MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 33 North Fir St., Ph. 772-6141

ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor
HERB GREY Advertising Manager
GERALD T. LATHAM, Bus. Mgr.
ERIC W. ALLEN JR., Mng. Editor
EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor
HARRY CHIPMAN, Teleg Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER Women's Editor
DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Mail — In Advance
Daily and Sunday—1 year $18.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. 10.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. 5.00
Sunday Only—One year $5.00
Single Copy (Mailed) 20c

By Carrier—And Motor Route
Daily and Sunday—1 year $21.00
Daily and Sunday—1 mo. 1.75
Sunday Only—1 mo. 50c
Carrier and Vendors — Copy 10c

Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County

United Press International Full Leased Wire
U. P. I. Telephoto Newspictures

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

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

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

Oregon 1962 NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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
Dec. 6, 1952 (Friday)

Highway and air traffic to and from the Rogue valley was starting to return to normal today after the biggest storm of the season had blocked all mountain passes and dumped 2.54 inches of rain on the valley.

The 1953 campaign for funds by the Greater Medford Community Chest will close on Dec. 15.

20 YEARS AGO
Dec. 6, 1942 (Saturday)

Rogue valley "defenses" receive test in mock air attack; hospitals blacked out and streets blocked by auxiliary police.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Several farmers are now recalling the dry years when they had to go to the movies to see a good rainstorm."

30 YEARS AGO
Dec. 6, 1932 (Monday)

State budget director asks discontinuance of fund appropriations for southern Oregon experiment station at Talent.

Two inches of snow, first of the season, falls in Ashland; more predicted for Rogue valley.

40 YEARS AGO
Dec. 6, 1922 (Tuesday)

Gold Hill man invents gunsight "that will revolutionize the practice of driving a bullet to the exact center of the point aimed at."

Nellie Wright mine on Blackwell hill reopened; when closed in 1901, was producing ore assayed at from $18 to $20 a ton.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Is the source of the St. Lawrence River in Canada or the U. S.?
2. Are there about 50, 150 or 250 islands that make up the Fiji Islands?
3. What numbers are needed to complete the following series: 5, 8, 6, 5, 11, 11, 9, —, —, 12?
4. Who is popularly credited with first saying, "If this be treason, make the most of it"?
5. Is it possible to go from Chicago to New Orleans entirely by water?
6. About what proportion of an iceberg remains above water?
7. Do stars ever appear in the crescent of the moon?
8. Which does a fire need to burn – oxygen, or carbon dioxide?
9. What is another name for the bore size of a rifle or pistol?
10. Are deserts ever found in cold climates?

Answers: 1. U.S. – Minnesota. 2. 250. 3. 5 and 14. 4. Patrick Henry. 5. Yes. 6. About ⅛. 7. No. 8. Oxygen. 9. Caliber. 10. Yes – very often.

State To Advertise on Liberty Bowl Program

Salem (UPI)– Liberty Bowl football fans with a yen to go west will be invited to visit Oregon.

Forrest Cooper, state highway engineer, said that the highway department's travel division will run a full-page color advertisement on the back of the bowl game's official program.

Oregon State plays Villanova in the Liberty Bowl Dec. 15 at Philadelphia.

Good Causes and Good People

Medford seems to be blessed with more than its share of those singular individuals who are able to get hold of a good idea and, with purpose and resolve, see it through to a successful conclusion.

The story of Wilbur Gardner and his fight to have shoe manufacturers list the materials used in their products is, deservedly, well known.

Less well known, but also deserving of praise, is the almost single-handed work of Mrs. Edith Eden to beautify downtown Medford with trees and flowers.

• • • • •

THE latest to join this select group is Mrs. Gig (August) Farfan. And probably no one is more surprised than she to find herself in this category.

Last Thursday morning, she got an idea. And within a miraculously short space of time, the idea was transformed into a reality.

She decided that Medford needed a community Christmas tree, and she took it upon herself to see if she could get it one. She took to her telephone.

We do not usually print long lists of contributors to worthy causes, for they are too frequent and too many, and all too often someone gets left off the list and has his feelings hurt.

We breach that custom this time, simply to provide an example of the many good folk who, time after time, come through in behalf of worthy causes.

• • • • •

FIRST, the Medford Corporation agreed to provide the tree. Next, Glenn Jackson, chairman of the state highway commission, arranged for a permit for the tree to be placed on the traffic island at the intersection of Highways 99 and 62.

Howard Rickman and E. C. Spence, employees of Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone company, volunteered crews and equipment to erect the tree.

