

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune... Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

Subscription Rates: By Mail - In Advance, Copy 10c Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$10.00

Advertising Representative: NELSON ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES, Inc., Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver

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: Aug. 9, 1942 (Saturday) Grants Pass police look for a gunman with a false name who robbed the Safeway store of an estimated \$3,500 and handcuffed the store's assistant manager to post.

20 YEARS AGO: Aug. 9, 1942 (Sunday) District Attorney George W. Neilson reports his office flooded with "defrauding of innkeeper" complaints as Camp White workers depart.

30 YEARS AGO: Aug. 9, 1932 (Tuesday) State police report that marauders are making night raids stealing vegetables from valley gardens and selling them in wholesale lots to canneries and stores; trucks are used in the raids.

40 YEARS AGO: Aug. 9, 1912 (Wednesday) "Oregon Bond" owned by Scott Woolf of Medford, wins the first race of the Northwest racing circuit in Gresham.

50 YEARS AGO: Aug. 9, 1912 (Friday) John Dequer, national organizer for the Socialist party, comes to Medford to help the county central committee organize a local chapter of the party.

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

1. Was the first Masonic lodge in America opened (1773) in Boston, Philadelphia, or New York?

2. Is a pachyderm a gem, a rare tropical plant, an elephant or a skin lotion?

3. What is the first year of Jesus' ministry called?

4. Do Eskimos eat Penguins?

5. Which President was sometimes called the Canal Boy?

6. Is the capital of Maine Lewiston, Augusta, Portland or Bangor?

7. What date is Pan-American Day celebrated?

8. Name the only U.S. President who did not reside in the White House.

9. How many states must ratify a constitutional amendment before it becomes a part of the U.S. Constitution?

10. Paul Revere's family came from which country? ANSWERS: 1. Boston. 2. Elephant. 3. The Year of Obscurity. 4. No. Penguins are in Antarctica. 5. James A. Garfield. 6. Augusta. 7. April 14. 8. George Washington. 9. Two thirds. 10. France.

More than 70 per cent of the world supply of iodine comes from Chile.

Unanswered Question

An editorial in the current issue of The Commonwealth asks:

"Why is it that welfare checks to the needy are violations of the free enterprise system, but subsidies for giant corporations are not?"

It is a question which has often puzzled us, too, as we read tirades against the "welfare state," and declarations about how those receiving unemployment compensation or relief checks or aid to dependent children are lazy leeches and robbers of hard-earned tax money.

At the same time, however, one hears little complaint about the fact that the taxpayers are subsidizing the U. S. merchant marine, all but a few of the airlines, the barge lines, agriculture in general and huge farm corporations in particular, residential and other construction, mining, fisheries, colleges and universities, medicine . . . the list goes on and on.

HERE is an example: For fiscal year 1952, Congress appropriated \$69,100,000 for grants to states for maternal and child welfare. During the same year, it appropriated \$182,000,000 for operating subsidies alone for the nation's shipping lines.

Or again, another appropriation bill for fiscal 1952 provided \$10,000,000 for the railroad unemployment insurance account, and \$14,700,000 for payment of railroad loan guarantees.

Or, in the same bill, \$8,200,000 for work on juvenile delinquency and youth offenses, and \$150,000,000 for grants-in-aid to airports.

SUCH examples are, of course, plucked at random from the list of appropriations, and are not necessarily representative.

But the fact is that vast federal expenditures are devoted to assisting business and industry, either directly by subsidy or through indirect assistance, and very few yell "welfare state."

But devote a few percentage points of the federal budget to assistance of the elderly, the blind, helpless children, the unemployed, the down-and-out — then listen to the roars about rugged individualism and free enterprise. Bah! — E. A.

Search for Self-Knowledge

"Ful wyls is he that can him-selven knowe." — Geoffrey Chaucer. "Know then thyself, presume not God to scan; The proper study of mankind is man." — Alexander Pope. "La vray science et le vray etude de l'homme, c'est l'homme." — Pierre Charron. "In many ways the saying 'Know thyself' is not well said. It were more practical to say 'Know other people.'" — Menander. "Make it thy business to know thyself, which is the most difficult lesson in the world." — Miguel de Cervantes.

IN THE millennia of history and pre-history, mankind has been endeavoring to know himself and his fellow humans. So far he has made deplorably small progress, despite the preoccupation of philosophers, poets, psychiatrists, anthropologists, theologians and playwrights with this subject — knowledge of self and of others.

