

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

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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

Sept. 5, 1952 (Sunday)
Robert Brantley issues statement criticizing the Mail Tribune for coverage of investigations of petitions submitted by Brantley and his brother, Gene, nominating Gene Brantley as independent candidate for county judge.

20 YEARS AGO

Sept. 5, 1942 (Monday)
Capt. Hubert B. Bentley, of Ashland and Ft. Lewis, and Robert (Skeet) Riegel, of Glendale, Calif., enter finals of 14th annual Southern Oregon-Northern California invitational tournament at Rogue Valley Country club.

30 YEARS AGO

Sept. 5, 1932 (Wednesday)
Hugh de Autremont, the youngest of the three brothers serving life terms for their confessed part in the Siskiyou tunnel robbery and quadruple murders nine years ago, is confined in the penitentiary's correction cell for his participation in the July 4 escape plot.
Phoenix and Talent residents reported resentful against carriers of petitions calling for recall of Judge H. D. Norton.

40 YEARS AGO

Sept. 5, 1922 (Thursday)
Fire in substation that supplies power for the Medford-Jacksonville streetcar line puts line out of operation; commuters transported by auto until power is restored.

50 YEARS AGO

Sept. 5, 1912 (Saturday)
People on east side of Bear creek demand more speed on improvement of Jackson st. bridge and construction of new bridge at Main st.
City refuses to accept \$20,000 lump sum offer from California Oregon Power company, charging company franchise is invalid; city threatens to bring suit if company does not continue to pay 5 per cent of earnings to city of Medford.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Is Chicago, Illinois, in the Eastern or the Central time zone?
 2. Who said, "If this be treason, make the most of it!"
 3. What is the difference in hours in Standard Time between New York and London?
 4. The name of which month, when spelled backward, is the name of a vegetable?
 5. Can horses sleep while standing up?
 6. Name the three States of the United States whose names each contain only four letters.
 7. Who won the heavyweight boxing championship from Max Schmeling in 1932?
 8. Correct the following: "It worst comes to worst, we can swim ashore."
 9. Which of these are not classed as citrus fruits: lemons, pineapples, oranges, strawberries, grapefruit, apples?
 10. The living oysters swim about in the water; true or false?
- Answers: 1. Central. 2. Patrick Henry. 3. Five hours. 4. May. 5. Yes. 6. Iowa, Ohio, Utah. 7. Jack Sharkey. 8. "It worst comes to worst." 9. Pineapples, strawberries, apples. 10. False.

Grand Larceny

Conservatism—Conservative principles; the disposition and tendency to preserve what is established; opposition to change.—Webster.

The fine old word "conservative" is, in the opinion of Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review, taking a beating at the hands of "a wide assortment of persons and groups who have appropriated the label for uses totally alien to the historical development it represents. It is a clear case of ideological grand larceny and something ought to be done about it."

And he adds:

"The term conservative has a specific background and meaning. It stands for stability as opposed to innovation; for restraint as opposed to daring; for the preservation of inherited conditions as opposed to drastic reform. These ideas are not only compatible with a free society; they have an essential place in it, along with genuine liberalism. True conservatism is opposed to liberalism, but not destructive of it. The principal difference between conservatism and liberalism is represented not so much by disagreement over the nature of a free society or its goals as by disagreement over the approaches. Both conservatism and liberalism serve as the twin structural supports of constitutional government."

WHO are the ones who scorn the 200-year tradition of democratic government in this nation; who support the Constitution only insofar as it jibes with their thinking and who would junk considerable portions of it, along with a whole body of social legislation which has grown up through Constitutional means; who would emasculate the one institution charged with interpreting and defending the Constitution in light of today's needs, the U. S. Supreme Court; who quote the Bible in rejecting the spirit and text of the Sermon on the Mount?

"Faith, hope, and charity are replaced by scorn, hate, and malice, and the chalice is filled to overflowing with bile," Cousins declares.

And he concludes:

"Genuine conservatism is now being libeled by know-nothings. There is no reason to doubt that the tradition will survive the ordeal, but it may be unpleasant while it lasts."

YES, it is unpleasant.

The ultra-rightists, masquerading as conservatives, have little interest in preserving our institutions and traditions of due process, civil rights, government regulation of big business, public ownership of natural resources, international co-operation for peace, social and welfare legislation, judicial review — the long, long list of things that most of us look upon as progressive and wholesome.

The John Birch types of mentality, wishing for a return to a past that never was, and slashing at all who would oppose them, are unpleasant. But not, happily, significant. — E. A.

Parco d'Alba

Time was when a public function in a city park was part of a way of life — something for a majority of the community to attend and enjoy.

