

Medford Mail Tribune

Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 33 North Fir St. MEDFORD, OREGON 97504

Subscription Rates: By Mail - In Advance, Copy 10c Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$12.00

Advertising Representative: NELSON ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES, Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver

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 26, 1952 (Saturday) Rogue River valley orchard tour and field day scheduled for Aug. 1 by the Jackson County Fruit Growers League.

20 YEARS AGO: July 26, 1942 (Sunday) Medford and Rogue valley residents purchase \$20,000 in war bonds and stamps in payment for rides in Army jeeps during special bond sale drive.

30 YEARS AGO: July 26, 1932 (Tuesday) Two janitors for new Jackson county courthouse at Main st. and Oakdale ave. selected from 64 applicants for jobs.

40 YEARS AGO: July 26, 1922 (Wednesday) Oregon assistant attorney general requests all persons having information on "night riding outrages in Jackson county" to appear and give testimony.

50 YEARS AGO: July 26, 1912 (Friday) "Very good prices" reported for Rogue valley pears; local products being sold for \$2 a box in New York.

60 YEARS AGO: July 26, 1902 (Friday) Pacific and Eastern railroad offers round trips to Butte Falls from Medford and back for \$1 to persons desiring to play tennis on Butte Falls courts and listen to free band concerts there each night.

70 YEARS AGO: July 26, 1892 (Friday) "Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good."

80 YEARS AGO: July 26, 1882 (Wednesday) Oregon assistant attorney general requests all persons having information on "night riding outrages in Jackson county" to appear and give testimony.

90 YEARS AGO: July 26, 1872 (Friday) "Very good prices" reported for Rogue valley pears; local products being sold for \$2 a box in New York.

100 YEARS AGO: July 26, 1862 (Friday) Pacific and Eastern railroad offers round trips to Butte Falls from Medford and back for \$1 to persons desiring to play tennis on Butte Falls courts and listen to free band concerts there each night.

Tax Cut Prospect

It is becoming more and more evident that we can look forward to a substantial cut in federal income taxes, and in the not too distant future. Seldom do we recall a major piece of legislation such as this that has so widely heralded and supported. Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia is about the only one on record against it, and such diverse groups as the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the AFL-CIO are both on record for it, although with slightly differing approaches.

THE principal reason for a tax cut at this time is to give a major shot in the arm to an economy which, while far from stagnant, is also not growing and prospering the way it should, resulting in high unemployment, unused plant capacity, and a growth rate far less than that of many other industrialized nations.

Reasons against also appear impelling, at first glance, although economists argue that the stimulating effect of a tax cut will do much to offset the resulting decrease in income, and that later, when things are booming again, will be the time to make up the deficits.

ASIDE from the macro-economics of the case, for which we have to take the words of the experts, the micro-economics — in effect a raise in take-home pay — are pleasant indeed to contemplate.

If it comes to pass, and as noted it is appearing more certain every day, most of us will have an extra fist-full of dollars each pay day. As these are received and spent, they will continue their circulation and re-circulation, creating a total effect larger than they are themselves.

Point Reyes -- And Others

The House has given final passage to a bill to create Point Reyes National Seashore. Only Senate concurrence in minor House amendments and the signature of the President remain before it becomes law.

POINT Reyes is on the Pacific Coast only a few miles north of San Francisco. The Chronicle comments:

"It will be a magnificent national park in the heart of a metropolitan area which by the year 2000 will have a population of 12 million. Future generations will cherish the foresight in seizing the opportunity to preserve unspoiled an area of scenic, recreational and biologic interest while there was yet time."

There was a special urgency about Point Reyes, in comparison the Oregon Dunes National Seashore, for instance. California's coastline, in contrast to Oregon's, is largely in private ownership, and "development" (meaning subdivisions, supermarkets, parking lots, and so on) had already begun in the area.

THERE are other areas where National Seashores are needed. Scheduled for action are those in Texas and, perhaps, in the Indiana Dunes. Some day, we hope, the Oregon Dunes will receive this sort of national recognition, which can come in no other way.

One other aspect of the National Seashore which merits a wider understanding is the fact that they are different, both in character and in purpose, from the great scenic National Parks.

The latter are largely preservative in nature, so that Americans may enjoy their beauty and their inspirational values unimpared for generations to come. The Seashores will put far more emphasis on active outdoor recreation—camping, swimming, hiking, and related uses.

