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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 20, 1952 (Sunday)
Two motor firm executives,
missing in Crater Lake National
park since Saturday, were found
murdered; FBI called in.

20 YEARS AGO
July 20, 1942 (Monday)
Rogue river farms near Bybee
bridge are damaged by grasshoppers
that eat everything from pump handles
to the tops of oak trees.

30 YEARS AGO
July 20, 1932 (Wednesday)
Medford woman fined \$10
for "hitting on the nose three
or four times" a rival for the
affections of her husband.

40 YEARS AGO
July 20, 1922 (Thursday)
Medford and Grants Pass
community clubs travel to
Rogue River to help in the
formation of a similar club
there.

50 YEARS AGO
July 20, 1912 (Saturday)
Local mills, closed for two
years because of skimpy grain
crops, reopened because of the
expected heavy crop this year.

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

1. France obtained Algeria
in the 1830's from Great Britain,
Italy, Turkey or Egypt?
2. Does a hemiplegic patient
have one-half, one-quarter,
or one-third of his body paralyzed?

3. On what continent are
pigmies found?
4. For what do the initials
A.S.C. stand, following the
name of a person in a motion
picture, credit line?
5. Is Warsaw the capital of
Czechoslovakia, Poland, or
Yugoslavia?

6. Who was assassinated
March 15, 44 B.C.?
7. In American history,
who was Geronimo?
8. What is the name for the
flesh of calves?
9. What government agency
has jurisdiction over issuance
of all radio licenses?

10. Is Manila, in the Philippines,
north or south of the equator?
Answers: 1. Turkey, 2. Haiti,
3. Africa, 4. American Society
of Cinematographers, 5. Poland,
6. Julius Caesar, 7. Apache
Indian Chief, 8. Veal, 9. Federal
Communications Commission, 10. North.

Without Election Returns

Though the United States Supreme Court ended its recent session as a seven-man court, for major cases, it still managed to write a productive record.

In mid-term Justice Whittaker's retirement made way for the appointment of Justice White, but he could not help to decide cases where he had not heard arguments.

Justice Frankfurter was ill during much of the session. He is 79 years old, and within three years three more Justices will reach permissible retirement. President Kennedy may face further responsibilities for remaking the court.

A SHORT-handed court is naturally reluctant to establish many new precedents. On some matters this court clung to previously prepared positions. In the civil rights field, it rejected a Louisiana public school option law as a "transparent artifice" against integration, and it stood firm against bus segregation in a Mississippi Freedom Ride case.

Without the presence of Justice Frankfurter, the court did reconsider the basic issue of First Amendment cases involving congressional witnesses. But the Justices overturned contempt citations of six men on the procedural ground that the committees which questioned them did not properly identify the subject under investigation.

YET the court did establish some imposing legal landmarks.

The decision which has had the widest practical effect came in March just before the White appointment, but with Justice Frankfurter participating. There the court ordered a rehearing for Tennessee urban voters who protested that their legislature had not redistricted the state for 60 years despite a constitutional requirement for apportionment every 10 years.

This was the first time that the Supreme Court had entered what it once called a "political thicket." And though it did not even consider the merits of the case, its expression of interest was enough to make redistricting issues erupt in 30 states.

THE court also met other new issues forthrightly.

It decided that a man forced to move from his home near an airport because of low-flying planes was entitled to damages. It held that the federal anti-injunction law had left courts without power to halt strikes that violate no-strike agreements, leaving this problem to Congress. In ruling against Brown Shoe Company's acquisition of a retail chain, the court opened the way under a Clayton Act revision for new action against mergers that threaten to reduce competition.

No doubt the most controversial decision occurred on the last day of the session, when the court ruled 6 to 1 against the New York Regent's prayer for public schools. This was a vote to protect religion, not to oppose it.

IN ANY event, the prayer case and the Tennessee case illustrate two constant factors in the court's attitude toward the nation, and the nation's attitude toward the court.

