

MEFORD 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

Dec. 31, 1952 (Monday) Seven hundred feet of warm fog blankets Medford area; cloud-seeding plane attempts to disperse fog over airport.

20 YEARS AGO

Dec. 31, 1942 (Saturday) Medford bank announces plans to open branch for servicemen at Camp White. From Arthur Perry's 'Ye Smudge Pot' column: 'Thousands of years ago this neck of the woods was a vast lake, geologists say. A good start has been made towards a return to this condition, but it will never be as deep as the original, even if it never stops raining.'

30 YEARS AGO

Dec. 31, 1932 (Monday) Author Edison Marshall stops in Medford while en route to Indochina. Mayor E. M. Wilson and new Medford city council schedules first regular meeting at city hall.

40 YEARS AGO

Dec. 31, 1922 (Tuesday) Jackson county jail inmates put to work on county rock crusher. City employees present chair to Medford's retiring mayor, C. E. 'Pop' Gates.

50 YEARS AGO

Dec. 31, 1912 (Thursday) Survey of proposed Coos Bay-Eagle Point railroad completed to Eagle Point, where it is to connect with Pacific and Eastern railroad. Medford High school football team defeats Grants Pass, 6 to 2, in New Year's day game played at Grants Pass.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. How many acres would there be in the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of a section of land?
2. How many square miles in a township?
3. Why are red, yellow and blue called primary colors?
4. Are pure metals generally better or poorer conductors of electricity than are their alloys?
5. What territory did the United States acquire from Denmark?
6. Who wrote the novel 'The Last of the Mohicans'?
7. What is the scriptural balance for the duration of human life?
8. Was the British government more friendly to the North or South during the War Between the States?
9. What is the largest element?
10. In cattle raising regions a branding iron used to draw numerous brands is called a what?

Answers: 1. Forty acres. 2. Thirty-six. 3. Can't be formed by mixing other colors. 4. Better. 5. Virgin Islands. 6. James Fenimore Cooper. 7. 70 years. 8. Sulfur. 9. Hydrogen. 10. A South iron.

Emancipation Centennial

It can be said, I believe, that Abraham Lincoln emancipated the slaves, but that, in this century since, our Negro citizens have emancipated themselves.—President Kennedy, Sept. 22, 1962.

President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on Jan. 1, 1863—100 years ago tomorrow. President Kennedy has asked that appropriate observances of the Centennial be held.

The true centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation is in a sense anti-climatic. It was rendered so by ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial last Sept. 22, observing the centennial of an earlier edict.

But as James Truslow Adams long ago explained: "By common usage the term 'Emancipation Proclamation' applies to the edict of Jan. 1, 1863, that of Sept. 22, 1862 being but a warning." In effect the earlier document was an ultimatum. Lincoln warned that as of the following Jan. 1 all slaves in rebellious districts would be made free. But he emphasized that the restoration of the Union was the object of the war. And he pledged further efforts to provide compensation to slaveholders.

ADLAI Stevenson, principal speaker at an earlier centennial observance at the Lincoln Memorial, recalled that Lincoln never defined his cause of freedom in terms of black and white, good and bad, excellent and evil. Yet in looking upon the Emancipation Proclamation as freeing the slaves, we do just that.

Neither proclamation was an abolition document. Unhistorical tradition, as J. G. Randall has pointed out, has surrounded the proclamation with an aura of misconception and exaggeration. The preliminary September proclamation by no means applied to all slaves but only to those "persons held as slaves" within areas "in rebellion against the United States."

The definitive January proclamation specifically designated those districts "wherein the people... are this day in rebellion." The edict did not apply to Tennessee, nor to specifically exempted portions of Virginia and Louisiana, nor to the border slave states within the Union. It freed no Negroes in the North.

THE proclamation, as it stated, was an act of "military necessity." This was true even of its timing. An earlier draft had been read to the Cabinet on July 22, 1862. Lincoln was not asking advice "about the main matter"; his mind was made up. Rather he was announcing his course.

But Secretary of State Seward warned that if the proclamation were issued, then it would come as a "last shriek on the retreat." Lincoln accepted this counsel; he waited until Lee had been fought off at Antietam.

The proclamation also was a political act. It was not so much a blow at slavery as a punishment for rebellion. As a practical matter it freed few slaves at first, for the abolition applied to districts where the President's power did not extend.

LINCOLN cautioned Negroes on disorderly behavior. No domestic uprising occurred. But freedmen were extensively used in Union forces. Ultimate emancipation as a national measure came only with the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Lincoln himself sometimes spoke almost apologetically of his bold act.

