the brilliant stars through the trees.

We saw the McKenzie Crest (which really should be a National Park), and the snow-capped mountains, lakes, lava flows and forests stretching north and south and west.

And we returned home to Medford, once again convinced that despite the troubles and fears and frustrations of the world, one can find what one seeks in Oregon.

Selfishly, we hope too many others don't find it here too.—E.A.

Naming The New State Park

It was with disappointment that we read a United Press International story out of Salem Friday, which said that the new state park on the Rogue River between the towns of Rogue River and Gold Hill had been named "Valley of the Rogue" state park.

The name has a phony, artificial ring to it, without historic excuse, and with a coy, pretensions "cuteness" that is utterly unbecoming.

Happily, however, we were reassured Saturday that the name is only temporary, and that a permanent name will be given when the park is dedicated, probably after the off and on ramps from the freeway are completed.

We still plug for the name Tailhoth State Park, to commemorate the early nearby community, and the pioneers who forded the river by getting a good "holt" on the tails of their horses.—E.A.

"Hey—We Landed One Of The Big Ones!"



Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann
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GOOD NEWS FROM EUROPE

There has now taken place what is certainly a most important, and it may be a decisive, turn for the better in the complicated parallel negotiations about the European Economic Community and the American nuclear deterrent. This is the Joint Declaration of June 26 of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe, of which the head is M. Jean Monnet.

This committee is an unofficial working coalition of party leaders, industrialists, and trade unionists, from the six European countries. It is the political instrument through which M. Monnet and his colleagues work. Its power and influence are great because they are derived from the fact that the committee represents the will of the rising forces in the European post-war generation.

The committee has now spoken out unequivocally in favor of British membership in the European Economic Community and in a European political union. It has declared itself against the separation of Gen. de Gaulle which would lead to "profitless adventures and preserve that spirit of superiority and domination which not so long ago led Europe to the brink of destruction and could now engulf the world."

At the same time the Action Committee declares for a partnership between the new Europe and North America, for a "relationship of two separate but equally powerful entities, each bearing its share of common responsibility in the world."

The position taken by M. Monnet's Action Committee will command warm support in this country. The adherence of Great Britain to the European Economic Community is indispensable if the hope of a great liberal trading area is to be realized.

For if Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries and the European neutrals and the Commonwealth are all outside the Common Market, and in rivalry with it, it will be presumptuous of the Six to call themselves "Europe," and there will be little prospect of a partnership between Europe and the United States.

Equally, we shall give our full support to the idea of a "new partnership of Europe and America" in the field of defense and nuclear weapons. Our argument with Gen. de Gaulle is about a separate, independently operated French nuclear deterrent. We have never opposed, in fact under both Eisenhower and Kennedy, we have offered to help make a European nuclear deterrent within NATO.

The conclusion we draw from all this is that in the world today the unique and paramount mission of nuclear forces is to prevent the use of nuclear forces. They cannot be used, as conventional forces can still be used—as for example they are being used in Thailand—as instruments of a national policy. In the American view, a nuclear partnership between Europe and America can be worked out only if the first principle of the partnership is that nuclear weapons are for use against nuclear weapons, against the use of those weapons, in fact, and against the use of such weapons as diplomatic threats.

If this is the sound conclusion to be drawn from the facts of life in the nuclear age, it is very likely to prevail in the end. The new Europe, which the Action Committee is promoting, means to be too strong to invite aggression. But it is not nationalist or militarist in temper.

It will take years to make the new Europe. But it will also take a good many years to make a separate but equally powerful European nuclear force. So the questions which Mr. Rusk and Mr. McNamara are discussing with the European governments are not urgent and critical. What is urgent and critical is that the British negotiations should work out successfully, and that the American negotiations with the enlarged Common Market should be able to be begun.

Use of Winema Facilities Reported

Klamath Falls—Heavy use of recreation facilities in the Winema National Forest is expected over the Fourth of July holiday, according to Earl Karlinger, Klamath district ranger.

