

Medford Mail Tribune

Published Daily except on Saturdays by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 33 North Fir St. Ph. 772-6141

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

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 17, 1952 (Thursday) California-Oregon Pipeline announces it will lay a new 103-mile oil pipeline from Crescent City, Calif., to Medford.

20 YEARS AGO

July 17, 1932 (Friday) New buildings at Camp White are completed for the use of Col. Owen R. Meredith, commanding officer.

30 YEARS AGO

July 17, 1922 (Sunday) Local man is jailed for operating a "beer joint" in the Berrydale district, 20 gallons of beer mash, 170 pint bottles and 100 empty bottles seized by prohibition agents.

40 YEARS AGO

July 17, 1922 (Monday) Funeral services are set for Miss Julia Fielder, a long-time teacher in the Medford school system.

50 YEARS AGO

July 17, 1912 (Wednesday) The Indian Refining Company of California, Standard Oil's greatest rival, purchases a site near the Crater Lake junction for a distributing plant in the Medford vicinity.

What's Your I.Q.?

- 1. What country recently declared its independence from France?
2. What was the first major league team to win a World Series?
3. Was Beaky Thatcher the sweetheart of Huck Finn, or of Tom Sawyer?
4. Complete this title with the name of a city: "Lloyd's of..."
5. On which side of a man's hat is the bow?
6. Does the term open hearth suggest to you copper refining, steel making, or bread making?
7. Lobsters are correctly classified as fish, mammals or crustaceans?
8. Israel compares in size to which U.S. State?
9. In what city is the University of Colorado?
10. Generals Meade and Lee, respectively, commanded the Union and Confederate armies at what great battle?
Answers: 1. Algeria. 2. Red Sox (Over Pittsburgh in 1903). 3. Tom Sawyer. 4. London. 5. Left. 6. Steel. 7. Crustaceans. 8. New Jersey. 9. Boulder. 10. Gettysburg.

The Biggest Broadcast

The wires hummed with the technical data involved in the launching of the world's first active repeater communications satellite. The political considerations, centering on whether ownership of a communications satellite system should be public or private, were discussed at length in Congress.

Transcending either the technical or the political stories of Telstar—as the American Telephone and Telegraph satellite which the National Aeronautics and Space Administration launched from Cape Canaveral is known—is the real significance of space communications.

President Kennedy may have put it as well as any one can when he told the United Nations General Assembly in 1961 that "linking the whole world in telegraph, telephone, radio and television" would help to prevent "the cold reaches of the universe" from becoming a new area of "an even colder war."

EUROPE will be given an early preview of what a world-wide communications satellite system will mean. With the experimental satellite in orbit, and after domestic demonstrations and technical tests have been completed, the overseas program begins.

U. S. television networks will send to the satellite, live, about 12 minutes of news events from this country, Canada, and possibly Mexico. Telstar in turn will reamplify the transmission powerfully and beam it to Europe.

The Eurovision network will send a similar program to this continent through Telstar. Both telecasts are possible because Telstar is an "active" satellite, carrying both reception and transmission equipment. Previous passive satellites, like Echo, acted as sound "mirrors," bouncing radio signals from one point to another.

THERE is no argument as to the desirability of a system of earth satellites capable of relaying voice messages and images to any point on earth, linking the nations of the world in a space communications system. Existing transatlantic telephone facilities alone will be overloaded by 1965, if not before. Nor is there any basic argument about the feasibility, or the cost.

But there is a dark side to space communications which was hinted at in President Kennedy's U. N. message. As few as three so-called synchronous satellites, orbiting high in space at the same speed as the earth's rotation, would supply ground military forces with relatively jam-proof communications.

There are great potential profits in a space communications network. This is the logical reason that A. T. & T. is willing to pay NASA \$6 million for two launches, the second probably in the autumn.

But there also are those important military considerations. This is certainly one reason for Russia's willingness to sign a recent U.S.-U.S.S.R. agreement on a five-part program of space cooperation.—E.R.R.