Decorations, lights and extension cords were donated by Trowbridge Electric company, Steek Electric company, Dunham Surplus store, Simms Cycle and Hobby shop, local Westinghouse and General Electric supply houses, and Tom Cardona.

Cash donations for decorations were made by Cal-Ore Machinery company, Copeland Lumber company, Medford Lumber company, and Bruce Bauer Lumber company.

Tile casings to support the base of the tree were donated by M. C. Lininger and Sons Construction company. Pacific Power and Light company has volunteered to hook up the lights for the tree.

• • • • •

WE HOPE we haven't left anyone off the list. If so, we're sorry.

But the point is that all these good and generous people would not have been able to exercise their willingness to be of help in a good project unless someone had, first, the idea, and second, the spunk to do something about it.

Our congratulations and thanks, Mrs. Farfan, not just because Medford now has a community Christmas tree for the first time in recent memory, but more because you have reminded us once again of what the individual can accomplish if he perseveres in behalf of a good cause.—G.H.B.

More on Forest Ranges

On Page 14A of today's paper is a lengthy statement from the Applegate Stockmen's Association, written in response to an editorial which appeared on this page last Sunday.

We are glad to provide space for the stockmen's view on the range problems of the U.S. Forest Service, and, while feeling that the Forest Service has, up to this point, the better of the argument, we are entirely sympathetic to the stockmen's problems.

It boils down to whether the range is, in fact, suffering from overgrazing and resulting deterioration, or whether it is not.

• • • • •

THIS is a highly technical matter, and we would like to see the Forest Service reexamine both its study methods and the results obtained, preferably by some of its top range people.

Stockmen should also be consulted during the course of this reexamination.

If, as a result, it is determined the Forest Service's conclusions as to range conditions are sound, then the range management plans should be carried forward. If it is not, then whatever changes appear desirable should be made.

But above all, Forest Service, stockmen and the general public should keep in mind that the forests belong to everyone, and must be managed in a way so that their resources will be available to future generations.—E.A.

Virtue and Profit

A four-cents-a-pack cigarette tax and another 15c a bottle on the cost of liquor ought to make non-smokers and prohibitionists out of people . . . but it won't. Virtue takes a lot of profit out of men's vices.—Oregon Statesmen, Salem.

A Thought

The things other people spend money for sure look foolish.—Sherman County Journal.

"Well, Invite Somebody! Send For That Albanian."

Drummond Reports

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

THE DIFFICULT DE GAULLE

Paris—In the wake of his tremendous parliamentary victory, one thing needs to be said candidly: President Charles de Gaulle is a welcome but will be an increasingly difficult ally—more difficult than ever because he now has more power at home.

Most Americans rejoice that the French voters have given Gen. de Gaulle such decisive support both in his own right and in the National Assembly. For the United States the assets outweigh the difficulties, however troublesome the difficulties may be in the coming months.

• • •

THE assets are these:

The political underpinning of President de Gaulle's leadership of France will be stable and secure for the duration of his term and probably as long as he chooses to stand for election. This is an incalculable boon, not only to France but to the whole free world.

When de Gaulle steps down, the transition to a President of lesser stature will be easier and safer. The recent approval of the constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of the French chief executive will give Gen. de Gaulle's successor much of the independence which de Gaulle has embodied because of his commanding personality. He will be largely independent of parliament because his authority will come from the whole electorate, not from a coalition of political parties.

Finally, there is now a fair chance of reforming the multi-party system, which brought the French government to such a state of impotence that it turned in desperation to de Gaulle's personal leadership in 1958. The latest elections showed that until the multi-party system is reformed, the French people will demand Presidential rule over parliamentary rule.

• • •

BUT there will be difficulties—probably mounting difficulties—for the United States and some of the other allies in dealing with Gen. de Gaulle, who is now more politically secure than ever. U.S. policy and de Gaulle policy are headed in divergent directions at three crucial points:

NATO FORCES—France is far below its contribution of conventional forces to the NATO command. It was understandable that President de Gaulle should withdraw the French divisions from NATO because of the Algerian war. There is no Algerian war today. The French divisions have returned home, but they still remain uncommitted to NATO. De Gaulle is holding them aloof, either for bargaining power on other allied issues or because he feels there is little danger of Soviet attack or just because de Gaulle is de Gaulle, the supreme nationalist. The U.S. view is that a prompt build-up of conventional NATO forces is urgent in order to deter the Soviets from venturing some action in Berlin which, because of NATO's weakness in conventional forces, could lead to nuclear war.