First, this court is willing to break precedent when there is no other way to uphold the Constitution, and when no other avenue of relief from illegal coercion is open to citizens.

In the Tennessee case the protesting voters had to go to court; they could expect no help from the legislature.

In the New York case, the court found its responsibility was to confirm separation of church and state whether or not objectors to official prayer could establish a deprivation of liberty by the state. This alone was a precedent in procedure.

SECOND, whenever the Justices establish precedent, they are bound to upset routine thinking and to affront somebody, inside government or out of it.

In the prayer case, the court aroused sincere opposition from those who mistakenly believed religion was the target, and vociferous opposition from a few who oppose the court for other reasons.

It is not the court's business, however, to "heed the election returns." Its primary duty is to defend the Constitution, and the court sometimes provokes the greatest outcry when it is doing that duty. History provides a better commentary on the court than on its relentless critics.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

An Endless Pursuit

It is to be hoped that the great thermonuclear devices being exploded high above the Pacific will yield to this country's scientists and defense experts the valuable information which they hoped to acquire.

The possibility of achieving through these tests a discovery on the same order of magnitude as the initial atomic explosions is not great; but the possibilities of discoveries that could confer decisive military advantage do indeed exist.

IF THE atmospheric testing of thermonuclear devices is not to go on and on, the great powers must return to the conference table and work out a new test ban agreement.

Without some such agreement the major powers seem condemned to continue alternate rounds of atmospheric testing in a futile, endless and hazardous pursuit.—Washington, D.C., Post.

"Throw Him Some More Flowers, Honey Let's See How Long He'll Keep Playing"



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 initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Note of Passing

To the Editor: I see that the buildings on South Front st. are being torn down to make a parking lot. We are all in favor of progress, but sometimes the price comes high. Since time out of mind, Front st. has been more than a geographical location; it was a way of life, an institution, ranking with the Barbary Coast and the Long Branch Saloon. Some note should be taken of its passing:

Aye, tear their tattered beer-signs down, Long have they cheered the sky, And many a "hic" has echoed from A throat no longer dry, The bars ran red with Sneaky Pete, The solace of the low; The oaken tap with amber ale Alas, has ceased to flow, For halts that rang with fellowship Who will not shed a tear? For Fourth Wheel, Otto's, Casino Club, And the Club of Bob's Frontier?

And when the asphalt desert looms Beneath the cars that pass, In memory of the old Front Street Turn down an empty glass, Selah! George W. Rode, Fluhrer Building, Medford.

Why Waste Words?

To the Editor: President Kennedy's suggestion that Russia and the U.S.A. pool their space efforts and knowledge is like Big Boy Ker and Little Boy Ken arguing which know the most. So Big Boy Ker said to Little Boy Ken, tell me all you know then I'll tell you what I know, to see which knows the most. So Little Boy Ken spills all the beans, and Big Boy Ker answers now I know all you know, and all I know too.

The Kremlin has proved repeatedly that they don't intend to keep any promises they make unless it is to their advantage to do so. So why waste words. Why don't we sever diplomatic relations and ignore old "Krush"? Ellet Hill, 3458 Bursell rd., Medford.

Expresses Appreciation

To the Editor: We wish to express our appreciation to the Medford Mail Tribune for your efforts in the "June is Jacksonville Museum Month" advertisements.

Our attendance figures have so far this spring and summer far exceeded those of 1961, and we feel sure that the fine publicity put out in our behalf by our good friends in the valley has helped to bring this about.

Jackson County's citizens share both pride and responsibility for this "showcase of the past," which attracts so many visitors from every state in the Union, as well as many foreign countries. A solid reputation for authenticity and excellence among our own people is always our first concern. Your action in promoting this advertising campaign in our behalf is a tangible expression of your interest and friendly cooperation, and we are very grateful.