Pensions and Punishment

Technically at least, a New York Supreme Court justice who has been convicted of conspiracy in an attempt to fix a federal judge becomes eligible for pension at the close of business hours on Wednesday. The bizarre courtroom farce goes like this:

Justice J. Vincent Keogh June 16 was convicted by a Manhattan federal court jury of conspiring to obstruct justice by attempting to influence the sentencing of a Brooklyn federal court defendant. A \$22,500 bribe was involved. Two days later Judge Keogh—who is still drawing his \$34,500 a year salary—filed for retirement. Unless the courts hold that he automatically forfeited his office when the jury brought in its guilty verdict, he becomes eligible for a pension, variously estimated at from \$8,300 to upwards of \$20,000 a year, 30 days after filing. The New York Board of Estimate is expected to rule on the pension July 26.

KEOGH's sentencing was postponed to Aug. 2, well after the qualifying date for the pension, on the plea that his trial attorney was exhausted. He faces a five-year prison term and a \$10,000 fine.

One question is whether Keogh automatically loses his rights at the time of the verdict or at the time of the sentencing. Ironically, one of his attorneys, as a former city corporation counsel, presented an opinion in another case that "the forfeiture of office automatically occurred when the jury returned its verdict of conviction."

State Controller Arthur Levitt has said that the pension is a contractual obligation and that the state must pay its share of the pension—Keogh is paid by both state and city—regardless of whether Keogh was in or out of office at the time of conviction. Levitt is a Democrat. So is Keogh. So is Keogh's brother, Rep. Eugene J. Keogh, powerful Brooklyn Democrat and friend of President Kennedy.

A FEDERAL employee under the so-called Alger Hiss Act loses pension rights upon conviction of a felony or a crime against the government. The crime of which Keogh was convicted is a felony under federal law, but is only a misdemeanor under the state code. Bills to deny pensions to officials convicted of violation of their trust have been introduced in the New York legislature in recent sessions but never have passed.

If the court rules Keogh is not entitled to a pension, he would receive, with interest, payments he made to the pension fund.—E.R.R.

"You Think We'll Ever Get Together?"



... 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.

Offer a Prayer

To the Editor: Spiritual Void, Friday, June 29. Thank you, G.H.B., from the heart of one out of 180 million, for your summation of the Chicago meetings of Billy Graham.

It seems to me the percentage declaring their intentions to surrender their lives to Christ was gratifying indeed. In the days of the Apostles, after the Holy Spirit had come upon them, 3,000 were converted at one time and 5,000 at another time (Acts 2:41-44). But David had this to say in his examination of the hearts of men: "Of men I have found one in a thousand, Noah, in the days before the flood, pre-achieved that generation though only his own family were saved because of faith. So we understand it takes faith beside hearing to accomplish Salvation, 2nd-Pet. 2:3.

If Mr. Graham was used of the Lord in the Salvation of one soul, a miracle has been performed and we should glorify God, and praise His name.

Instead of one Billy Graham, there should be thousands of holy men sounding the alarm and preparing the people for the coming of the Lord, Jesus Christ, for the day is drawing near: "Blow the trumpet in Zion, sound the alarm in my holy mountain; let all the inhabitants of the land tremble; for the day of the Lord cometh, for it is high at night." Joel 2:1.

The prophet Isaiah pictures our day this way: "The earth is defiled under the inhabitants thereof; because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, broken the everlasting covenant." What a witness this nation could be if we were working with the "Faith once delivered unto the Saints." That faith is now so clouded with perjury and shrouded in error, that it has no power when propounded. Failure is the result, and defeat, the end.

Isaiah says further, "My leanness, my leanness, woe unto me, the treacherous dealers have dealt treacherously; yea the treacherous dealers have dealt very treacherously. Fear and the pit and the snare are upon them, O inhabitants of the earth." Let us offer a prayer for Billy Graham and all others who show their love for us by effort.

James J. Williams, P.O. Box 441, Jacksonville, Ore.

Indicate Real Progress

To the Editor: Sugarbeets are grown on several of writer's ranches. Report comes: "Sugar tonnage per acre, 1958, 4600 lbs., 1959, 6910 lbs." One reason: better-breed seed.

Simultaneously from an Atlantic Coast company in which writer is stockholder: "Now every twelfth employee is in research." Do not allow two items to indicate real progress? Of course, there is danger in overconfidence. One recalls a golfer that blames fate for all else, but feels personally responsible when he makes a hole in one.