NUCLEAR ARMS—De Gaulle is pressing and spending lavishly to obtain an independent national nuclear force. We deem it militarily useless and harmful to have nuclear power spread to countries which do not already possess it. We see it as a dissipation of resources which, if used to increase the conventional force levels of NATO, would produce a balanced and more needed deterrent to the Soviets. Britain, it appears, would be willing to integrate its nuclear weapons into a NATO nuclear capability under collective command. De Gaulle is uninterested.

THE COMMON MARKET—The United States is deeply concerned that Britain become a member of the European Common Market. De Gaulle appears to be little concerned. It is France which is raising the maximum difficulties either because de Gaulle is suspicious of British political motives or is intent upon retaining the maximum economic advantages for France.

• • •

IT should be noted that none of these matters brings France and America into direct dispute. They are primarily Alliance issues to be resolved on an Alliance basis. My understanding is that the U.S. will not press de Gaulle on any of them in the near future. Undoubtedly the issues of conventional forces and nuclear forces can better be resolved when it becomes clear that Britain is to be a partner in integrated Western Europe.

But with all the difficulties, let us never forget that "le Grand Charles" is a valuable and rock-like ally in the clinches.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The Big News today?

It's a bit on the fuzzy side. A lot of interesting things MIGHT happen — including a wider split between the Russian and Chinese brands of communism. But nothing very decisive HAS happened —yet.

So let's talk about art in the news.

WHEN Prince Philip, consort of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, was in California a while back, he was shown through several of the big art museums, including some exhibits of modernistic art. He is reported to have given one of these specimens a careful examination, and then commented:

"Hmmmmmm. It looks like something to hang your hat on."

AND—

In Moscow the other day, Premier Khrushchev was taken on a tour which included paintings similar to those commented on by Prince Philip. After leaving the exhibition, he is reported in the dispatches to have said:

"It looked like something that has been smeared by somebody's thumb — or by a donkey's tail."

These Big Shots have their human side.

FROM Paris comes this squib in the news:

When Artist Paul Gauguin wrote an article for a Paris newspaper some 60 years ago, the manuscript was refused. But, the other day, a letter protesting the rejection sold for 7,000 new francs ($1,400) at an auction.

In the letter, Gauguin denied that he had been influenced by Artist Vincent van Gogh. He insisted that Van Gogh had written to his brother, saying: "I owe everything to Gauguin."

SHORTLY after his death, he became famous. The prices of his paintings soared. As his posthumous fame grew, single paintings sold for more than he had received for all the canvases he had painted during his entire lifetime.

He is known as one of the pioneers of Post-Impressionist painting, and his work has had a tremendous influence on Twentieth-Century art.

De Gaulle's Renewed Political Potency May Result in Further Western Annoyance

BY PHIL NEWSON
UPI Foreign News Analyst

President Charles de Gaulle's Olympian attitude toward himself, toward France and toward the world has been a source of annoyance to other world leaders ever since he emerged at the head of Free French forces in World War II.

Newsom

The fact that he frequently has been correct in his seemingly arbitrary judgments probably has not eased that irritation.

And now that he has upset the political chartists by winning a landslide victory in French general elections, the world had better prepare itself for more of the same.

When French voters swept proGaullist candidates into office in November they did so on no clearcut program other than that they had never had it so good and that they were for De Gaulle.

The election results swept oldline parties and old-line politicians out of power and appear to have placed France well on the road to one of De Gaulle's main goals –political stability much in the manner of the United States.

He wants independence from the United States. Basic would be a reorganized professional French army stationed on French soil equipped with nuclear weapons and closely allied with West Germany. Involved are two De Gaulle concepts. They are that the United States will one day pull out of Europe, and that Europe should be free to make its own decisions without U. S. interference.

De Gaulle rejects as Utopian the idea of a politically tightly knit Europe with its consequent surrender of national sovereignties.

He prefers a loose confederation of independent European nations from which eventually would emerge, under French leadership, a third force capable of dealing as an equal either with the Soviet Union or the United States.

He sees no need for british entry into the European Common Market, especially for so long as Britain continues to maintain its special nuclear association with the United States.

But in the far distant future, he continues to foresee an essentially united Europe extending form the "Urals to the Atlantic."

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 an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words

Friends In Need

To the Editor: Last Sunday, that old saying "A friend in need is a friend indeed," surely rang true. Only we would make it plural and say friends.

When that old river got up pretty close to our back steps, the phone started ringing and friends and neighbors were at the door with many offers of help and advice. It all gave us a mighty nice feeling deep down inside to know that so many were concerned with our welfare.