Individuals have had great understanding of other individuals, and even of groups. One of the qualities that makes Shakespeare's plays so enduring is his instinctive understanding of the motivations of men and nations.

But by and large, man does not know himself, either individually or en masse.

IF MAN did know himself, we would not be plagued by wars and revolutions, by mental illnesses, by juvenile delinquency and crime, by the fears and frustrations we see so prevalent about us.

Perhaps universal self-knowledge, both individually and socially, is unattainable. Perhaps the inspired insight of some great thinkers cannot be conveyed to man-in-the-mass.

But we can still hope that, little by little and over a long period of time, increasing levels of education will make self-knowledge far more universal than it is at present.

New techniques may help some, also.

OUR FAVORITE columnist, Sydney J. Harris, suggested the other day that the approach we have thus far used in attempting to analyze and understand broken marriages, juvenile delinquency, and other social ills, has been hinderside-to.

In seeking to ascertain the causes of delinquency, he says, we study delinquents, and try to relate their behavior to their environment.

Perhaps instead, Harris believes, we should study youngsters of similar environments who have NOT fallen into delinquent patterns, who have resisted the pressures of broken homes, neglectful parents and slum neighborhoods, to grow to decent adulthood.

AND HE also suggests that rather than study broken marriages in an attempt to find the causes of divorce, we should instead study successful marriages, to see what makes them last.

The same about-face approach is applicable to dozens of areas in mankind's eternal search for knowledge about what makes mankind behave as he does.

Perhaps in studying approaches to world peace we should devote as much time to observing peaceful nations as warlike ones. Or, in attempting to assist poor nations, we should seek greater understanding of why rich ones are rich.

Man's history indicates that Cervantes was right in saying that self-knowledge is the most difficult lesson of all.—E. A.

The Shots Heard Round The Outside World



Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippmann is on vacation. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.) (c) 1952 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

THE POISON OF DISTRUST

Washington — One of the most hurtful sources of distrust in the United States today is the gathering suspicion between liberals and conservatives over the conduct of the cold war.

Many liberals are afraid that the conservatives are willing to hurt civil liberty and many conservatives are afraid that the liberals are willing to help communism.

The result is that things which the U. S. ought to be doing are being done, but they are being done in a way that is doing more harm than good.

This isn't just an abstract controversy. It affects specific actions. Take the case of the bill to establish a Freedom Academy designed to train thousands of free world leaders in the arts of successfully waging the cold war against communism.

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THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

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De Gaulle's Odd-Man Role Doesn't Seem To Bother Him; Stubbornness Continues

By JOSEPH W. GRIGG

United Press International Paris—(UPI)—French President Charles De Gaulle has proved once again that the odd-man role does not bother him in the least.

If anything, he thrives on it. It was shown again in the abortive Brussels talks last week end on Great Britain's request for acceptance into

the six-nation European common market.

After an all-night session, with all seven delegations already punch-drunk with fatigue, French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville suddenly handed Britain's Edward Heath a long, highly complicated financial document and told him he must sign it on the spot if he wanted agreement then.

The result was that the talks were recessed until October and Britain's entry into the common market was delayed by several more months at least.

Although De Gaulle was not present in the Brussels conference room—he was in fact vacationing at his country home—Couve de Murville's tactics bore the hallmark of De Gaulle's inspiration.

Couve de Murville is a completely faithful agent and interpreter of De Gaulle's foreign policy. He went to the Brussels talks with written instructions to be as tough and uncompromising as possible.

This put France considerably out of step with the other market members, most of whom would like to see Britain join as soon as possible.

Not that De Gaulle apparently wants to keep the British out of the common market forever. But he considers that they are the askers and that there is no reason to make things easy for them, regardless of what the other member nations may think.

De Gaulle stance. He was the odd-man in the Atlantic alliance last winter when he alone flatly opposed Berlin peace talks or even diplomatic "probing" with the Russians.

He was the odd-man again when he refused flatly to send a French delegation to the Geneva disarmament conference.

He set himself at odds with his common market partners when he rejected their ideas for a closely integrated political union of western Europe and refused to go for anything stronger than a loose federation of sovereign states.

De Gaulle is pushing 72—an age when many men mellow. But there is nothing to show any disposition on his part to make himself less stubborn or difficult to deal with.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

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By DON COOK (Joseph Alsop is on vacation. During his absence his column will be written by reporters expert in national and international affairs.)

THE WIDENING GAP

Paris—In the brief months since President Kennedy's Fourth of July "Declaration of Interdependence" with Europe, the gap of understanding and purpose in the Atlantic Alliance has instead widened more dangerously than at any other period of post-war history.