Mary L. Hanley, Curator Jacksonville Museum.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris

10 Field Enterprises Inc.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Following a recent article of mine on the need for basic educational research in the United States, I received an interesting manuscript from Paul H. Davis, a college consultant in California. Davis points out that while

we spend a half-billion dollars a year in industrial research—one company, Union Carbide, has more than 1,000 men in chemical research—the Russians spend very little. As a result, our industrial progress is enormous, compared with theirs.

But in educational research, the opposite is true. "We in America," says Davis, "have but little educational research where teams with men of many different disciplines work together... exploring the nature of learning and teaching."

Russia, he tells us, has an enormous educational research system, centralized in the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, with its eight institutes in Moscow and many branches throughout the Soviet Union. These institutes pick the best men in the country, and have no budget problems.

"Clearly the Soviets are focusing thousands of quality men and unlimited funds on educational research," Davis observes. "They have over 20 experimental schools for testing and perfecting innovations and inventions."

He then quotes a Kent State university professor as capitalizing our educational needs: "We need more male teaching at the elementary and secondary level, higher standards for both teachers and students, many more school buildings, better salaries for our teachers—but far more important than any such needs, we need educational research."

By educational research I meant "research of depth, both empirical and rational, conducted at many institutions, staffed with competent men of diverse disciplines—psychologists, physiologists, sociologists, mathematicians, physicists, chemists, biologists, neurologists, and educators."

The method of organization, he continues, "could draw heavily on the methods used by our land-grant colleges, where a trilogy of researchers, students and county agents have combined to make our agricultural industry at the front of the world."

We still know so little about the learning process that many of our billions spent for schools are virtually wasted. The Russians recognize that the investment in brains and learning is the surest and most permanent way to achieve national progress. We spend extraordinary sums on classrooms, laboratories, libraries and gymnasiums—but the processes and goals of education are not clearly defined or well understood. We should run our schools at least as sensibly as Union Carbide runs its business.

CATS' EQUAL RIGHTS

Watertown, Wis. (AP)—The city council has voted equal rights for cats. It amended the stray animal ordinance to allow cats as well as dogs to be held at the city pound.

Communist Countries Maintain Steady Attack Against Common Market Nations

BY PHIL NEWSON

UPI Foreign News Analyst Since Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev started the ball rolling last May, the Communist countries have maintained a steady attack against the European Common Market.

which have bound themselves together economically and which in four years have become an economic force rivaling either the United States or Russia. Among these epithets have been "unnatural marriage," "collective colonialism" and "state monopoly."

Khrushchev's anger possibly springs from three sources: The success of the Common Market was not anticipated in the Communist timetable of conquest predicated on a divided Europe.

A real fear that tariff walls erected by the six within the Common Market may choke off the sale of Communist goods to Western Europe.

Khrushchev has applied various epithets to the six nations—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—

underdeveloped countries of the increasing flow of foreign aid from Western Europe. This latter point would account for Khrushchev's attempt to frighten the new and underdeveloped nations by describing the Common Market as a form of "collective colonialism" designed to keep them in bondage.

On their side, the Communists are in great need of Western industrial equipment which they can purchase only with hard Western currencies. Only in this way can they fulfill their ambitious plans for industrial expansion.

It is also true that the Communist bloc nations depend more upon the West than the West upon them. Poland, for example, counts on Western Europe for nearly a quarter of its foreign trade. West Germany on the other hand sends only one-twentieth of its foreign trade product to the Communist nations.

Theme Song of 1960 Campaign Of Kennedy Is Echoing Again

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press International Washington—1960—A theme song promise from the 1960 oratory with which candidate John F. Kennedy charmed voters is echoing again over the land, slightly off key.

But there has developed in the past few months a ripple of Republican confidence that Kennedy and the Democrats are not unbeatable. During Kennedy's first year of office there was no evidence of Republican confidence that their party could get up off the floor. They had no hope. They now have much hope and some confidence.