Two Lodge brothers came up and helped move two heavy articles for me and pretty soon two officers of Steelhead Post of the V.F.W. came in to see how things were going and with the offer of their hall for storage if needed.

One neighbor brought over a small radio so we could keep posted on things. And here we wish to say what a grand job Radio Station KBOY did in broadcasting news and directing help where needed every few minutes. Also the people of Medford should be very grateful for their sheriff and police departments who did a great job during all the trouble down there.

I've always said that a river that didn't get up and raise Hell once in a while, wasn't a real river. We like this river and that is why we have lived at this location for 17 years and we expect to for a long time to come. Where else could we? My wife and I say "Thanks a million to every one."

Bill Brewster
Box 550
Trail, Ore.

Telephone Plan

To the Editor: To the Senior Citizen readers:

This is directed to those of you who live alone. Upon hearing that a lady I knew who lived alone, had been found dead, I began to wonder if a phone service would be useful here in the valley.

The service would call and check with each member, once or twice a day. If no answer, then someone would be contacted to go check on the person.

The senior citizens, or their families, would pay a fee, on a subscription basis. There would be membership rules, members would have to inform the service if they planned to be away from home for a day or two, and so on.

If there is an interest in such a service, please write me. If the interest is large enough to prove worthwhile, plans, rules, and fee will be decided, to fit the needs of the members.

A decision on interest will be made one week from the time this letter is published, so if you are interested, either for yourself, or a parent, please write.

Miss Ann Floyd
Route 4, Box 427
Medford

Third Choice

To the Editor: Everybody wants peace but we differ on how to go about it. Some suggest a strong military force will discourage attack. Others say that an arms race will lead us to destruction.

Fortunately we now have a third choice available. At the very least, this third choice offers survival for a large chunk of the human race. At the most, this choice offers a method of gradual disarmament free from the paralyzing grip of disagreement.

At the 1961 session of the UN, the representative from Sweden recommended a Non-Nuclear Club, to be composed of such nations as would voluntarily agree to neither make nor stockpile nuclear weapons. A number of nations have already joined this club, and more are considering it.

The Non-Nuclear Club has a very decided advantage in present day diplomacy. Since the very joining of this club insures the member nations against attack, there is no need for any treaty or negotiation. Our recent difficulties at ironing out agreements at the conference table should make us more receptive to a peace plan that by-passes argument.

At the same time that our scientists are making more destructive weapons, they are also perfecting the means of pinpointing their delivery. This means greater and greater safety for non-combatant nations in case of war.

However, there is a greater hope inherent in the idea of a Non-Nuclear Club of nations. It is the possibility of declaring great areas, even within nuclear nations, as being disarmed. This can save many millions of lives in case of an accidental or purposeful war.

It can be seen that this development can help us to deal with the big obstacle of 'inspection' in our disarmament plans. Since 'inspection rights' offer safety to wide areas of a nation, it is within the nations' self-interest to declare non-essential areas as disarmed and open to inspection.

As time goes on, the very momentum developed by Non-Nuclear Zones will inevitably protect greater segments of the world's population against war. Eventually, it may even be possible for our little human race to achieve true peace on earth.

H. DeVries,
220 Fulton st.,
New York 7, N. Y.

Strictly Personal

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

PERSONAL PREJUDICES

We speak of going from the sublime to the ridiculous as if it were a vast leap across an abyss, when in reality it is a thin line that we cross and re-cross without taking a deep breath; a flip through the pages of Wordsworth's poetry will clearly reveal how the sublime and the ridiculous meet and often merge.

Emotions may be roughly divided into those that are arrows and those that are boomerangs – straight emotions go directly to their object, but crooked emotions (like hate and envy) return to their wielder and injure only him.

One of the most tolerant and understanding of observations about the aged was made by Conrad, when he wrote, "It is unjust to think old people selfish; if they think only of themselves, it is because they have lost all who once loved them."

• • •

The reason so many women dress badly is that they don't know the difference between "fashion" and "style." Fashions change, and not all fashions look good on all women. But style, being a permanent esthetic quality, does not change, and a woman who knows her style will always dress with appropriate distinction.

Watching a famous and glamorous symphony conductor knock himself out on the podium, I was reminded of Helen Wills Moody's remark many years ago, "If you see a tennis player who looks as if he is working very hard, then that means he isn't very good."

