MEDFORD 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
Oct. 18, 1952 (Saturday)

Ten slot machines have been confiscated by sheriff's deputies in midnight raids on two Jackson county night clubs.

Polio cases No. 24 and 25 in 1952 for Jackson county have been diagnosed.

20 YEARS AGO
Oct. 18, 1942 (Sunday)

All Jackson county farmers required to register trucks at county courthouse in order to obtain a certificate of war necessity for gasoline and tires.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Hunters are reported shooting willy-nilly in the rural areas. As yet, no farm wife has had a mop shot out of her hands in a mistake for a pheasant."

30 YEARS AGO
Oct. 18, 1932 (Tuesday)

Total of 100 handicapped children aided at largest clinic ever held in Jackson county.

Maj. Francis Yeats-Brown, "former British army officer, author, secret service operator and adventurer," to speak in Medford on "Yoga, The Indian Path to Bliss."

40 YEARS AGO
Oct. 18, 1922 (Wednesday)

Jackson county grand jury starts investigation of 1922 primary and recall elections in session at county courthouse in Jacksonville.

Medford members of American Legion auxiliary start campaign to "fill cookie jars" for ex-servicemen of Oregon.

50 YEARS AGO
Oct. 18, 1912 (Friday)

Contests, involving water properties on the upper Rogue river valued at more than $1,000, filed with water district officials.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Correct the following: "The company has agreed to grant their employees a wage increase."
2. What part of a sentence normally receives the action of the verb?
3. Would you guess that the foreign claims against the U.S. gold reserves amount to one quarter, one half, or all of the reserve?
4. What State has both a Congressman and a Senator (no relation) by the name of Magnuson?
5. Bills pending before the Congress when it adjourned this session will be called up for a vote by the new Congress: true or false?
6. Twilight occurs when the sun is above, or below, the horizon?
7. The Guy Fawkes gunpowder plot was directed against what governmental body?
8. Who wrote the novel, "The Robe"?
9. The Continental Divide runs generally along which mountain range?
10. Which two officers were held in common by Martin Van Buren, Grover Cleveland, Theodore and F. D. Roosevelt?

Answers: 1. " . . . company . . . its employees . . ." 2. Object. 3. All of it. 4. Washington. 5. False 6. Below. 7. British Parliament. 8. Lloyd C. Douglas. 9. Rocky Mountains. 10. Governor of New York and President.

Housekeeping Measures

The first four measures to appear on the Nov. 6 election ballot this year are "housekeeping" measures, designed either to (1) modernize the Constitution and eliminate outmoded sections, or (2) to rewrite and stabilize the formula for state bonded indebtedness.

There is no known opposition to any of them.

No. 1 is "Reorganize State Militia—Purpose: To amend Constitution by authorizing legislature to reorganize state militia. Eliminates election of certain officers. Empowers Governor and Adjutant General to appoint all officers."

* * * * *

IN 1857, when the Constitution was written, conditions were far different than they are today. The entire able-bodied male citizenry comprised the militia. It was purely a state force. In those easy-going days when the art of war was based on horses, swords and muzzle-loading rifles, it was appropriate that field-grade officers be chosen by their own men. Military qualifications boiled down to leadership qualifications.

Today it is different. The National Guard is the militia today, and it is a combined state-federal force, with professional requirements for officers.

The legislature can be trusted to reorganize the Guard as necessary, just as it can be to reorganize other branches of the government. We recommend a "yes" vote on No. 1.

* * * * *

NOS. 2, 3 and 4 all have the same purpose, to base the limitation on state bonded indebtedness on a percentage of the true cash value of property in the state, instead of on assessed valuation.

No. 2 would change the limitation on forest rehabilitation bonds from ¾ of 1 per cent of assessed valuation to 3/16 of 1 per cent of true cash value. No. 3 would change the road debt limitation from 4 per cent of assesssed valuation to 1 per cent of true cash value. And No. 4 would change the limitation of power development from 6 per cent of assessed valuation to 1½ per cent of true cash value.

These changes would not change the actual dollar-value of the debt limitation. To the contrary, it would stabilize it, for at present the legislature can, if it wishes, change the ratio of assessed value to true cash value, thus in effect changing the debt limit. This could not be done under the proposed change.

We recommend a "yes" vote on Nos. 2, 3, and 4. — E. A

Sensible Measure

After the 1960 federal census, Clackamas county found itself with two additional circuit judges it did not need, did not want, and could ill afford.