THERE is not only room for more of all these, there is a growing need, and not only at the National Park level.

Other federal agencies must devote more time, attention and money to the recreational aspects of their lands, and so must the states and counties and cities, if the needs of the people for outdoor recreation are to be served.

Fortunately, this fact is now recognized as never before, but it has been quite a long time coming. In some places and in some situations it is too late to preserve the best land areas for optimum public use.

In the west, and in Oregon in particular, we are lucky. It is not, in most cases, too late. The need has been recognized, and action is being taken — not, perhaps, as strong and quick and effective as we could wish. But we're on our way. — E. A.

"Put Your Party On First, Please"



... 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.

Semantic Approach: To the Editor: One of the big obstacles to world peace is a semantic block. We talk about peace when we mean inflicting the ideas of one group on another.

It should be obvious that if we look for non-controversial methods of moving toward peace, we can bypass much of our current difficulty.

There are many "peaceful projects" which are compatible with the American, Russian and pacifist viewpoints. To name only a few, we have support of the UN, cultural interchange, and expansion of world congresses of scientists.

Once we focus our attention on "peaceful peace projects" our semantic and real blocks should disappear.

J. Scott, 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N.Y.

Refuge Bill: To the Editor: First I wish to thank you and your staff for the excellent coverage on S. 1988, an act to promote the conservation of the nation's wildlife resources on the Pacific Flyway in the Tule Lake, Lower Klamath, and Upper Klamath Wildlife Refuges in Oregon and California.

This bill is in the hands of the Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Walter Rogers of Texas is chairman of the subcommittee and Wayne N. Aspinall is chairman of the full committee.

A hearing was held on July 20. The opposition (Irrigationists of the Klamath Irrigation District) proposed an amendment that provides for the disposal of private ownership of the Straight Line Unit of the Upper Klamath Refuge. These 8,447 acres along the state line provide much of the food for the ducks and geese and furnishes the best public hunting grounds in Oregon.

Preserving this land as part of the refuge is one of the purposes of S. 1988. These same individuals have been trying to get title to these lands for many years.

Perhaps many of the duck and goose hunters of this area do not realize the importance of the passage of S. 1988 in the present form. In case this land would be sold through their present shooting grounds in Oregon would be lost.

Congressman Al Ullman of the Second district of Oregon should be urged to try to get passage of this bill without the loss of any of the present refuges. His address is House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C. By sending copies of the letters to Walter Rogers and Wayne N. Aspinall, same address, your efforts will be three times as effective.

Paul H. Weiland, (Col. USA Ret.) 2431 East Main St., Medford

Hit and Run: To the Editor: Hit and run drivers — they are ignorant, stupid or just plain cruel! But the one that ran off the road on purpose and hit a little white pup in a just plain cruel, and of the lowest form of the human race. That little dog wasn't bothering you and never had by doing that you killed a pet very dear to a little girl's heart.

But you wouldn't know that. You are just too plain ignorant and stupid. This little dog was sitting in the driveway at least three or four feet from the edge of the road. I don't like to wish any body any bad luck. But I hope

Freedom-Loving Finns Are Determinedly Neutral, But Emotionally With West

By PHIL NEWSOM, UPI Foreign News Analyst, Helsinki — There is a sly, popular joke which Finns sometimes tell in the privacy of their homes.

"What do you think of that great Russian inventor, Professor Regus-pastoff?" The American visitor is asked. When the visitor expresses his puzzlement, the laughing Finn translates it for him. The translations:

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Thereby he expresses his own opinion of Russian claims to have invented everything from the bicycle to wireless.

By law and in recognition of the facts of life, the Finn is determinedly neutral. But emotionally he is pro-Western, sometimes violently so.

It is also remarked in Finland that one can select one's friends, but he cannot select his neighbors.

In this far northeastern portion of Europe, the Finns often feel terribly alone. Two recent wars against Russia have proven to them the futility of expecting anything but sympathy from their friends. Sympathy is a poor return for blood.

In the winter war against Russia, which lasted for three and a half months just after the start of World War II, they lost Karelia and were faced with the task of resettling 400,000 persons.

In the war which began in 1941 and lasted until 1944, they lost the all-weather Arctic port of Petsamo and 4.5 million Finns paid reparations of \$370 million.

The Finns know they cannot break the tail of the Russian bear too hard.