In the Lake of the Woods area, Karlinger said, many people are using Rainbow and Spruce campgrounds and White Pine picnic area.

Aspen Point campground, which has been open only on week ends, will be open July 2 and 3 as well as on through the holiday.

Most trails in the Mountain Lakes Wild area and Sky Lakes area are closed because of snow, Karlinger said, but lower portions of Moss creek, Varney creeks, and Pelican bottle trails have been maintained by practical, trained.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Let's recite a little history today—close at home history. From time immemorial, there has been a Klamath Lake. Klamath Lake was the magnet that drew John C. Fremont to the Far West in 1843. He missed it that time. Coming down from The Dalles, he mistook the Klamath Marsh for Klamath Lake, and was very much disappointed with what he saw after having come so far.

Lake we know now. It was relatively shallow. Strong winds from the south would pile the water up at the north end. Then strong winds from the north would pile the water up at the southern end of the lake, causing it to overflow the reef that acted as a low natural dam and created the lake.

THE result was an immense loss of water.

What was needed was a HIGHER dam to hold back the water.

FREMONT came again to the Far West in 1846—and this time he found what he sought. He was camped on Upper Klamath Lake when Lieutenant Gillespie, bearer of a secret message from Washington, found him.

To reach Klamath Lake from Washington, Lieutenant Gillespie had traveled by naval vessel to Vera Cruz, had crossed Mexico on foot to Mazatlan, had traveled thence by sailing ship to the Sandwich Islands, from the Sandwich Islands to San Francisco by sailing ship and from San Francisco to Klamath Lake by saddle horse.

The message he carried was so secret that while crossing Mexico he had committed it to memory and had eaten the paper on which it was written.

IT WAS then that a young engineer for a private power company arrived on the scene. He made a careful study of the possibilities of the project and reported that if an arrangement could be made whereby the Reclamation Service would control and apportion the stored water, his company would build the dam.

THAT was the beginning of what we now know as the Klamath Project, and the young engineer with a gleam in his eye and a vision in his mind was John Boyle, who was honored on Monday last week by the naming for him of the biggest power plant in the Klamath River power system.

His engineering genius has guided much of Southern Oregon's water and power development during the past half century.

PRESUMABLY in obedience to the message, Fremont and his party, including Kit Carson, took off for California and at Sonoma, in conjunction with American settlers, they raised the Bear Flag and proclaimed the Bear Republic, which became the State of California.

Up this way, we laughingly claim Klamath Lake as the birthplace of American California.

LET'S skip the next 70 years. By the early 1920's, it was realized that there were great agricultural possibilities in the Klamath Basin. But water was needed. The water must come from Klamath Lake, the source of the Klamath River.

The Klamath Lake of that day was not the Klamath

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

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KENNEDY GOES TO THE COUNTRY



Washington—President Kennedy and his staff are now thinking seriously about taking the administration's case to the country before this year's congressional election. Speaking trips and spot speeches are under consideration for both September and October.

With great reluctance, and with little visible effect, President Eisenhower also entered the fray in the off-year elections while he was in the White House. But the interventions President Kennedy is planning will be very different from the Eisenhower interventions, which were always momentary, grandiose, and bland. To the extent the other demands of his office permit, Kennedy wants to take the stump in earnest, in the old-fashioned American way.

Within the White House staff, in fact, something of an argument is already going on about where the President ought to concentrate his efforts.

THEY'RE getting the image of a know-nothing, do-nothing, see-nothing, go-nowhere party, and it's bound to do them harm," according to one of the President's chief political advisers. Contrary to a recent report, moreover, the White House has most emphatically not been depressed by recent public opinion soundings by pollsters.

The Louis Harris poll, for instance, which is supposed to have brought Kennedy bad news, has in fact discovered overwhelming public support for the President's action to hold the price line in steel, in tests taken both before and after the stock market decline. The same poll also found very recently that the President would carry New York State against Gov. Nelson Rockefeller by a whopping 2-to-1 majority if an election were held tomorrow.