Every other crisis through which NATO has periodically passed has been a tactical or marginal nature, and in the end it has been United States policy, power, influence, and diplomacy which could prevail much more easily than the decisions. But the emergence of Europe, now in the most amazing period of economic expansion in its long history, has created a wholly new balance of power situation within the Alliance.

The widening gap today is strategic rather than tactical — and therefore far more fundamental, difficult, and dangerous. It boils down to the question of whether the Anglo-Saxon powers and the continental powers of Europe are going to find some new unity in this new balance of power situation inside NATO, or go their separate ways and hope for the best.

THIS is the great central issue for Britain in the Brussels negotiations for entry into the Common Market — whatever the arguments about preferential tariffs, agricultural levies, and semantical differences between "pledge" and "assure." It is political strategy and not economics which is at stake. For without British entry

there is no vehicle by which the United States can then move down the path of interdependence and no framework within which the political, military, and economic problems of the Atlantic Community as a whole can be discussed with common purpose and resolved.

Knowing that the issues are so great for the Anglo-Saxon powers, knowing that the future of the Alliance is really at stake, and led by France with its intensely nationalistic sense of power politics, the continental powers are confidently pushing a very hard bargain with Britain. France, moreover, is the least concerned of any nation involved as to whether Brussels eventually fails or succeeds, and this gives a particular cutting edge to French diplomacy.

Apart from the problem of British entry into Europe, the gap between the Anglo-Saxon powers and the continental powers and the continent is widening on another front — the nuclear issue and the concept of defense. Here the Kennedy administration is caught up in a paradox, in which its theories, actions, and pronouncements of policy are producing exactly the opposite effect to that which is intended.

EVERY time Defense Secretary MacNamara speaks of sparing cities and hitting only military targets with nuclear weapons, it simply confirms President De Gaulle and the French military theoreticians in their belief that nuclear defense of Europe cannot be left to the Americans — that Europe too must be able to make the choice of targets. When Washington deprecates French thinking as naive and unsophisticated, the French stiffen in wounded pride and determination to achieve their nuclear independence of Washington at any price.

The departures from Paris of Ambassador James M. Gavin and Gen. Lauris Norstad are part of the widening gap. Ambassador Gavin favored a policy of cooperation between the United States and France in the nuclear field — not the whole way yet to revision of the MacMahon act, but at least some positive exploration to find out if the gap could be bridged and a nuclear partnership worked out similar to that with the British. He was turned down.

General Norstad recommended that a new generation of American medium-range guided missiles be deployed on the continent of Europe to replace the tactical aircraft whose usefulness will be at an end in four or five years. The Administration has decided to rely entirely on sea-based Polaris missiles, and General Norstad is departing more abruptly than he had expected.

THESE two men, who in a sense were urging greater "interdependence" than President Kennedy was prepared to accept, are to be replaced by experienced and solid non-political careerists — Charles E. Bohlen and Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer. But the abilities and skills which they will bring to their jobs will certainly not be directed to urging President Kennedy to change his nuclear policies.

There now lies ahead a period of pause. The Brussels talks have been suspended for two months while the British go off and reflect on the grouse moors of Scotland and the French banks in the Riviera sunshine. President Kennedy and Washington turn their attentions inward to the fall elections, and the guard changes at the American Embassy in Paris and Supreme Allied Headquarters.

A pause can be a period of positive reflection and the gathering of new decisions. But it also can allow a gap to solidify. One diplomatic venture which President Kennedy has not yet tried is a "Western summit" with President de Gaulle, Prime Minister Macmillan and Chancellor Adenauer, at which the whole feature of the Alliance with all of its conflicts and difficulties could be candidly faced and explored. It might be no bad time to prepare for such a meeting — before the gap widens further and while all are still friends.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In Washington, President Ladd Plumley of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce says congress will be taking a "calculated risk" if it waits until next January to cut income taxes.

The time to cut taxes, he says in a speech to the Washington Advertising Club, is RIGHT NOW. He added: "The best time to initiate a tax cut is when the economy is peaking out and beginning a down-slide, but before recessionary forces have clearly gained the upper hand."

IN HIS speech in Washington, he renews the proposals he made on June 23 that individual rates be cut across the board and the corporate rate be lowered from 52 per cent to 47 per cent.

In his June 29 speech he added that the top individual levy of 91 per cent should be slashed to 65 per cent, and the lowest rate—20 per cent on the first \$2,000 of taxable income—should be chopped to 15 per cent on the first \$1,000. In-between rates, he recommended, should be lowered proportionately.