Why? Because the state Constitution forbids the writing of "special" laws concerning the administration of justice. In other words, it has to write general laws, differentiating between counties only on a population basis. When Clackamas passed a certain population mark, it got two new judgeships, willy nilly.

Measure No. 5 on the Nov. 6 election ballot would change this by making it possible for the legislature to write laws concerning the courts for particular counties, suiting the action to the need.

* * * * *

THE PROPOSAL has been recommended by the Oregon State Bar, and passed the legislature by a combined vote of 74 to 1.

It appears to be non-controversial, with little if any opposition, and could be classed as a "housekeeping" measure, except it does make a substantive change in the Constitution.

But it is realistic and sensible, and would make unnecessary either a decennial review of counties' population and resulting legislative needs, and would prevent any future situations such as that faced by Clackamas county, which has two more judgeships than it needs or wants. — E. A.

DST vs. Confusion Time

Measure No. 6 on the general election ballot is the controversial Daylight Time measure.

If it passes, all of Oregon in the Pacific time zone would go on Daylight Saving time in the summer months, along with Washington and California.

If it does not, the present law will remain in effect (unless the 1963 legislature changes it), whereby five northern Oregon counties will go on DST time legally, and a variety of other times will be observed "voluntarily" throughout the state.

* * * * *

SO IT'S as simple as this:

If you like Daylight time vote "yes." If you dislike time confusion, either between Pacific coast states or within Oregon itself, vote "yes."

If you dislike Daylight time more than you dislike time confusion, vote "no."

As for us, we dislike time confusion, and don't particularly object to Daylight time. We shall vote "yes." — E. A.

The most unusual issue of a daily newspaper published in Oregon in recent years was the Daily Astorian on Oct. 12, the day of the big wind. The newspaper, entirely without electricity, could not operate its Linotypes nor presses, so it borrowed Mimeograph machines, and with the aid of candles and coffee, published a two-page, single-sheet newspaper. "It wasn't much of a newspaper," the Astorian admitted the following day. But it was better than nothing.—E.A.

Preoccupation Force

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE COMER

Dubois, Pa. — In this big state, the Democrats think they have an even chance to win the Governorship and feel pretty sure about reelecting a Senator. The Republicans think the Governorship is pretty much theirs already, and they even hope that Rep. James Van Zandt will beat the veteran Democrat, Sen. Joseph Clark.

Alsop

Going for the Democrats is the fact that they have a remarkable Gubernatorial candidate and a brilliant campaigner in Richardson Dilworth, the Mayor who all but rebuilt Philadelphia. Going for the Republicans is the fact that they also have a remarkable Gubernatorial candidate in Rep. William W. Scranton, of Scranton, Pa.

The private polls taken by both parties reportedly sustain the self-confident Republican analysis of the situation here. The polls can well be wrong, however, for Mayor Dilworth's campaign has only just entered the hard-hitting phase; and there are other imponderables, such as the hard-to-calculate effect of President Kennedy's Pennsylvanian stumping.

* * *

MEANWHILE, one prediction can already be made with fair certainty. If Scranton justifies the pollsters by winning the Governorship of Pennsylvania, a major new figure will have appeared on the national scene. This, in itself, will be something of an innovation, for although almost all Pennsylvania Governors have been Republicans until eight years ago, just about all the Republican Governors of Pennsylvania have been bumbling nonentities — or worse.

Here in Dubois, it must be added, Scranton's chances look pretty good. He came to this pleasant small city at the end of a long, hard, tireless day of speaking and handshaking — he and his wife are champion hand-shakers — through Pennsylvania's depressed strip-mining region.

He found a record turn out at a dinner meeting at the big, handsome Lithuanian Club. He rose, at the end of a record number of other Republican speakers, when the last mound of ice cream had melted into a puddle; and he won an ovation by lambasting the Democrats. The people here think he will get a record vote in this part of Pennsylvania.

* * *

BUT THE voting is in the future. What is interesting about Scranton now is the fact that there is clearly more to him than meets the eye. He is a quiet-spoken, youngish man with an unassuming, almost gentle manner, although some of the things he has been saying about the opposition have been far from gentle. At first glance, despite his perfect willingness to trade invective with Dilworth, you might almost call him mousey.