Today, and we say this a bit wistfully, this is no longer true.

The day of the 4th of July picnic, complete with fireworks and patriotic oratory is about gone. Labor day picnics, with sack races, three-legged races, baseball, and kegs of beer also are virtually a thing of the past.

THEY have, we suppose, succumbed to the automobile and the TV set.

The automobile, combined with more leisure time and more money, have permitted people to take their outings further away. And the TV set brings the rest of the world into our living rooms, along with a variety of entertainment which ranges from superb to infantile.

It was probably these reasons, as much as any, which resulted in only some five-score people showing up last Saturday when Maple Park Grove at Medford's south boundary was rededicated as a memorial to Medford's dead soldiers, and renamed Parco d'Alba, in honor of Medford's sister city and the cause of international understanding and peace.

THOSE who missed it missed something.

From the first fly-over of the big jets, through the flag salute, Star Spangled Banner, invocation, introductions, speeches, ribbon-clipping, and benediction, the affair was handled with dignity and good taste.

The brief talk by Tom Vaughan, director of the Oregon Historical Society, part of it in Italian as a graceful gesture to the Italians and Italian-Americans present, put the symbolism and significance to the day into perspective.

It was an occasion in which every Medford resident could take pride. It was a pity so few of them were there to enjoy it — E. A.

Where Were the Parents?

When it happens in Ft. Lauderdale, one shakes one's head, and wonders what the younger generation is coming to.

But when it happens in Seaside, in good old conservative Oregon, one stops to think.

Why do a bunch of kids, most of them, apparently, of good background, and attending high school or college, go utterly berserk?

What lack is there in their upbringing, moral training, education and common decency?

What, for that matter, were a bunch of teenagers and college kids doing, wholly unsupervised, at the beach for a week end?

Most of all, what about their parents? Where have they been all these kids' lives? Where were they last week end? — E. A.

"Come Weeth Me To Zee Casbah —!"



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.

Justice Stewart Dissents

To the Editor: Much has been published and more said about the Supreme Court decision on prayer in the public schools. But I have seen very little publicity given to the dissenting opinion of Justice Potter Stewart. Should we not hear both sides of the case? Here are some excerpts from the Stewart opinion.

"The court does not hold nor could it that New York has interfered with the free exercise of anybody's religion. The state courts have made clear that those who object to reciting the prayer must be entirely free of any compulsion to do so . . . But the court says that in permitting school children to say this simple prayer, the New York authorities have established 'an official religion' . . . I cannot see how 'an official religion' is established by letting those who want to say a prayer say it. On the contrary, I think that to deny the wish of these school children to join in reciting this prayer is to deny them the opportunity of sharing in the spiritual heritage of our nation . . ."

"At the opening of each day's session of this court, we stand while one of our officials invokes the protection of God . . . Both the Senate and the House of Representatives open their daily sessions with prayer. Each of our Presidents, from George Washington to John F. Kennedy, has upon assuming his office asked the protection and help of God."

Here Justice Stewart refers to the Star Spangled Banner, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and our coins with their references to our trust in God, then continues:

"I do not believe that this court, or the Congress, or the President has by the actions I have mentioned, established 'an official religion' in violation of the Constitution. And I do not believe the state of New York has done so in this case. What each has done has been to recognize and to follow the deeply entrenched, highly cherished spiritual traditions of our nation which have come down to us from those who almost 200 years ago avowed their 'firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence' when they proclaimed the freedom and independence of this brave new world. I dissent."

L. G. Weaver,
301 Haven st.,
Medford

Maple Trees
To the Editor: Please allow me to add my bit to Mr. Fletcher Fish's plaint about the little grove at the south end of Medford.

I, too, am a "co-owner of one tree."

Many years passing the struggling trees caused a mixed feeling of pride and disgust-pride in participating in a worthy public project, disgust at lack of care.

For years sunshine and rain were the only visible caretakers, with an occasional wind to blow the dead leaves away.

However, in recent years, since an organization has attempted to resuscitate and rejuvenate the park, it has lost its "lack" and regained its luster, and is now a beautiful park and playground.

Too bad a paucity of names compelled us to have to go to Italy for a name.

J. W. Shirley,
247 South Second st.,
Central Point, Ore.

Beauty Series Liked

To the Editor: Reading your "Beauty Series to End," on the editorial page of Sunday's paper was like reading of the death of a very dear friend.

It has been my pleasure to have spent the summer in your city, and one of the highlights of the day has been the

delivery of the paper with its front page, enticing scene of your beautiful state. The summer's crop of pictures has been cut out, along with quite a few clippings of Lynn M. Watkins', "Small Worlds Around Us," and from the Sunday edition, copies of Arnold Eugene Jenny's "Poets Corner," and they will go with me when I return to my home in Norfolk, Va., before the end of September.