They also know that of all the free nations which emerged after World War I, they alone remain free.

But it has dimmed neither their humor nor their determination to retain their independence.

In the last national elections, some 450,000 Finns voted Communist. Many of these the Finns regard simply as protest votes. Guesses as to the number of hard-core Communists in the country run to about 38,000 to 40,000.

This correspondent asked one Finn what this hard-core would do in the case of another war with Russia.

It wouldn't much matter, he shrugged. They'd all be dead in the first five minutes.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Explanatory note in the news: The busts of the heads of President Washington, President Lincoln and President Theodore Roosevelt — which are carved on Mount Rushmore, in the Mount Rushmore Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota — and which were shown in the American part of the Telstar world-wide television show the other day — are proportionate to men 465 feet tall.

WHICH is to say: The carved head of George Washington, from chin to top, reaches as high on the Mount Rushmore cliff as a five-story building, or about 60 feet.

WHENCE came the idea of the Mount Rushmore Memorial? It came from the brain of Gutzon Borglum, who designed the memorial and supervised most of its work.

Mount Rushmore is in the Black Hills, 22 miles from Rapid City, South Dakota. It rises 6200 feet above sea level and more than 500 feet above the narrow valley at its base.

Gutzon Borglum died in early 1941, when the memorial was nearly finished. His son, Lincoln, who had helped him with the work, completed the task.

I THINK everyone who watched the Telstar program yesterday will agree that inclusion of these figures of four great American Presidents was an inspired thought.

Nothing could have been more appropriate.

President called in all the Republican and Democratic Congressional leaders a day before the vote on Laos. He presented the stark alternatives to them in stark language.

The alternatives, then as later, were to seek Laotian neutrality by some such contraption as has now been agreed upon at Geneva, or to send American troops to fight in Laos. The vote was unanimous and vociferous against sending troops.

At other stages in the Laotian affair, the Congressional leaders of both parties have again been consulted, with precisely similar results.

In addition, when U.S. troops were sent into Thailand, President Eisenhower's advice was sought on one of the occasions when CIA Director John McCone flew to Gullyburg to give Eisenhower a frank briefing on all world developments — which is now a regular practice. The Eisenhower advice was, "Avoid involvement, at almost any cost."

In the face of this kind of unanimous opposition, has a President a duty to attempt an extremely costly military adventure overseas, because he considers the other alternative too risky to American interests? If the bet in Laos is lost in the end, the foregoing question is likely to be debated for a long time thereafter.

NOT long after liberating the Laotian valley, the

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (© New York Herald Tribune Syndicate)

TROUBLED CONTINENTS: From Peru to Algeria, from the Congo to South Vietnam, we are being reminded how long and complicated is the great revolution of our age, the awakening of the backward peoples. In Asia and Africa the old empires have fallen recently.

Lippmann fell more than a century ago in the Americas. But to achieve acceptable self-government is enormously difficult, as witness our own Civil War.

In Latin America we are engaged in a unique experiment. We have realized that without a rise in the standard of life of the mass of the people, there can be no enduring stability. But we have realized also that social progress is unlikely as long as the government is in the hands of a small and corrupt ruling class.

So we find ourselves trying to induce a peaceable and a very gradual internal social and political revolution in order that there may be governments capable of using productively the capital funds we are willing to lend them.

AS we know from Peru and Argentina and elsewhere, it is not going to be easy to reap the results of a revolution without having a revolution. The privileged ruling classes with their connections in the military establishments do not surrender voluntarily to the Alliance for Progress.

While we have to keep on trying the best we can where we can, we must not delude ourselves. The power and influence of the United States in this hemisphere has declined sharply since the early years of this century.

Between the two World Wars we renounced solemnly and repeatedly the right of military intervention in this hemisphere, and while we can still make a discreet show of force in Caribbean waters, in all of Latin America we have influence only as we earn it.

Insofar as the Alliance for Progress depends on political and social change inside the Latin American countries, it has no power behind it and only some influence.

IF progress is difficult in much of Latin America, which has so long been self-governing, it is much more difficult in Africa and Asia. In Africa it is so difficult that the critical factor is the attitude of the great powers.

