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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
Jan. 24, 1953 (Thursday)

Trial dates have been set in district court on two counts of slot machine ownership in Jackson county.

With the annual Kapers and Minstrel Show only a month away, Medford Kiwanians are in the midst of a search for talent for the production.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 24, 1943 (Tuesday)

John A. Dickinson resigns as Jackson county constable, leaving county without man in that job for second time in two months.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "A 10-wheeled locomotive nearly left a bumptious auto without any the other day at the Sixth st. crossing."

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 24, 1933 (Thursday)

Total of 104 inches of snow reported at Crater lake; all highways to be closed until spring.

Medford Chamber of Commerce makes plea for increased cooperation between Jackson county and city of Medford.

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 24, 1923 (Friday)

A. L. Hill and Roy Davis mentioned for nomination to vacancy on Oregon state fish and game commission.

Central Point opera house being remodeled for use as motion picture theater.

50 YEARS AGO
Jan. 24, 1913 (Sunday)

Jackson county Sheriff A. D. Singler requests increase of $1,000 in his salary.

Mayor Eifert and Police Chief Hittson warn that Medford's traffic laws will be "strictly enforced."

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Was Singapore, while under British control, ever invaded before its capture by the Japanese in W.W.II?
2. Silas was a companion of Jesus, Peter, or Paul?
3. What fruit grew in the Garden of Hesperides?
4. Of which State is Boise the capital?
5. Is the World's largest library in London, Washington, D.C., Paris or Moscow?
6. The heroine of the novel, "Gone With the Wind," was ——?
7. To which country does Prince Edward Island belong?
8. Correct the following sentence: "One of ninety nine persons were killed in the accident."
9. What is guayle?
10. The State University of New Jersey is Princeton; true or false?

Answers: 1. No. 2. Paul. 3. Golden apples. 4. Idaho. 5. Washington, D.C. 6. Scarlett O'Hara. 7. Canada. 8. "One . . . was killed . . ." 9. A rubber-bearing plant. 10. False (Rutgers).

The Task of the Fortunate

Society should never permit its collective conduct to sink to the level of action of its basest individual member.

And an individual should always aspire to deeds more elevated than any heterogeneous group is capable of performing.

Thus, the people should never wantonly injure one of their number, and man must be able to find more forgiveness and understanding in his own heart than he knows is possible for any collection of men to achieve.

If it were possible for man to observe these boundary lines to human conduct, then the humanist goal of a peaceful planet inhabited by enlightened people would not seem just a far-fetched dream.

. . . . .

PROBABLY the major single impediment to the development of man is man's attitude toward himself.

He has at various times in history regarded himself as divine, as inherently evil, as basically good, as a possessor of free will, and as an organism whose existence is determined by the forces of heredity or of environment, or both.

That he has viewed himself as just one thing or the other at any given point in time—as either completely good or completely evil, for example—has been the factor which has for so long delayed any substantial measure of progress.

Man will eventually come to see, we predict, that he is a combination, a conglomeration, if you will, of all these forces, and not just one or the other.

. . . . .

PARADOXICALLY, man is both good and evil, can feel both love and hate, can be both generous and greedy, can exhibit both gentleness and brutality.

The outward manifestation of the sum total of these forces operating within him is what we refer to as behavior. And it is behavior that psychologists, through testing, experimentation and observation, are working so hard to understand.

The difficulty here is one of differences, for each man possesses a character and personality as unique as his fingerprints. To put it another way, his total is different from everyone else's.

Yet, on the surface, and on superficial examination, we appear to be all alike. We have the same basic needs, and compared with other animal forms, our physiological differences are insignificant.

. . . . .

BECAUSE we do seem to be alike outwardly, and because most of us have learned to conform so well to the regulatory controls we have voluntarily placed on ourselves, we, therefore, tend to lose sight of the vast differences among us.

This is the breeding ground of intolerance, the fertile soil in which bigotry and suspicion flourish.

To be specific, some of us, for reasons for which we can take little or no credit, are able to exercise influence and control on our actions. In short, some of us seem capable of free will.

But it is also true that there are those among us who, probably for reasons beyond their control, are unable to influence by conscious action their own lives.

And it is the root of a considerable measure of the world's trouble and unhappiness that the two groups cannot understand or communicate with each other.

. . . . .

A MANIFESTATION of the cleavage in understanding between the two groups lies in the area of what has been called "moral responsibility."