All this being true, the proclamation did somehow change the course of the war and its purpose. Anti-slavery became a valid reason for fratricidal war.

Among conservatives in the North the edict was criticized as unwise, irrelevant to the main issue, and highly dictatorial. In the South—most understandably—it was damned as the voice of a fiend calling for insurrection.

Despite these cloudings and shadings of meaning, the event was historic. It was the first step in the long march—still unfinished—which is gradually making the Negro citizen a citizen fact and equity, as well as in name. And this is no mean thing to celebrate.—E.R.R.

Kashmir and India

"There are no two peoples anywhere who are near than the people of India and Pakistan." The speaker, oddly enough, is Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, the neutralist who in the past has shown himself to be neutral on everything except Goa and Kashmir, in an interview published on Dec. 19.

The Chinese invasion of India certainly brought India and Pakistan closer together than they had been in years. The Pakistani were not slow to see that a threat to one was quite as real a threat to the other. Now exploratory Indo-Pakistani discussions opened last Wednesday in the Pakistani capital of Rawalpindi. Nehru says he hopes for "some progress" from these.

THE troubles remaining are many. Indian troops can reach Ladakh only by way of Srinagar in the Vale of Kashmir.

And religion will always be an issue. Kashmir has a Moslem majority, which is the base of much of Pakistan's claim to it. But India proper has a 50 million Moslem minority.

Nehru speaks of confederation of India and Pakistan as "our ultimate goal." Indeed, with confederation the coming thing in Western Europe, Africa, and other areas, a similar solution for India and Pakistan would appear most logical.—E.R.R.

"You See—First Women, Then Negroes, Now Congressmen And Senators"



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.

Greetings To the Editor: The following bit of verse in a New Year's greeting to my many logger friends of the Northwest. Hope they and you too will get some sort of lift from it.

F. J. Clifford Route 2, Box 200F Central Point, Ore.

TO RUSTY (A Log-trucker's wife)

I punch the jammer and skin-the-cat and grind the valves to do all that required in a loggin-show so long on work but short on dough.

Kicking the tires of a loggin-truck with a whispered prayer for real good luck. 'Cause you never know — leavin the shack if you'll be OK or stretched back.

For the widow-maker plays for keeps while orphaned kids and mothers weep for a raw-boned guy so quiet lay and the works are closed down for the day.

I climb the cab and the diesels roar, set firm my butt, slam shut the door, ease off air-brakes as the shift-gears whine and wheel'er out where the stars still shine.

For miles on miles to the loggin-show, swell going when dry, plain hell in snow, For the big logs roll and like to slide, so I bind 'em tight so they gotta ride.

Down to the scales, hope they under-weight, then I'm in the clear and on my way; to the waiting dump to kick the load then wheel'er back on the homeward road.

Grimy and fagged when the day is done, I phone the gang for a little fun, showered and clean in a brand new dress, O boy, O boy — there is happiness.

With bread and meat, the spuds back-door, hoping there's coffee a few days more yes, logger's lives are a chancy brew but what the heck else you'd want 'a do? (c) FJC

Birth Control To the Editor: It seems that some persons are bent upon defiance of God's law of propagation, which is stated this way: "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it." (Gen. 1:28) If we attempt to disannul this edict we are virtually saying to God that the earth is too small and there is danger of starvation by over-populating our land.

Now notice the second part of the command: "Subdue it." There is no danger of starvation when a man is willing to work for his living, for it is a requirement, also. God says "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return into the ground." Gen. 3:19

The needy nations, today, are sadly lacking in know-how and the ambition to work, and now we, the more fortunate, would beguile them and ourselves with defiance of

Foreign News: Khrushchev's New Year's Views Awaited; Italian Party Crisis

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

Notes from the foreign news cables:

Moscow Headlines Nikita Khrushchev is expected to make the biggest headlines out of Moscow this week by what he does or does not say at the traditional New Year's Eve ball for foreign diplomats and the nation's elite. Experienced diplomats do not believe a crisis is in the wind but they do expect the Kremlin has not forgotten Berlin — especially in view

of the upcoming East German Communist party congress. Khrushchev might also announce an end to the Soviet's atomic tests. This would be for propaganda purposes but would not change the West's opposition to any uncontrolled moratorium. Despite Kremlin talk after Cuba that the U.S.S.R. and the United States should seek a settlement of international issues on a peaceful basis, the Russians have made no concrete proposals.