Cannot illiteracy any kind, be costly? "My Bonnie remembered her gaskank. She unscrewed the cap for to see. She 'lighted a match to discover. Oh! Bring back my Bonnie to me."

Can any kind of illiteracy be more costly than the Biological illiteracy of some in high office? Our lawmakers increase taxes yearly. How often do they question why we breed so many social inadequates? One here recently

jailed was father of 24, some by his own daughter.

Man survive in business only by breeding from the best—certainly not from the worst.

C. M. Goethe, 3731 Tea st., Sacramento, Calif.

Expresses Appreciation

To the Editor: Please allow me to express my appreciation and thanks to O.S. and Mr. Vroman for the generous and factual story of the public schools of over 50 years ago, especially the one at Crawfordsville, Ore.

To say I was proud of the work prepared for the World's Fair by the pupils of that school and that I am proud to possess that work in book-form today, is putting it mildly.

To correct what might be a wrong impression, let me say the primary grades were taught by a very efficient teacher, Miss Edna Robinson, and the exhibit work of these grades was prepared under her training. The number of pupils in grades 5-8 inclusive was near 40 not 20 as stated in the story, through no fault of the reporter. The fault was all mine.

Again, thank! J. W. Shirley, 247 South Second st., Central Point

Cause of Wreck

To the Editor: The facts have now come to light regarding the cause of the tragic Northern Pacific passenger train wreck in Montana. One life, that of a child, was snuffed out.

But God in Heaven who sees even a sparrow fall does not turn a deaf ear to the ones left to sorrow. There is a day of reckoning coming. The more than 200 passengers who were injured know by now the true cause of the wreck.

A (UPI) dispatch published in a July 12 Ashland newspaper tells us that the engineer and fireman had been drinking. One witness said "that the engineer had a 'reputation of being a consistent drinker'."

In fact one witness said she advised the engineer at a bar "to go home and sober up." She quoted him as saying "We don't have to steer it (the train)—just push the buttons. I could do it in my sleep."

It seems that we Americans are becoming hardened and calloused. Tragedies like the one I've mentioned cause little concern. There are some who read those lines who will perhaps shortly be drinking in front of their children.

Too many are like the young man to whom I had just shown a cancerous human lung in a glass jar. He gave a sneer, flipped out a cigarette and said, "I got to die some day anyway."

By the way, in 1914, 3 billion cigarettes were manufactured in the U.S. In 1959, 485 billion were made, well over a billion a day.

In spite of the fact that England is warning its citizens of the terrible consequences of continued smoking, Americans are continuing on in their mad rush to premature graves. If Russia should drop a bomb and murder 36,000 Americans, quick and sure reprisal would be the result. Yet that many Americans who were smokers died last year of lung cancer.

Some who read this letter will scold and belittle the writer. If our Lord were to walk our streets today and raise His voice against the evils of the day, the majority

Congo Crisis Off Front Pages, But It Refuses To Go Away; Tshombe Is Problem

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

With only occasional exceptions, the Congo crisis for many weeks had been off the front pages. But despite the hopes of practically all of those involved, it refused to go away.

So far as the United Nations was concerned, the fly in the ointment continued to be Moise Tshombe, the talkative and changeable president of secessionist Katanga Province.

Two military attempts to force Katanga's reunion with the Congo's central government in Leopoldville had failed.

So also had many months of diplomatic negotiations in which the wily Tshombe would make promises and then blithely denounce them

once back in the safety of his own capital at Elisabethville. There the situation stood as of the 14th of this month.

On the 11th, 2,000 of Tshombe's soldiers marched in an Elisabethville parade marking the second anniversary of Katanga's secession.

In the months of negotiations, the U.N. command had seemed to lean over backward to protect Katangese sensibilities.

It had given permission for token Katangese forces to march in the parade even though the celebration itself seemed a mischievous nose-thumbing gesture aimed at undermining the very reasons

for the U.N. presence in Katanga. The demonstration went off peacefully but from the U.N. it brought an angry charge that Tshombe's 2,000 military paraders created a "flagrant violation" of an agreement that only 300 would take part.

U.N. roadblocks cut off all roads in and out of the city, and a note from Jean Back, U.N. civilian representative in Elisabethville told Tshombe:

"Under these conditions, it will be difficult for the United Nations to accept your word in the future."