That is, if an individual commits murder, for example, is he to be held accountable for his action, and perhaps executed, or should he be treated as someone with a serious mental illness and placed under psychiatric care?

One's answer to the question reveals much. If we have been able successfully to exercise control over our own lives, we are apt to respond that the murderer must be held responsible for his act and, for the good of society, should face the consequences.

But those who understand that some—perhaps more than we realize—among us have been so misshapen by their heredity and environment that they can only act compulsively—those of us who understand that will be much more inclined to respond with compassion.

. . . . .

IN A measure, we are all maimed or scarred by compulsive forces within us. We all undergo times of hate, lust, greed and rage. But when these forces are spent, most of us, if we have survived, feel ashamed and penitent, and we resolve to try to do better next time.

Such remorse at wrongdoings, however, is not common to all men. There are some who, because of the way their psychological twig was bent during their formative years, never learned to distinguish between right and wrong; they were never instilled with the importance of respecting the rights of others.

Society must, of course, protect itself from the harmful acts of the morally blind. We must not bare our throats to the slayer's knife, or make our purses readily available to the thief. Once the chronic wrongdoer has been positively identified, he must be isolated from those whom he might harm.

But it is incumbent upon the rest of us, who have been dealt with more fortunately by circumstance, to work with whatever poor abilities we possess to bring the light of understanding to where there is now only the darkness of ignorance.—G.H.B.

"Why Don't We Have The Thrifty Budgets Of Ben Franklin's Day?"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

KHRUSHCHEV'S NEW COURSE

Washington – Nikita S. Khrushchev's new course may now be chartered with some confidence. For we now have rather complete data on how he means to deal with the Chinese, with the Berlin crisis, and last but not least, with President Kennedy. After the brutal comedy enacted at the East German Communist Party Congress, there is no longer any doubt at all that Khrushchev is entirely ready for, and perhaps even eager for, a final rupture with his former Chinese Communist comrades-in-arms. He would like them to make the break, but this preference is purely tactical.

Alsop

At the Berlin rally, Khrushchev's speech momentarily deceived a few observers. His suave call for unity of the Communist camp got less attention than his total intransigence on every question of substance in dispute between Moscow and Peking.

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BUT the true state of affairs was soon revealed when the Chinese delegate, Wu Hsiu-chan, was publicly subjected to organized humiliation. The cat calls and Bronx cheers that drowned out Wu Hsiu-chan, beyond doubt by Khrushchev's own order, were an open and insulting invitation to Mao Tse-tung to proceed to a final rupture without further delay. Even if the invitation is not accepted, that rupture now seems eventually certain.

In his Berlin speech, Khrushchev also disposed of the Berlin crisis, at least for the time being, in a much more decisive way than most people have grasped. He said that when the Berlin wall was erected on Aug. 13, the Communist state in East Germany "obtained that which is indispensable to any sovereign state," wherefore, he continued, "the conclusion of a German peace treaty is no longer the problem" it had been before the erection of the wall.

Thus the second Berlin crisis was, in effect, declared at an end. Just as the lifting of Stalin's blockade gave no insurance against the second crisis, so the termination of the second crisis gives no insurance against a third. A favorable shift in the balance of power or, much more probably, galloping disunity among the Western allies, will at once invite a third crisis.

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AT LEAST the second crisis is over and done with, however, in the sense that there is no likelihood of an early renewal of Khrushchev's attempt to change the Berlin situation by threats and unilateral actions. Yet this does not mean an end to all discussion of Berlin. On the contrary, Khrushchev's recent dealings with President Kennedy are thought, by all the wisest American experts, to look forward to a resumption of talks about Berlin.

This is one of the several meanings seen here in Khrushchev's critically significant move to bring the nuclear test ban talks back to life. Khrushchev is believed to want an agreement with the U.S. on some other subject – namely, nuclear tests – as preparation for later Berlin negotiations.

If this is correct, Khrushchev wants to prove to his own people that equal agreements with the U.S. are feasible, as a preliminary to making the concessions he will obviously have to offer in any fruitful talks about Berlin. But preparing the way for later Berlin discussions is obviously only one motive of the Khrushchev initiative on nuclear tests.

Another motive, for the U.S. as well as for Khrushchev, is the fact that the time is daily drawing closer when Chinese Communist atomic tests have to be expected. In fact, the revival of the nuclear test talks by Khrushchev's quite unexpected letter to the President on Dec. 19 was an event of the utmost significance.