The foundation for this Republican hope and confidence began in a small way with the disastrous attempt to invade Cuba. It gained when Kennedy smote U.S. Steel. The multi-billion dollar stock market plunge brought a bloom to Republican prospects like a transfusion of blood.

Republican hope and confidence, obviously, depend on talk and fear of a recession, on the continued high rate of unemployment and on the rejection by a Democratic Congress of much of Kennedy's domestic program.

It is candidate Kennedy's promise to get America moving again. There were other campaign themes that might have returned to haunt the President. There was his constant chiding of President Eisenhower for withholding a large stroke of the pen by which racial segregation could have been barred forever from federally-aided housing.

There was the commitment to other bold and far-reaching civil rights action by Congressional legislation. Republican campaigners were out-classed by Kennedy's gleaming phrases and socko punch lines. That could have been the margin of his slim victory.

It is Kennedy's promise to get the country moving, however, that has been translated by circumstances into a passionate 1962 campaign issue. Even the Republicans were impressed by performance. Kennedy's early months in office, the opposition was almost of a mind to give up.

Hope Reborn Kennedy who trusts his own instincts and recoils slightly from the earnest dogmatism of some of his more academically-minded supporters—is back in view.

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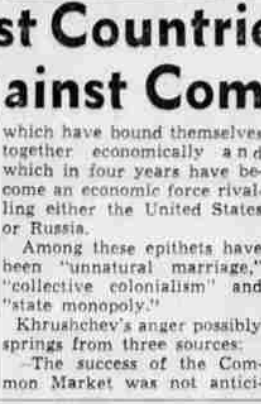
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Wilson



White

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Washington: Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara has announced a long range plan to cut almost in half the drain on U.S. dollars caused by servicemen and their dependents overseas. He tells a news conference that a \$900 million cut will be achieved by trimming military purchases abroad, largely in Europe, and by stimulating foreign purchases here.

He adds: "Study projects have been launched aimed at reducing U.S. support troops in Europe, eliminating some military headquarters overseas... and cutting the U.S. share of payments for NATO joint facilities."

COMMENT? Well, it does look as if it's getting about time for Western Europe to shoulder a bigger share of the burden of its own protection. After World War II, we helped our friends and allies in Western Europe to get back on their feet by means of the Marshall plan. For that, we have no regrets. It was what we should have done, and we did it. Under similar circumstances, we would do it again.

But Western Europe is now highly prosperous, and is far less debt-ridden than we are. It's hard to escape the conclusion that it has reached the point where it could afford to carry a much larger share of the cost of its own defense.

FROM Chicago: Mrs. Gladys Burton was standing at a counter in her office the other day counting money when a man walked in with a brown bag under his arm and handed her a note saying the bag contained explosives which would be detonated if she failed to hand over the cash.

Mrs. Burton looked up and said to him: "YOU'RE NUTS!" The man fled.

ABOUT 200 years ago, Aaron Hill wrote this little jingle: "Tender-handed stroke a And it stings you for your pains; Grasp it like a man of mettle And it soft as silk remains."

MRS. BURTON tried his advice. If more people followed the same advice, there would be less trouble in the world.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

THE LATE Albert Einstein was not the one to bother his head with the mazes of modern finance. No sooner did he arrive in America than he was persuaded by an unscrupulous broker to put all his savings—some \$22,000—into a list of veritable "cats and dogs." An indignant friend made him sell them at once, and undertook to reinvest the funds in gilt-edged securities.

For twenty years Dr. Einstein never questioned him once about his holdings. Then the friend informed him that the securities had vaulted to a market value of over \$200,000. "Listen," Dr. Einstein interrupted him crossly. "I don't bother you about relativity. Don't you bother me about stocks and bonds!"

Peter Lind Hayes spotted the most poignant classified ad of the year on the inside page of an East Berlin newspaper. It reads—if you can believe Peter—"WILL EXCHANGE: One four-room, fully air-conditioned East Berlin villa for a hole in the wall."



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