I have enjoyed your paper with its news, editorials and many daily features, and I regret very much the passing of "The Beauties of Scenic Oregon," the feature which, in my estimation, is most appreciated by the average visitor to your lovely city.

Perhaps it will interest you to know that early in July, I wrote to the Oregon State Highway Commission in Salem and expressed my pleasure in this daily feature of the Mail Tribune.

Mrs. H. L. Goodson,
610 South Holly st.,
Medford.

P.S.—It is my pleasure to have contributed a poem, "Memories of a Traveller," to the "Poets Corner," which I have been informed will appear in a late October issue under the title, "Memories of a Nebraska Sunrise, the Oregon Coast and Crater Lake."

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

This is written on Labor Day.

Nearly-everybody is taking the day off. There is an exception. The exception is The Press. We of The Press recognize that in this modern world NEWS is so important that even on Labor Day people are going to want to know what is going on in the world.

We of the newspaper are making a short day of it.

But Monday's paper brings a picture of what is happening around the globe. Radio and TV workers will stay with it throughout the day.

In this modern age, NEWS has become almost as essential as food and drink.

HOW did Labor Day get started?

It began with the Knights of Labor, a national labor organization established in 1869 at Philadelphia by a disbanded union of garment cutters.

In the beginning, it was a secret society. Membership was open to anyone over 16, with the exception of lawyers, bankers, liquor dealers and gamblers.

In the 17 years following its organization, membership in the Knights of Labor grew from nothing to more than 700,000.

In 1882, the Knights of Labor decided to call the first Monday in September Labor Day. Working people throughout the country—with the exception, as already noted, of lawyers, bankers, liquor dealers and gamblers—then began to call for state laws to make Labor Day a legal holiday.

One of the prime movers in this project was Samuel Gompers, one of America's early, great and wise labor leaders.

Gompers was born in London in 1850. He came to America in 1863, at the age of 13. He helped to organize the American Federation of Labor in 1881, and was largely responsible for the legislation that created the Department of Labor as a separate department of the federal government, with a cabinet member at its head.

THE movement to make Labor Day a legal holiday in all the states got under way in 1882—eighty years ago. Oregon, then a mere young-

Political Maneuvers, Jealousies, Hit Asian Games, Almost Wrecking Program

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst

Harsh words have been exchanged these last days in Jakarta and other Asian capitals over an event originally intended as a festival of friendship.

This was an event known as the fourth Asian Games, an athletic competition to which Indonesia played host, and under ordinary circumstances would have little place in any discussion of foreign affairs.

Being neither a participant nor regarding weightlifting as a great spectator sport, this writer would have been content to leave to the sports pages the muscular young men who go through the clean-and-jerk, the snatch and the military press, were it not for circumstances which are not ordinary.

These circumstances neared an angry climax over the week end, and weightlifting became a contributing factor when only the Indonesians showed up to participate.

Results so far have included an Indonesian threat to bar future trade with India, unhappiness in Tokyo out of fear of the effect on the Olympic Games scheduled for Tokyo in 1964, withdrawal of the South Korean team from the Jakarta events and a subburst of newspaper editorials.

Pakistan took over the games even before they started.

Indonesia excluded Nationalist China and Israel, even though both are accredited by the Asian Games federation. However, neither has diplomatic relations with Indonesia.

The International Olympic Committee and the International Amateur Athletic Federation withdrew recognition of the games.

The weightlifters refused to participate when the interna-

tional weightlifting federation announced that athletes who competed would be banned from future meets, including the Olympics.

The Indonesian government, regarding the move as a direct slap at President Sukarno, promptly instructed its trade officials to enter into no new deals with India.

Federation officials of Pakistan and Ceylon denounced the Indian as "not a good Asian."

The situation reached a climax Monday when Indonesian demonstrators broke into the Indian embassy, damaged a few windows and art objects

and tried to haul down the Indian flag.

In Manila, the Philippines Herald blamed the situation on the "vicious meddling" of Red China which, it said, had forced Sukarno to turn the games into a political football.

In Japan, demands that Japan also withdraw from the games were countered by diplomatic fears of a break with Sukarno and by Japanese businessmen with interests in Indonesia.

In any event, as a goal will build the games were somewhat less than a success. They left the future of the Asian Games in doubt and proved that politics can be carried on in an athletic "T" shirt as easily as in the striped trousers of a diplomat.

Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippmann is on vacation. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.) (c) 1962 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

WHICH COMES FIRST?