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IT IS being treated as such by President Kennedy. A vital change has already been made in the former American policy, which included the provision that no test ban could be agreed to unless extension of the inspection system to Chinese territory offered safeguards against Soviet cheating on allied soil. A test ban without Communist China is now regarded as a reasonable calculated risk because of the bitter Sino-Soviet row.

In addition, the President has taken personal charge of the test ban negotiations. This means that the U.S. disarmament negotiator, William C. Foster, will be acting under the President's direct supervision. And it also means, no doubt, that part of the work of negotiations will be done in further correspondence between Kennedy and Khrushchev.

Whether agreement will result is anyone's guess. One bad sign is Khrushchev's choice of Semyon Tsarapkin as his chief negotiator. But a test ban is now about an even bet. With the second Berlin crisis at an end, with the Soviet break with China all but certain, and with a test ban agreement at even odds, a new era is clearly opening.

"Oui, Americans saved us in World War I and in World War II. But in World War III there might not be any Americans. That's why we must have our own nuclear weapons!"

Death of Gaitskell Is Blow to Labor Party; Throws Politics Into Confusion

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

Among British political opinion and London newspapers alike the reaction to the death of Labor party leader Hugh Gaitskell seemed unanimous. Said the Conservative Sunday Telegraph: "It is a measure of Mr. Gaitskell's stature that his death has reduced the whole future of British politics to speculation."

Newsom

The Sunday Express said that never before in modern British political history had the loss of a single leader dealt such a blow to a major party.

For Gaitskell was not only the helmsman of his party, he was also in many ways the designer of its present mould.

He had modified the party's program of nationalization for British industry, he had overcome leftwing demands for ban-the-bomb and unilateral disarmament, and by sheer persistance led his party to the point where public opinion polls gave it 44.5 per cent of the vote and labeled him Britain's next prime minister.

He had described himself as a poor hater, yet he was able to take on the flamboyant Nye Bevan, a better hater than most, and defeat him in 1955 for the party leadership.

A quiet man, he could be goaded to anger.

In Glasgow, followers of the Committee for Nuclear Disarmament attempted to disrupt a party rally which Gaitskell was addressing.

Snapped Gaitskell:

"Go and see what it is like to deal with Soviet police and Soviet tanks like the Hungarian people."

Gaitskell came from a middle class family, the son of a civil servant. He never walked in a picket line, yet early decided that "my future belongs to the working class."

He became a don at London University, and in the Labor landslide of 1945 began a meteoric rise in government. All of this without flash or color, but as an intellectual.

The party platform was Gaitskell's own. Whether British voters will accept his successor as the creator's image or only as a poor carbon copy still must be determined.

Among possible successors there are two immediately outstanding. One is deputy leader George Brown, a likeable trade unionist who took over in Gaitskell's illness. The other is Harold Wilson, a brilliant man distrusted by some for his ambition.

It is not only over the Labor party that Gaitskell's figure still looms large. For the Conservatives of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan a break in Labor unity could mean a reprieve. For the upcoming Liberals of Jo Grimmond, it might mean a chance for fusion with Labor and an earlier chance than expected to participate in government.

Strictly Personal

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

PERSONAL PREJUDICES

It is not attention we want, but appreciation; everybody minds being interrupted, but nobody minds being interrupted by applause.

The way a man acts when he makes a lot of money is a fair indication of his character; but a far better indication is the way he acts when he loses a lot of money, for it is easier to go from poverty to affluence without crowing jubilantly than it is to go from affluence to poverty without complaining bitterly.

Talking with a strange woman who had come with her fiance to a party, I was suddenly asked by her, "What do you think of him?", and could only blurt out the too-candid reply, "If you have to ask a stranger, you're not ready to marry him."

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Treachery is almost always a matter of weakness rather than a deliberation: for every one person who conspires in deceit, a dozen others fall into it through mere lack of moral energy.

Even truer in the atomic age than when he spoke them two centuries ago are Lichtenberg's prophetic words: "Honest, unaffected distrust of the powers of man is the surest sign of intelligence."

An administrator is too often someone who begins worrying about the "morale" of his staff only when it is so low that nothing but a change of administrators can help it.

Children who laugh uproariously at their reflections in the warped mirror of a fun-house have yet to learn that all mirrors are distorted ones; for none of us is capable of seeing his face as others see it, but only as he carefully poses it in the looking-glass.

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It is an error of the vulgar to believe that history repeats itself; what happens, as someone has said, is that historians repeat one another.