Yet the kind of things that happen to Scranton do not happen to men who are really mousey. In Pennsylvania, the whole Republican organization is continuously riven with discord; but Scranton first ran for Congress by urgent request of all the Republican leaders in his district. This year, the row over the Gubernatorial nomination looked like crippling the party for this election; but the row ended with Scranton's being urged or approved by every county chairman in the state.

Scranton says he wanted neither nomination. Yet he got both, and in circumstances most politicians are only able to dream about. Was there, perhaps, some long-headed calculation to contribute to this unusual result?

You do not think so when you first talk to Scanton — but then, after a while, you are not so sure. You are sure, too, that if he wins the Pennsylvania Governorship, he is going to surprise his fellow Republicans, who now expect him to tend strictly to his Pennsylvania knitting, without seeking to become a factor on the national scene.

* * *

AS GOVERNOR of this big state, he will be a potential major factor in the Republican party, and it is a 10-to-1 bet that he will exploit the potentialities to the utmost. Hence, if elected, he will first of all greatly strengthen the group of progressive Republicans of the type of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, whom he much admires.

By the same token, Scranton's election will be bad news for former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon. It will mean a formidable new opponent for the Republican faction headed by Sen. Barry Goldwater. It may not be particularly good news for George Romney of Michigan, since Scranton believes the Republican future depends on hard work to renovate the whole party, rather than the kind of personal leadership Romney offers.

In fact, if Scranton wins here, and if something happens to block Nelson Rockefeller's far-advanced bid for the Republican nomination in 1964, it will be time to think of this newcomer on the national scene as a major Presidential possibility. One way or another, he may have a long road to travel before the return to Scranton, Pa., which he is always talking about.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Aftermath of the Big Storm:

The district director of the Internal Revenue Service tells an audience in Portland that there is one good thing about it:

The losses are DEDUCTIBLE!

ANOTHER interesting sidelight:

Crown-Zellerbach Company reports that the thousand-years-old, 15½-feet-in-diameter Douglas Fir tree on its Clatsop tree farm came through the big blow totally unharmed.

It stood up to the storm, took the worst it had to offer and came through undaunted.

That's the old Oregon spirit.

THE NATIONAL Reclamation Association is convening in Portland for its 31st convention. This is the theme for the session:

Uniting the West for Reclamation.

A THOUGHT for Oregon's cow counties at the coming election, at which an initiative measure to retain at least some measure of AREA REPRESENTATION in the legislature will be voted on:

If it hadn't been for the Senate, in which each state has TWO SENATORS, regardless of population, there wouldn't be much reclamation for the West to unite on — or much West, either, for that matter.

It has been the Senate—in which the smallest Western state has had equal representation with the biggest Eastern state—that has made the growth of the West possible.

So—

Let's stand up for area representation in Oregon.

PROGRESS note in the news:

Postmaster General Edward Day comes to San Francisco to launch a new same-day pickup and delivery mail service for the downtown area.

Under the program—which is tagged with the awesome name of Accelerated Busines Collection and Delivery—letters mailed down town before 11 a.m. will be delivered from Monday through Friday by 3 p.m. of the same day.

IT'S PROGRESS all right.

But here's a thought for these buy-now-pay-later days:

You'll get your bills just that much sooner.

HEARSE THIEF JAILED

San Diego, Calif. (UPI)— Lester V. Henson Jr. was given a prison sentence of six months to five years Wednesday for stealing hearses. Henson told police he has hated mortuaries since he worked in one as a youth, and vents his hostility by stealing the hearses.

Question of Divided Germany Becoming Political Issue Among West Germans

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

Ideally, if the problem of a divided Germany were to be solved, it would be solved by the Germans themselves. Without a divided Germany, there would be no divided Berlin, and, without either, there also would be removed the greatest single source of the recurring crises which threaten to engulf the world in World War III.

Newsom

But, since world conditions make such a happy solution presently impossible, and as the Kremlin has increased its pressures for a German settlement, the United States has sought alternatives.

One of these has been a suggestion that West Germans take a greater initiative in seeking a Berlin and German solution even though finally it must be the decision of the four powers, the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union.

Berlin's mayor Willy Brandt, one of a succession of recent German visitors to the U.S., took the question home with him where it promptly became a political issue.

In West Germany, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer stands close to President Charles de Gaulle of France in the position that Soviet obligations under four-power agreements leave nothing to be negotiated.