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Altop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE PRESIDENT'S PREDICAMENT

Washington—The present state of the argument about heavy, immediate tax cuts speaks volumes about President Kennedy's difficult political predicament. Here we have a national economy that is worryingly lagging.

Here we have a remedy for the lag which has strong support on the right as well as on the left, and also offers a most agreeable dividend to the voters in an election year.

Here we have an Administration daily more inclined to adopt this remedy, and a President daily more willing to listen to those around him who urge tax cuts, despite his own inbred fiscal conservatism. What then is the obstacle?

THE obstacle is the Congress. If the President now recommends tax cuts whether for one year or to endure permanently, his recommendation must first go to the House Ways and Means Committee; it then must be approved by the House; it then must work its way through the already overloaded Senate Finance Committee; after that it must be approved by the Senate; and it will only become law when the conference report is voted by both chambers.

Congress as a whole is willing enough to cut taxes. But the all-powerful chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, is far from eager to receive a tax cutting recommendation from the White House at this time.

As for the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, he has just called the U. S. Chamber of Commerce names usually reserved for Americans for Democratic Action, because the U. S. Chamber came out for tax cuts. In fact, Sen. Byrd, in person, is the principal obstacle to a Presidential decision to ask for tax cuts now.

MOST probably such a decision will be made in the end; and after considerable fuss, the tax cuts will most probably be voted. But consider the implications of the mere fact that President Kennedy is now hesitating to recommend an economic cure which is pure jam with no

pill at all in political terms, mainly because he is worried about the Congressional response to the recommendation!

This means, in reality, that the President and the Congress have reached a state of almost complete impasse, at least on domestic legislative matters. Defense and foreign policy measures and the trade bill, which affects our power to compete in the modern world, may still receive serious Congressional consideration. But the impasse, as this session has abundantly shown, covers almost everything else.

President Kennedy means to try to escape from the impasse by taking the stump in the off-year Congressional elections in a most intensive manner. He will thus risk his prestige on the outcome in a way that no President has done since Woodrow Wilson, in the ill-fated League of Nations election of 1918.

Kennedy is ready to take this risk because he believes he can intensify and clarify the national debate, and thus win votes for the candidates of his party, even though his own name will not be on the ballot. He may well be right. But if the economic lag continues it will still be a major miracle if the Republicans do not gain a number of seats in the House of Representatives.

Such a Republican gain will give House Republican leader Charles Halleck of Indiana and his Southern Democratic allies an even more complete legislative stranglehold than they now enjoy. The impasse will thus become more total rather than less total. If the economic slow-down wins votes for the party out of power, as almost always happens.

Today, moreover, such an impasse is quite different in character and effect from the impasse on domestic issues which also existed at the end of the Truman administration. At that time, the national economy was still operating on the banked-up fuel of demand left over from the second World War, with the additional stimulus of the Korean war. While the economy was surging forward albeit with accompanying inflation, the White House-Congress impasse did not matter very much.

TODAY, in contrast, the banked-up economic fuel of post-war demand shows signs of being about exhausted. More and more of the wisest analysts, both on the right and on the left, are now inclining to the view that this exhaustion of demand is the basic unfavorable factor in the economic equation.

If these men are right, bold measures may well be needed to avoid the deflation which, so history shows, most commonly follows each post-war economic surge forward. But if the impasse continues, bold measures will not be possible. Instead, something very like paralysis may well set in, at least until the 1964 election.

In this manner, unfortunately, the President's predicament can too easily become the nation's predicament.

Strictly Personal

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

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT Not only do I believe that capital punishment is morally wrong and socially pointless

as most penologists would agree—but I also select the wrong victims in the public mind, for instance, the word "murder" is associated with carefully planned killings, usually by underworld types. But this is not at all the case. Gangland killings are a small minority, and the culprits are rarely found.

A new study of homicides conducted by the New York City police department "discloses some strange, startling and illuminating facts about the pattern of murder in a large city," according to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

According to this study, made in 1961, "most murders are not carefully planned nor are they of the gangland type; most are spontaneous and the bulk of them are committed in homes and many occur as the result of family disputes."