The Congo illustrates this vividly. There have been two main chapters in the Congo story. In the first chapter, which began with the precipitate Belgian withdrawal, the problem was to insulate the Congo and seal it off from the cold war. This was done successfully by Dag Hammarskjöld's daring use of the United Nations, and now, a year later, we are able to say that the Soviet Union and the NATO powers are not engaged in a military struggle within the Congo.

The second chapter, which is not concluded, has been the effort to induce the Congolese under Adoula in Leopoldville and under Tshombe in Katanga to unite. But the Congolese leaders alone are capable of doing this only if the non-African powers on whom they depend push them into some kind of union. Behind Adoula the main power is the United States government. Behind Tshombe the main power consists of large private interests in Great Britain and Belgium. The keys to peace in the Congo are in London, Brussels, and Washington.

IN Algeria we see once more how wide is the gap between liberation and self-government. At the moment the prospects are not too bad because there is no evidence that any of the great powers is intervening seriously in the Algerian dispute. If intervention can be avoided, the vital interests of the Algerians will work for a close connection with France.

As for Southeast Asia, my own view is that the region cannot be stabilized locally. The future depends on the powers and in the last analysis on the two great powers, the Soviet Union and the United States. Neither of them to be sure, is all-powerful. For both Russia and America, the region is on the outer edges of their two spheres of influence and power. The Soviet Union has much influence in North Vietnam, as we have in South Vietnam. But

neither is all-powerful. More importantly the Soviet Union probably has decisive influence in preventing Red China from starting a great war by trying to overrun Southeast Asia. And we of course, have the power to decide that the action in Vietnam shall remain limited.

So the keys to peace, or shall we say, to not much war, in South Vietnam are in Moscow and in Washington.

THE World Court has now delivered its advisory opinion on the legal right of the U.N. to assess its members for peace-keeping operations, as in the Gaza Strip and in the Congo. Assuming, as is likely, that the General Assembly will accept the advisory opinion, the question will be whether deliberate non-payers, particularly the Soviet Union and France, will recognize the law and obey it.

If they do not, it will be a serious blow to the U.N., not only to its solvency but its status as a universal society to keep the peace. The United States has a powerful interest in saving the U.N. For while the U.N. is unable to deal with all the world's troubles, it has shown that it can deal with some of its troubles when they are critical and important.

If Russia and France refuse to pay up, the right course for the U.N. will be, it seems to me, to say that the U.N. is at least as important as a Laotian prince, to resist the destruction of the U.N. by rallying its supporters to meet the deficit, and then to call for a U.N. constitutional convention to reappraise and revise the charter.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris (© Field Enterprises Inc.) PERSONAL PREJUDICES: Ninety per cent of what passes for "conversation" is not communication as much as medication — it is used to make the speaker feel better either by depreciating others or by inflating one's self.

A century ago, Frederick Amiel observed that "There is no curing a sick man who believes himself in health" — and this is even truer of those sick in mind than sick in body.

When a person makes a promise that goes against the grain of his nature, we would be wiser to rely on his nature than on his promise.

It is ridiculously inaccurate to call racing drivers "daredevils," for they are scrupulously cautious about their equipment, driving conditions, and all safety measures; it is the ordinary motorist who is a foolish daredevil, driving too fast in an over-powered car under bad conditions, and surrendering by thousands of lunatics like himself.

No other word so perfectly expresses the emotion it designates as "flabbergasted."

Love is a form of understanding, more than an emotion; and more damage is done in the world by love without understanding, than by hate.

Youth is most attractive when its basic mood is humorous impatience; and old age is most attractive when its basic mood is humorous resignation; while least attractive of all is youth whose impatience is sullen, and old age whose resignation is bitter.

A man will do more to preserve his image of himself — no matter how distorted — than for his country, religion, or his family.

The secret slogan of all reformers is really "Let's find out what people unlike me are doing, and stop them!"

A celebrity is comfortable only when he is in the company of other celebrities, so that they can relax and pretend to be non-celebrities together; this is why a hostess who invites a "lion" to her party generally finds it an unsuccessful venture, for no lion likes to be trapped in a den of Danials.

The ultimate in tact is the ability to be efficient without being offensive, and not one efficient person in a thousand has this tact. Efficiency, somehow, is usually accompanied by an aura of self-righteousness, combined with the uneasy feeling that the inefficient are more charming, and should be punished for it.

Faithful always brings on regression; as Nietzsche shrewdly knew, long before Freud: "When we are fixed, we are attacked by ideas we conquered long ago."