Of the proposal for German initiative, he said:

"It makes no sense to be driven to initiatives if the Soviet Union insists on Germany's division and the subjugation of Berlin."

After making known his position in advance, it then was announced that Adenauer would visit Washington on Nov. 7.

It seemed scarcely coincidence that the date fell just one day after the U.S. congressional elections. Nikita Khrushchev had announced earlier that the Kremlin would withhold any pressure for renewed Berlin negotiations until after the elections were over.

Cynics also saw another explanation.

At home, Adenauer is under pressure from his own Democratic coalition partners to announce the date when he will leave office in accordance with his promise that he would do so well in advance of West Germany's 1963 elections.

There were suggestions that by his visit, "Der Alte" (the old one) sought to downgrade not only Brandt's Washington visit but also the visit of his own foreign minister, Gerhard Schroeder. Both are regarded as aspirants to Adenauer's job.

Adenauer would seek to demonstrate that his still is the magic touch.

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.

Why Not?

To the Editor: Why don't we dump some water in the fluoride and let the dentists go fishing?

Everett Acklin
Ashland, Ore.

Vice President

To the Editor: Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson will visit Oregon on Friday, Oct. 19, making his sole appearance in the state at Medford on Friday evening.

To my knowledge, this is the only visit in history made to this county by a vice president in office.

Lyndon B. Johnson, a former Senator from Texas and majority leader of the Senate in the 84th, 85th and 86th Congress, is recognized by both political parties for his legislative skill and leadership.

I urge you to take advantage of this unusual opportunity to see and hear Vice President Johnson when he speaks at Hedrick Junior High school this Friday, Oct. 19 at 8 p.m. There will be no admission charge to the public.

Marjory E. Madden
1317 Springbrook rd.
Medford.

God Did It

To the Editor: Each state should have some right, not one man to see that a law is passed, affecting all states.

And more people should study the Bible. It was our Creator who started this segregation.

This segregation worked good for several thousand years, why should we be the ones to bust it up without a voice in voting for it or not.

W. O. Burns
P. O. Box 444
Central Point, Ore.

For Repeal

To the Editor: The right to vote is a precious thing. I am a voter in Oregon who carried a petition to repeal the School District Reorganization Law. I believe the law should be repealed because it contains power to consolidate districts without a vote of the people. I have copies of the law and I have studied it carefully and I know that it is possible to unite Medford and Phoenix or Butte Falls and Eagle Point or any other adjoining districts without the vote of the people.

It is true that the people have a right to petition to vote. But that is not enough. People should not vote away their right to vote. I do not believe the Rural School Board after obtaining the approval of the State Board of Education should be able to consolidate districts with only a public hearing involved.

After all, maybe some of these smaller districts don't want to join with the larger ones. Why should they be required to get a petition signed in order to vote?

I believe the people have all the power they need to reorganize and consolidate school districts under the old law. After all, Central Point and Gold Hill joined together without the help of this present law.

And besidse, maybe some people believe that a small school can be just as good as a large one. Vote Yes X to repeal the School Reorganization Law.

Carroll Powell
Box 621
Central Point, Ore.

Strictly Personal

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

PERSONAL PREJUDICES

When a man tells a woman that he wants her to "listen to reason," what he customarily means is that he wants her to be unreasonable in a male way rather than unreasonable in a female way.

It is a mistake to believe that the "spoiled child" is one who is given too much, for a child cannot be given too much of the right things; a spoiled child, rather, is one who is given too many other things as substitutes for affection, attention, understanding, respect and joy. It is not the magnitude of giving that spoils the child, but the symbolic meaning of the gifts.

Nobody makes me feel as gauche and provincial as a dining companion who orders an imported cheese and crackers for dessert while I order a hunk of berry pie with ice-cream on it. (I wonder if Stephen Potter has included this Continental gambit in his Lifemanship books?)

* * *

Whenever I meet a suspicious-minded man who is trying to be openhanded, I am reminded of Amiel's shrewd observation that "He who is too much afraid of being duped has lost the power of being magnanimous."

While it is possible to be bored with one's environment, the most overwhelmingly prevalent form of boredom is boredom with one's self; and such media as television are able to capture large audiences, not because people like trash, but because even watching trash is preferable to confronting one's own lack of inner resources.

No person has room for more than one "major theme" in his emotional life: for example, if someone has remarried and still bears active hate and resentment for the former partner, the new marriage is not a happy one – if it were, the happiness would drive out the ancient grudge.