It's a curious paradox that so many men who passionately believe in laissez faire in their business lives violate this precept every day in their personal lives, and are the most domineering of husbands and the most interfering of fathers; they believe in the open conflict of goods and profits, but not in the free competition of personalities and ways of life.

When we are young, everything familiar is boring and only the exotic attracts; when we are old, we begin to experience the odd reversal that everything exotic is boring, and only the familiar is attractive.

Why was Othello so easy to dupe, so willing to believe in the infidelity of Desdemona? Not until we understand the answer to this question, can we grasp the true psychological nature of jealousy.

. . . 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.

Who's Behind It?

To the Editor: Which shocking event of 1962 posed the greatest peril to our nation? The lawless invasion of Mississippi with illegal crushing of state's rights? Or the Cuban nuclear menace, which roused us like finding a 10 foot rattler in bed with us?

In my humble opinion it was neither. The most terrifying event of 1962 was the muzzling of the press; and the arrogant, brazen proclamation by a Kennedy spokesman, Assistant Secretary of Defense Arthur Sylvester, that the federal government "has the inherent right to lie," and that "manipulating" and "managing" news information is "part of our weaponry" and was a practice during the Cuban crisis. (December, 1962, Independent American.)

Bear in mind that there was no war going on at this time, no enemy to keep the knowledge of missiles in Cuba from. Only the American people.

We have been blandly assured by the White House that all the Russian missiles, bombers and other nuclear weaponry have been removed from Cuba. Do you believe that? Many members of both houses of Congress do not. And they are asking some very pointed questions about it, too. For example, just how could only three Russian ships haul out of Cuba all the missiles and nuclear weaponry that it took 100 or more Russian ships to haul in? And how, in just a matter of days, could the Russians have dismantled and crated and loaded all the missiles that it had taken them many months, perhaps a year, to set up? And were the canvas-covered objects our Navy "inspected" at a distance real missiles, or dummies?

Now comes the simply staggering report from the Cuban (underground) Information Service that Cuba is honeycombed with subterranean storage depots where missiles are hidden. They describe a vast network of waterproof concrete tunnels, plus many natural, worked over subterranean caves, plus underground hangars and submarine bases, and other secret installations in Cuba housing nuclear weaponry that was NOT spotted, couldn't be spotted, by U-2 flights. The map printed in December, 1962, Independent American shows 17 major underground depots where missiles are stored, 2 subterranean missile pads, four underground submarine bases, and three bases with vast subterranean facilities where Russian MIGS and bombers are stored.

Who are we going to believe about this? Our government, which claims "the inherent right to lie to us?" Or the Cuban underground which never has lied to us yet, being uncannily accurate in all their reports? Obviously, with deliberately "manipulated" White House news, we have been lulled back to sleep again, with the deadly Cuban "rattlesnake" still in bed with us. Why? And who is it behind this unforgivable treachery?

Frank Koch,
412 South First st.,
Central Point, Ore.

"Too Many People"

To the Editor: It is to the advantage of the American people that opposition to the House Committee on Un-American Activities continues to follow the incredible line of unreasonableness, including misstatements, half truths, empty slogans and outright false information. The Coos Bay World (guest editorial Mail Tribune 1-21-63), mirrors this wholly discredited opposition.

Two years ago, a mere six (6) House members voted against the HCUA appropriation, which included an increase. Last year, if I remember, there was only one other vote besides James Roosevelt's, opposing HCUA. The Coos Bay World (with the applause of Eric Allen), calls this slow, steady support (for Mr. Roosevelt). The Coos Bay World would have us believe "Too many people, including Congressmen," are fearful of opposing HCUA. We wonder what extraordinary sources of information Mr. Allen and the Coos Bay World have access to that they are able to discover the hidden fears of "too many people," including 433 members of the U. S. House of Representatives.

We would like to suggest Mr. Allen and the editor of the Coos Bay World, and others, give some attention to the communist directives in such publications as "International Affairs," and the "World Marxist Review," wherein the comrades have lately been advised to forward the "anti-communist hysteria" cry during 1963.

Robert J. Howard,
702 Beekman st.,
Medford.

Rudely Awakened

To the Editor: Every now and then one is rudely awakened to the fact that life is far more serious than some seem to think. At least the everyday actions on the part of many would have us almost believe that life was one big merry-go-round.