One of the most accurate gauges of a person's intelligence is his susceptibility to oratory; the world may very well be said to be divided into those who examine speeches and those who merely react to them – and as long as the latter class is by far the most numerous, we can hope for little advancement in public affairs.

• • •

Outside of a handful of large cities in America, a small town that contains a good college with a bad football team is the best place to live.

Speaking of places to live, when will communities learn that putting censorship in the hands of policemen is as dangerously absurd as putting professors of literature on the Homicide Squad?

Is there a wife who doesn't believe, either secretly or overtly, that her husband had terrible taste in women – until he met her?

Unlike men, by the way, most women have two "telephone voices" – the first is an artificial one that is used in answering the phone, and the second depends on who the caller is.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

KENNEDY AND STEVENSON

Washington – Inside the administration, there is justified excitement about a remarkable article on the Cuban crisis which has just been published in the Saturday Evening Post by this reporter's brother Stewart Alsop, and another experienced Washington correspondent, Charles Bartlett.

Alsop

The flash-point in the article was the picture painted of the role played by the Ambassador to the United Nations, Adlai Stevenson. Through a spokesman Stevenson has now denied the "allegations that (he) 'wanted to trade the Turkish, Italian, and British missile bases for the Cuban bases.'"

This description of Stevenson's position was in fact quoted by the authors from an unnamed official specifically characterized as no Stevenson admirer. The authors themselves only take responsibility for the statement that Stevenson was "willing to discuss" with the Soviets our European missile bases, and even the naval base at Guantanamo "after neutralization of the Cuban missiles."

• • •

THE latter statement, with its slightly different shade of meaning, is attributed by the authors to a "Stevenson spokesman;" and it has not been denied by Stevenson. In any case, the argument is clearly procedural.

Whether he wished to "trade" bases or "discuss" bases, it is a well-known and undoubted fact that Ambassador Stevenson wished our overseas missile bases, and perhaps even the Guantanamo base, to be used as bargaining counters in one way or another. Furthermore, it is equally well-known that he was alone in advocating this.

The obvious truth that Ambassador Stevenson's position was decidedly isolated is to be found in a series of other facts concerning the Cuban crisis. These deserve more notice than they have received to date.

• • •

IN THE germinal period when the right response to the Cuban challenge was being debated, for instance, those "ancestral voices prophesying war," former Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson and former Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett, were oracles much consulted. Though without official positions, both Acheson and Lovett had larger roles in the harsh days of choice than the Ambassador to the United Nations.

When the President's choice was made, moreover, it was then decided to give Stevenson a coadjutor in the task of carrying the ball at the United Nations. Those close to Stevenson have stated that he "asked for" the chosen coadjutor the third of the great triumvitate of foreign and defense policy veterans, John J. McCloy. It is true that Stevenson picked McCloy among a list of possible coadjutors proposed to him by the White House. But it is far from clear that he wished to be faced with such a list.

By the same token, it is quite clear that Stevenson had nothing to do with the second, closely-linked decision, to keep McCloy on the job after Nikita S. Khrushchev had agreed in principle to withdraw all offensive weapons from Cuba. The President and Secretary of State Dean Rusk decided on their own hook to place McCloy in charge of the ensuing haggling with Vasily Kuznetsov. Stevenson was merely notified of the decision.

• • •

THESE facts are worth underlining, not because they involve well-known personalities, but because they make a basic political point of some significance. The point is, quite simply, that there is a deep difference in outlook between Ambassador Stevenson and the administration he serves in Washington.

Both kinds of outlook no doubt have their value and their place. At the United Nations, the special Stevensonian brand of liberal world-mindedness apparently goes down like slip-and-go-down. Indeed it should; for Stevenson and those who share his outlook give vast importance to the nations who rather oddly describe themselves as "non-aligned;" and these people now constitute a UN majority.

At the center of power in Washington, meanwhile, the decidedly sterner outlook revealed in the American management of the Cuban crisis is quite clearly the dominant outlook. Stevenson - minded persons are to be found here and there in the capital, in the State Department and elsewhere; but they are conspicuously absent from the core-group of policy-makers. Not one is to be found, for instance, on the highly indicative list of members of the "Executive Committee" for the Cuban crisis.

Quite obviously, it suits the President to have Ambassador Stevenson at the UN, both because he does a good job there, and also because his presence gives useful political representation to a highly vocal faction in the Democratic party. But this does not mean that the President and his UN Ambassador see world problems in the same light.

"'. . . and Jackie wore a yellow silk sheath gown with a sequin-studded grey chiffon overblouse and cape.' Boy, I'd hate to wash that dress!"