Black January? Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani is looking forward somewhat uneasily to the coming month. Seven of Italy's 18 postwar governments — including three of his own — fell in January or February. And there are some indications that the present "center-

left" cabinet might suffer the same fate. The decision is expected to come in a meeting of coalition party leaders Jan. 8. The socialists of Pietro Nenni, who are supporting the government from outside, have given Fanfani until that date to whip his Christian Democratic party into line or face a crisis. Nenni is pressing for laws setting up regional (state) governments before the general elections scheduled sometime between April and

June. Some suspicious Christian Democrats near Nenni might take that opportunity to ally with the Communists in key regional governments.

De Gaulle again President Charles de Gaulle plans a news conference early in January, his first since last spring. He is expected to take the opportunity to spell out his position on the Polaris missile offer by President Kennedy.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The news? Overseas, it's still the weather.

Dispatches from London as this is written report that for the sixth consecutive day bitter winter weather brought havoc and death to Europe, with forecasts for more snow and cold. From Britain east to the Iron Curtain, from Lapland south to the normally balmy Mediterranean, an unofficial count shows that death attributed to the weather rose above 400 for the week.

Traffic, rail and miscellaneous accidents attributable to the weather have killed at least 130 Britons. A spokesman for the Royal Automobile Club says the roads in hard-hit southern England resemble Alpine passes.

IN SPAIN, 11 persons have died and about 7,000 are homeless due to floods. Crop damages from a cold snap in Eastern Spain are estimated at \$68.4 million.

In Norway, there have been eight deaths. Norwegian dispatches report that at the village of Hell, near the Norwegian city of Trondheim, the temperature dropped to five above. At Paradise, near the city of Bergen, the temperature last night was only 28 above.

FRANCE reports 44 deaths from the cold. From Nice, down in the far south, comes the sad tale that low temperatures are chilling the Bikini-clad beauties along the Riviera. No deaths, but much shivering.

Germany is having the coldest weather in years. Traffic accidents due to icy roads and snow have resulted in 66 deaths and 1500 injuries.

SO FAR, here in Southern Oregon, we have been doing very nicely in the way of weather. It has been a bit chilly around the edges for the past few days, but nothing much to complain about.

Maybe the Weather Bureau, which went out on a long limb recently and foretold that for the next 90 days the Pacific Northwest will have temperatures ESSENTIALLY ABOVE NORMAL, with below normal rain and snow, knows what it is talking about.

INCIDENTALLY — In response to an appeal issued by this column several days ago, Wyatt Padgett has come across with a copy of the 1963 Farmers' Almanac. He reports regretfully that he has no copies left of the 1962 edition, and adds:

"The 1962 Farmers' Almanac predicted the Big Blow of October 12, but MISSED IT BY TWO DAYS. I am out of the 1962's but possibly could get one from the publisher if you should demand proof. I'll mail one to the Weather Bureau, so they can keep up to date."

FOR what it's worth, the esteemed Farmers' Almanac predicts for the first half of the first week in January of 1963 "fair and colder in the West, becoming overcast and threatening." For the latter

half of the week, it foresees "snow in the Missouri valley and Upper Pacific States."

For the second week in January, it sees "snow along the Pacific Slope," and about the same for the second week. For the third week, it predicts "colder in the plains and along the West Coast, with frosts in California."

We'll see what we'll see — and draw our own conclusions.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris

Field Enterprises Inc.

LAZY LISTENING

Not long ago, I took out nine 7-year-old boys for a birthday party given by my son. All the boys behaved well — but the din of their voices was deafening. Why do young children, on the whole, talk so loudly, and seem incapable of communicating below the level of a shout? Part of it, of course, is due to the exuberance of youth, the surfeit of energy that must be discharged in physical motions and exercise of the vocal cords.

But there is another, and perhaps larger, part. Young children are not used to being listened to by adults. They have to repeat and repeat, until finally they adopt the habit of shouting to be heard at all. Few adults really "listen" to what a child is trying to say.

I came home from work the other day, tired and a little cross, and my boy accosted me enthusiastically with a report of some chemical experiment he had been making. I nodded absent-mindedly as he told me about the chemicals he had used, and the results he had achieved. But I wasn't really listening — until he repeated it the third time, in shout-language. Then I told him not to be so loud.

Very little children, of 2 or 3, are just learning to communicate. Their words are garbled and imprecise but they know what they mean. If adults make little effort to understand this embryonic language, then the children sense a kind of "psychic deafness" in us and raise their voices to compensate.

We can see this mechanism working more clearly when we are addressing a foreigner in our language. If he doesn't grasp what we are saying, we speak more loudly — as if the physical volume alone will get the message through. Most of us address foreigners as if they were deaf and dumb, as if sheer force of tone will pierce their minds.

To children, all adults are foreigners of a sort, in that we do not readily grasp what they are trying to say, because we are tired or inattentive or worried or preoccupied with our own problems. And since they cannot speak our "language," they quickly learn to raise their voices to command attention, to repeat, and sometimes to whine.