NOTHING

Washington — The Soviet Union is clearing up one question for us very conclusively. It is doing so by its acts, not by its words.

Its acts are: (1) continued harassment of West Berlin; (2) refusal to accept any form of a nuclear test ban with any degree of inspection.

The question, long debated in the West, which these actions answer is this: which comes first, disarmament as a means of reducing tensions or reducing tensions in order to bring about disarmament?

It is now evident, at least at this stage, that neither comes first, because the Soviets reject both. They simultaneously reject taking one practical step toward disarmament and they reject taking one practical step toward easing tensions at the peril point in the cold war, West Berlin.

The Soviets keep up the crunch on West Berlin in the following ways: they permit—or compel—the East German puppet government to murder its own people at the wall; they transfer the Soviet military command from East Berlin to Potsdam to try to force the West to deal with the unrecognized East zone regime; they send armored tanks into West Berlin; they are obviously preparing to perpetrate the fiction of a "peace treaty" with East Germany, by which Western rights in West Berlin will be liquidated.

AS to a test ban, the Soviet Union has now served notice that it will not accept an end to underground testing because it will not tolerate any degree of inspection. Nor will it accept an end to atmospheric or underwater testing, even though no inspection to check such tests is needed or sought.

The United States has offered both — separately or together.

At Geneva we have supported a treaty which would bring a prompt cessation of all atmospheric and underwater testing without any international inspection—a treaty which, if approved by Moscow, would eliminate all radioactive fallout hazards for all mankind.

There is no doubt in my mind that we need to be ready for the next Soviet maneuver, which will be a "peace treaty" with itself; that is, with its East German puppet, which is so totally bankrupt politically and economically and so coldly hated by the East German people that it can only be propped up by jailing the entire population.

It is well that Secretary of State Dean Rusk has said: "We will not be forced, harassed, or squeezed out of West Berlin." The outlook is that we will soon have to prove our words — without flinching.

Being introduced to a gentleman with a particularly attractive first name, I thought myself of how the Chinese are so much more civilized than the Western world in certain ways.

The Chinese give young children a "milk name" — that is, a first name which they have the privilege of changing, in later years, for one of their own selection.

A good many persons go through life detesting the names their parents wished upon them, but feeling ashamed to change them, for fear of being thought affected.

Yet, a name is one of the most intimate things about a person, and the name should in some way reflect the personality. True enough, in the last 25 years or so, parents have been more thoughtful in considering which names to give their children; but there is still a wide gap between what a person looks like and what he is called.

R. F. Elie Jr. once made a survey of Anglo-Saxon names from the Norman Conquest of 1066 to the beginning of the 19th century, and came up with some dillies.

In medieval times, of course, people had only one name, or a nickname. But when William the Conqueror published a census, the famous Domesday Book listed hundreds of British freemen named Badnebor, Blackthorn, Gotoled, Blawen, Cocksbay, yne, Half-Naked and Losewit.

In early passenger lists of vessels arriving at Plymouth, Elie found such names as Lumphead, Palegreen, Styfichyn, Dolebeer, Slantebuck, Inchbald, Bunnucke, and one pathetic girl of 18 called The Peace of God Skynnggle.

A hundred years later, the Puritan trend had even worsened the name situation. Birth certificates were filled with such atrocities as Kill-Sin Pimple, Fight the Good Fight of Faith White, Weep Not Goliko, Safety on High Smart, and the world's champion — If-Christ-Had-Not-Died-For-You-You-Had-Been-Damned Barebones. He was, naturally, called "Damned" for short.

If upon attaining the age of 18, a person had the right to change his or her given name, think of how many Virgils and Cuthberts would be spared the stiff subterfuge of going through life using initials, like poor old P. G. Wodehouse. Who wouldn't use "P. G." if it stood for "Pelham Grenville"? And all his friends call him "Plum."

What a thing to do to a little boy!

August maneuvers in the Soviet zone have meanwhile been delayed. They are generally expected to begin this month, with contingents from Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other Warsaw Pact powers participating along with Soviet and East German troops.

Altogether, this may be a very cold autumn, in the sense meant by President Kennedy when he answered Khrushchev's Vienna ultimatum with the grim sentence:

"Then I guess it will be a very cold winter."

Attendance Still

Off at State Fair

Salem — Attendance at the Oregon State Fair continues to run below last year.

Tuesday an estimated 17,870 went to the fair compared to 19,633 a year ago. Tuesday's paid attendance was 10,724 against 11,781 in 1961.

Betting totals continued higher this year as \$89,436 was wagered Tuesday compared to \$83,438 last year. This was in spite of fewer spectators in the grand stand — 1,863 to 1,831 in 1961.