For many other reasons besides the reports of the pollsters, the White House in fact believes that the President has not as yet lost support in the country, except in the business community, "which always votes Republican anyway." As yet, in truth, there is only one possible development that alarms the White House.

If time are bad and jobs are scarce, it is admitted that the election can turn into a near-disaster.

This time—honored argument for Presidential quiescence in off-years is still to be heard in the Kennedy White House. But there is much more force and conviction in the counter-argument, that taking the risk this year is one of those things the President "can't do."

Vet Receives Note From Washington

Henry Washington Jr., a member of the Veterans Administration Domiciliary at White City, has received a letter from the White House in Washington, D.C., acknowledging a gift sent to President John F. Kennedy.

The gift was in the form of a cross bearing a picture of the President. Washington had won third prize in the recent Hobby Fair at the VA domiciliary for the cross which he made.

The letter reads in part: "The President asked me to thank you for the decorative cross, bearing a picture of him, that you made and entered in your Hobby Fair. He very much appreciated your friendliness in wanting him to have this prize-winning artwork."

It was signed by Evelyn Lincoln, personal secretary to the president.

Dennis the Menace



"WHEN WE GET HOME, WE'VE GOT A SURPRISE FOR MY DAD! MY MOM IS GONNA TELL HIM WHERE SHE HID HIS GOLF CLUBS!"

'Action' Medicine in U.S. Tradition

By ERIC SEVAREID

One of the frustrations of the general columnist is that the short-bread he casts upon the waters must often be in the form of fragments—though he tries to avoid state crisscross. One of his rewards is that his fragments is often returned as a whole loaf, well-risen, from persons who rank as chefs, and not short order cooks, in the matter concerned.

The other week, in remarking upon the Augustan manner with which AMA so frequently pronounces judgment upon political and historical matters, I suggested that the concentrated necessities of technical education had deprived the generality of American doctors of the liberal education out of which can grow a more vital view of social history.

The crested letterheads from physicians and surgeons piled up rapidly. Some gave off a heat (no lights) that seemed to me to confirm what I had tried to say. Some, in protest, clearly reflected minds schooled in much more than medicine. Others, especially those from professors and deans of medicine, said in essence that the column was justified.

In the sheaf of correspond-

ence was a copy of the remarkable interview with Dr. Herbert Raiter of the Stritch School of Medicine at Loyola university which has been published in pamphlet form by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara. From this I learn that the premedical curriculum for many future doctors is being shortened even more in order "to make the MD degree competitive in time with the Ph.D. degree."

But, says Dr. Raiter, "we are streamlining the educational process in the wrong direction by stressing the technological at the expense of the humanities."

As I read his analysis, Dr. Raiter is not so much concerned with the physician's grasp of philosophy or history as with the political and economic cost of proposed health-care legislation, as he is with the physician's understanding and treatment of his patient as a complete human entity and with the effect on the quality of treatment which the legislation may have. In any case, his whole argument is an eloquent plea against the rapid drift away from humanitarian individualism, in the highest sense of that phrase, within the practice of medicine.

Among the causes of this drift he seems to assign a greater role to the medical schools than he does to government by amassing quantities

of the point of diminishing returns per dollar, per head and per action must come. Apparently it has come in this field, as I happen to believe it has come in much of the field of our foreign economic aid, for one example. Let the Peace Corps think hard before expanding to an Army or an Army Group.

The action psychology lies at the beginnings of American medical practice. So, as Dr. Raiter reminds us, we happily pay the surgeon a high fee for an operation—he has acted—and grudgingly pay a small fee to the physician who rightly advises that we let nature cure an ailment. We let nature cure an ailment. He has not acted. Dr. Raiter asserts that America is the best place in the world in which to have a serious illness and one of the worst in which to have a non-serious illness.

He reminds us of what Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes had to say of the profession a century ago, "How could a people... which has contrived the Bowie-knife and the revolver, which has chased the juice out of all the superlatives in the language in Fourth of July orations... which insists in sending out youths and horses and boys to outwalk, outgun and checkmate all the rest of creation; how could such a people be content with any but heroic practice?"

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