Of the four essential human arts — reading, writing, speaking and listening — the art of listening is surely the most rare and difficult. Even in business and the professions, the great majority of executives and doctors and lawyers do not know how to listen (with the "third ear") to their employees and patients and clients.

Shouting is the way in which children criticize their parents for lazy listening.

CARDINAL VISITS GIP

Karachi, Pakistan — Francis Cardinal Spellman, archbishop of New York, began holiday visits Sunday to American servicemen stationed in northern Pakistan. Spellman has been to Alaska, Japan, the Philippines, Viet Nam, Okinawa and Formosa on his annual Christmas tour of U.S. bases overseas.

Washington Report

By William S. White

(c) United Feature Syndicate

LOOKING AHEAD

Washington — Washington ends the old year with still lively memories of a recent escape from imminent and infinite peril, in the Cuban crisis, and with reasonable confidence that the new year may bring some easing in cold war tensions all around the world. It would be quite wrong to present the atmosphere as one of glad, full optimism. But it would be equally wrong not to take note that 1963 approaches in the company of fewer birds of ill-omen than could be readily espied as 1962 approached 12 months ago.

In this hemisphere, our security is still far from total. The Soviet backdown in Cuba has neither deposed Fidel Castro nor ended his capacity for trouble-making in Latin America. But Castroism, though not yet unproved, has been to a large extent genuinely isolated. And an unexpected result has flowed from President Kennedy's decision to risk nuclear war as the alternative to an entrenched Soviet missile base in the Caribbean.

MOST of the Latin American countries which so long had urged a soft line upon us in our efforts to deal with Castro are now more keeps them that way. That is a very important part of having teeth free of caries.

Another important fact, a recognized one: good dental hygiene, including regular visits to the dentist. And still another, one that still is not accepted, is fluoridation of drinking water. (Miss Dayle Ann Stratton 804 Bennett ave. Medford.)

In Good Form

To the Editor: I observe the female form today is given far greater publicity and much more free and paid advertising than any other article in the world mart. Every art form features her figure as first. Thorough research would prove this somewhat mad modern enhancement of woman as occasioning much of our awesome population explosion.

Advertising surely gets results and this piteous publicizing of Eve has us mildly wondering whether or no the mounting multitude of modern mothers are personally nursing these babes or allowing science to usurp their natural right. We ponder on whether our millions of little neighbors answer the dinner bell according to the most ancient and honorable rite of life, or whether they're all bottle babies, or have the transgressors — our too-talented technicians — come up with something in futuristic feeding we in the hinterland have not as yet heard of?

Man cannot improve on nature and no matter how excellent his public relations may become — no picture will ever replace that of a babe at a mother's breast. William Thomas Cuddy V.A. Domiciliary White City, Ore.

What We Owe

To the Editor: We found out that the Planet Venus weighs 13 septillion pounds. That ain't nuttin', we owe that much.

Everett Acklin Ashland, Ore.

HAS FEEDING PROBLEM

Haddam, Conn. — David Townsend says he's in the market for plain, ordinary house mice because white mice are so expensive to feed his favorite Christmas present. The present is a five-foot boa constrictor from David's uncle, who bought it from a New York pet shop.

LOOKING BACK

year, the transcendent fact of all is that this was the year in which President Kennedy freed himself of those counsels of timidity within his own administration which had threatened to compromise his leadership of the free world.

Cuba was the great watershed. When at last he stood up all the way there, he not only forced a Communist withdrawal. He also came fully into power as a truly decisive president — decisive not alone in this country but also within the Western alliance.

It is therefore a reasonably safe prediction that in this role he will be a strong and forceful executive in 1963. Certainly he will be no less if he now rides his administration's foreign policy of the undue past interference of the United Nations — which, though an excellent instrument in some ways, is not and never can be capable of guarding the ultimate interests of this or any other great world power.

AS TO domestic policies, there are few signs, if any, that in the year to come the President will cease paying so much heed to the enfevered "demands" of the Democratic left-wing for variously debatable domestic reforms of variously debatable kinds. The domestic politics of the administration are pretty largely run on the theory that the urban pressure groups are its indispensable allies and so must be placated at practically every turn.

In short, 1963 should be a pretty good year on the great, overmastering issue of our time, the cold war. But it is not likely to be so good a year to those who wish we could put first things altogether first and so forget about innovations in this nation until its place in the world is made absolutely secure.

What We Owe To the Editor: We found out that the Planet Venus weighs 13 septillion pounds. That ain't nuttin', we owe that much.

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"Woo-eee—I didn't think you'd ever show up!"