Last year there were 483 homicides in New York City. Of these, 208 occurred in homes (42 per cent), while only 4 per cent were committed by dope addicts, and a mere 1 per cent resulted from teen-age conflicts.

Family squabbles resulted in 59 murders, in most of which husbands were slain by their wives, or wives by their husbands. Others in this large category include killings by "friends," neighbors, and what the French so tactfully call crimes passionelles, meaning jilted sweethearts, outraged lovers, and so on.

More than 90 per cent of the gangland murders in a city such as Chicago, for instance, remain unsolved. These are perpetrated by hired professional killers, who do their neat job with dispatch and then vanish from the scene, and often from the city. Their victims are usually other gangland figures who have welched on bets or loans, or who have held out a larger share of loot than they were entitled to.

It is only the very poor, the very stupid, or the spontaneous killer in a rage, who are apprehended, convicted and sentenced. This does absolutely nothing to deter others from committing similar crimes—and, of course, has absolutely no effect upon the professional underworld killer.

Most European countries, for these reasons, have abolished the death sentence for murder, without the slightest rise in the homicide rate. So have many American states—often followed by a decrease in homicide. I again urge you to read Warden Duffy's new book, "88 Men and 2 Women" to convince yourself of the unjust folly of capital punishment.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

What's the news today? Here's a sample:

WASHINGTON—Representative John P. Saylor (R-Pa.) doesn't think it's necessary to send American comedians overseas on goodwill trips. He said in a statement: "Foreign nations already are laughing at America's foreign aid program."

Congressman Saylor was referring to the recent controversial trip to Afghanistan by a troupe of American entertainers led by comedian Joey Adams.

ANOTHER sample: Crystal Lake, Ill.—McHenry county state's attorney Richard Cross admitted to an angry county board of supervisors today that he spent \$3,190 trying to collect a \$117.07 personal property tax bill from Donald Sheldon, who has moved to Madison, Wis.

That guy is wasting his talents. He deserves a place in JFK's New Frontiers brain trust—which is burning the midnight oil hatching up fascinating new ways to spend ourselves rich.

FROM Tokyo—Shigeru Yoshida—Japan's elder statesman, age 83, regarded as the most powerful figure behind the scenes in Japan—is just back from a world tour. He says: "Japan should quit grumbling about atomic weapons and be prepared to ACQUIRE THEM HERSELF, if necessary."

THAT'S at least realistic reasoning. The bombs we dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were terrible, to be

sure. But, for that matter, so were the conventional bombs the Japs dropped on us at Pearl Harbor.

The difference is a question of degree. The atom bombs killed more people. As to the inhumanity of it, it's pretty hard to say which is worse—being killed by an atom bomb or by a conventional bomb. We'll never have any direct evidence, because nobody can ever come back from the shadowy other side of the river to testify.

BUT if—Because we were bombed at Pearl Harbor we had renounced the use of bombs—We would be in a bad way. War is grim business. That is what elder statesmen and former premier Yoshida is trying to say to his countrymen.

SPAKING of war, here's a couple of statistics: In World War I, it cost us \$12,000 to kill one enemy. By World War II, the cost of killing one enemy had risen to \$75,000.

The authority for these figures is Henry J. Taylor, one of the better of our syndicated columnists.

CONCLUSION—The cost of living has risen fantastically. But, if Taylor's figures are accurate, the cost of dying has risen even more rapidly.

HASSAN PLANS VISIT Rabat, Morocco—King Hassan II will visit the United States in March, according to a foreign ministry announcement here. An official communiqué said the exact date for the visit will be set later.

375 People Receive X-Rays at Clinic

Central Point—A total of 375 persons were x-rayed here recently when the mobile x-ray unit sponsored by the Jackson County Tuberculosis and Health association visited this area for the first time.

The x-rays are made possible through contributions to the Christmas Seal fund. The mobile unit parked in front of the Central Point city hall and library.

Assisting during the day were Mrs. Edward Knapp, Mrs. Ellen Perry, Mrs. Fred Breenen, Mrs. Lowell Iverson and Mrs. Virginia Kyle, executive secretary for the JCTHA.

Residents who would like to have the mobile unit revisit their particular area have been asked to contact the Jackson County Tuberculosis and Health association in Medford.