CRITICISM, if any? Let's put it this way: HE STOPPED TOO SOON. TAXES, goodness knows, are high enough. They need to be cut. But if we cut taxes without CUTTING SPENDING we'll be heading down the road that leads to national bankruptcy. We would then be in the position of an individual who has spent himself head over heels into debt and then gets a cut in his salary.

If he goes on spending at his previous reckless rate, he's a goner. THE same will hold true of our spendthrift old uncle. If he cuts his income (by reducing taxes) but GOES ON SPENDING at the same reckless rate that has resulted in the accumulation of our present national debt of nearly a third of a TRILLION dollars, he will find himself eventually in very hot water.

And— His 180 million-odd nieces and nephews will find themselves in hot water along with him. THINGS are coming to a pretty pass when the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States stands before an audience in the nation's capital and recommends cutting taxes without at the same time cutting expenditures.

Former Resident Writes To the Editor: It is again time for me to renew my subscription to the M.T., which we all enjoy very much. Being a former resident of Medford, and with a daughter, Mrs. Glen E. Wilson, living in Williams, it is wonderful to read of old friends and places.

I enjoy your communications column and was happy to see the letter, "Litter Hurts," by A. E. Smith, M.T. July 31. We are proud of our Wisconsin law and just proud on littering, and received praise from other states on our neat highways.

If every man, woman and child would think before throwing out that trash, the beauty God created would be restored one hundred fold. May your State of Oregon remain as beautiful as I remember it on our last trip out in 1958, as we hope to visit it again in the near future.

Mrs. Keith Hammond Route 2 De Soto, Wis.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris

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Regulations May Curb Algeria Vote

Algiers—(UPI)—The provincial executive today announced stiff regulations that may prevent many Europeans from voting the coming elections for independent Algeria's first parliament.

The election ordinance, published in the official journal, requires Europeans to have lived in Algeria for 10 years on a regular basis in order to vote for the constituent assembly on Sept. 2.

This requirement could disenfranchise many Frenchmen who look upon Algeria as their homeland although they have not lived here regularly for the specified time.

Only men and women 23 years and older and possessing the required citizenship qualifications will be allowed to choose the assembly that will make a provisional government, write a new constitution, and legislate in the name of the Algerian people.

Haines Man Gets Life Prison Term

Baker—(UPI)—John E. Hoffman, 41, Haines, was sentenced to life imprisonment Wednesday. Circuit Judge Lyle R. Wolf sentenced Hoffman under the Oregon enhanced penalty statute.

He was convicted by a jury last month of contributing to the delinquency of his 11-year-old step-daughter. Earlier, a charge of criminal assault against him was dismissed.

Hoffman pleaded guilty in Yamhill county in 1957 to a charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. His attorney, Harold Banta of Baker, indicated he would appeal to the Oregon Supreme Court.

turing reality to meet their anticipations. The most corrupt of maxims, unless it is quite properly understood, is that "honesty is the best policy" for to be honest because it is the best policy is the worst reason; as Chuang-tse profoundly said, three centuries before Christ, "There is no greater injury to one's character than practicing virtue with motivation."

When we are young, we look upon the world as a ladder: when we get older, we learn that it is a sea-saw.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

LEONARD SPIEGELGASS, author of "A Majority of One," had a much-sought-after talent when he was an ace scenarist in Hollywood. He specialized in slick endings. Other writers would fashion the beginning and middle of a script, and then, when they bogged down, would implore Spiegelgass to give it a clever conclusion. He rarely let them down.

Spiegelgass remembers one film star who flatly disapproved of one of his ingenious endings. Her name was Grace Kelly. Spiegelgass asked her why. Back came the regal reply, "Grace Kelly doesn't have to have a reason!"

A lecturer was instructing a ladies' club gathering on "What's Wrong With the Movies Today." "The one I saw last night," he concluded, "is the worst yet. It includes murder, rape, arson, cannibalism, and perversion. If anything will justify censorship, this vile picture will do it. Now then, ladies, have you any questions?" "Yes," cried three ladies in the audience simultaneously. "Where's it playing?"

OVERHEARD: Father to son asking for money: "Junior, have you ever considered being a professional fund raiser?" The Comedian Gene Rayburn to a non-laughing night club audience: "You've been so good to me that now we're going to open the street doors and let you watch an accident."

On the fourth hole at the Century Golf Club: "How do you like that? I come out here for exercise—and instead I get a hole in one!"

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