* * *

Best and briefest description of a prig was given by Oscar Wilde, when he observed of a stuffy colleague, "He hasn't a single redeeming vice."

Definition of a cultural snob: someone who is living beyond his intellectual income.

The liar always talks too much and therefore traps himself into disclosure; there is something in the nature of a lie that makes the teller keep on over-elaborating it until he is no longer believed. The truth (in life, as in art) is always terse.

To achieve an increase in knowledge without a corresponding increase in wonder is to let the mind become rotten before it becomes ripe.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

SHOWDOWN AT BERLIN

Following the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Schroeder, who is in Washington this week, Chancellor Adenauer will come on the day after our elections. That is the day when, so Mr. Khrushchev has told us, the pause will end, and he will thereafter reopen actively the Berlin question. While we do not know just what or how he will do this, it is prudent to expect some action designed to affect the status quo in West Berlin.

Lippmann

Thus Dr. Adenauer and President Kennedy have important business to talk about. Secretary Rusk's conversations with the Soviet government, which have been going on for more than a year, have been stalled since last spring. Until then we are both talking about possible arrangements, such as a proposed international authority for managing access to West Berlin, which would make the continued presence of Western troops acceptable to the Soviet Union.

Western access and the presence of Western troops are the crucial positions from which we cannot and will not recede. There should be no misunderstanding about this in the Kremlin. President Kennedy cannot surrender Berlin even if he were the kind of man who wanted to. A surrender would destroy him. Access and presence are not negotiable. It is the fringe problems, which include the degree of recognition given the East German state, that are negotiable.

* * *

THE U.S.-U.S.S.R. conversations did not have the blessing of the German Chancellor and of Gen. de Gaulle. Nevertheless they went on. About the month of May, something happened in Moscow which caused the Russians to brush aside the talks and to insist that the Western powers remove their troops from Berlin. As this is not a negotiable question for us, the discussions have been stalled.

The question is whether they can be resumed. That depends on the Soviet government. If they continue to insist that the only question is Western military withdrawal from Berlin, there will be a showdown. If they wish to negotiate about an arrangement which guarantees presence and access, the door will be open wider and wider for larger explorations.

There is as yet, we must realize, no firm agreement between Washington and Bonn on either of the two great alternatives—a showdown or a negotiation.

WHILE high officials and experts of the Western allies have drawn up comprehensive plans for dealing with the various possible actions by the Soviet government and the East Germans, these are as yet only plans. They are not the decisions of governments. It is true, as Mr. Alsop was the first to point out the other day, that we do not mean to wait for a unanimous decision by the British, French, German, and American governments. We shall act if there is a showdown provided we can count upon West German cooperation.

But that cooperation is essential to any kind of response which is short of nuclear war. If there is to be a military response to interference with Western access or Western presence, the German Federal Republic in Bonn cannot sit on the sidelines and go on doing business as usual with East Germany. The Germans have by far the biggest stake in Berlin. It is their country which will suffer the first consequences of a conflict. It is overwhelmingly their trade which will be cut off if there are blockades and counter-blockades.

These hard realities of decision cannot be dealt with by slogans.

* * *

IT IS necessary for Bonn and Washington to come down to brass tacks on the subject of how to negotiate if—by standing firm — we bring about a resumption of negotiations with the Soviet Union. We must realize that we stood firm and we prevailed against the blockade of West Berlin in 1948. But, while that stand succeeded in deferring the crisis, no such showdown can solve the Berlin problem. When the showdown comes, and if we prevail, West Berlin will still be half of a vulnerable city deep inside the Soviet empire.

If the situation of West Berlin is not stabilized as the cold war and the race of armaments become more intense, Berlin will become increasingly a supreme danger point for the outbreak of a thermonuclear war. Despite the external prosperity, which is highly subsidized, of West Berlin, there are ominous signs that the constituted authorities, German and Allied alike, may be losing control of the crowd. The Berlin wall, we must remember, is manned on both sides by Germans, and there are in this situation the makings of a civil war into which we might all be sucked against our will.

Those who tell us to stand firm, to rebuff the Russians, and then do nothing, are playing with fire. We must hope that the Chancellor is as much aware of this as are an increasing number of his countrymen.

"Why do I watch it? Why do I watch it? He wins 'em all – every one. But I've got to watch until Perry Mason loses a case. I'm hooked!"