Yet when one stands helpless beside the bedside of a suffering loved one, serious thoughts are aroused. Or when you follow a group of friends to an open grave and know that a fellow neighbor has fallen, you realize that all is not well. The anxious looks and serious thoughts by the bedside of the sick one, the heart-rending sobs heard as a friend is lowered into his grave, all of these show that we are living in an enemy's territory. The writer has come up against both of the above mentioned experiences this past week.

The following quotations have as their score a volume I prize, next to the Holy Bible. I quote, "The great controversy between Christ and Satan, that has been carried forward for nearly six thousand years, is soon to close; and the wicked one redoubles his efforts to defeat the work of Christ in man's behalf and to fasten souls in his snares, to hold the people in darkness and impenitence till the Saviour's mediation is ended, and there is no longer a sacrifice for sin, is the object which he seeks to accomplish."

"When there is no special effort made to resist his power, when indifference prevails in the church and the world, Satan is not concerned; for he is in no danger of losing those he is leading captive at his will. But when the attention is called to eternal things, and souls are inquiring, 'what must I do to be saved?' he is on the ground seeking to match his power against the power of Christ and to counteract the influence of the Holy Spirit."

All of the world's troubles and ills stem from one source. Ere long our Blessed Saviour will come again as He promised when He went away. Now is our day of opportunity to prepare for that glad day. Then Satan, the originator of the world's troubles, will be forever conquered. Only those who accept our Blessed Lord and are covered by His precious blood will be saved. Why do we so heedlessly spurn His great love?

Henry Johnson Jr.
2315 Highway 66
Ashland, Ore.

End of an Era

To the Editor: It is the end of an era . . . An industry and a whole colorful way of life has finally, and literally, come to a screeching halt. The end came early Monday morning, Jan. 21, 1963, in our midwestern metropolis of Chicago, Ill. Quickly, almost unknown, the wonderful era that had existed nearly 70 years crumbled into the dust of history and entered into the twilight zone of memory.

The electric railroad known as the interurban is dead.

The last vestige of the interurban line was the Chicago-to-Milwaukee, Wis., line known as the Chicago, Milwaukee and North Shore. The melancholy last run that railfans dread had finally come.

In the beginning and the great years roughly from the middle 1890's to 1925 it was highly fashionable to ride the interurban. The familiar sight of these vehicles – larger than local streetcars but smaller than a regular steam or electric locomotive – offered frequent and rapid service attaining speeds of over 60 miles an hour.

The interurban was born right here in our own state of Oregon with an experimental line between Portland and Oregon City. The idea soon spread to other states in rapid succession.

A fledgling infant at first, the interurban railway soon became a booming industry with many stockholders. It reached its zenith in 1917 when one could ride half way across the nation by transfering from one line to another.

But the trend was slowly turning in favor of Mr. Ford's brain child. Automobiles began to take their toll on the industry as far back as 1925. The depression of the 1930's dealt the final blow for many systems. Our own Oregon Electric folded in 1933. World War II halted the highly accelerated abandonments for its duration but after 1946 the inevitable end loomed big and black.

Finally, this last Monday, the last hum of motors, the last tak-a-tak of compressors were silent forever. This letter is a final tribute to that form of transpotration born right here in Oregon 70 years ago, the interurban railway.

Marvin Taylor
145½ South Grape st.
Medford

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Washington:

President Kennedy, confessing a sense of FRUSTRATION in his efforts to get the U.S. economy going full blast, argues anew for MASSIVE tax cuts to touch off a chain reaction of consumer spending and business investment.

In his annual economic report to congress, he said notable gains were made in 1962, and "the outlook for continued moderate expansion in 1963 is now favorable. But rapid economic growth can not take place until "the unrealistically heavy burden of taxation is lightened."

HE THEN added:

"The state of the economy poses a perplexing challenge to the American people . . . and it is frustrating indeed to see the jobless rate stand still at 5.6 per cent of the work force."

WELL, it is perplexing.

And President Kennedy can hardly be blamed if he feels a little frustrated about it all.

But it might help to clear up his state of frustration if he would take a look at it in this light:

The unrealistically heavy burden of taxation that is slowing down our economy can't be lightened until our government quits spending so much money AND PUTTING THE BULK OF IT ON THE CUFF.

AS LONG as the national debt keeps on rising and rising and rising and no steps are taken to bring it down, the people are going to be fearful of the future – for long experience tells them that when debt GETS PILED TOO HIGH bad trouble is pretty sure to follow.

SOMETHING to think about:

The world's skyrocketing population is expected to DOUBLE by the end of the year 1980 and to be trebled by the year 2,000, when it is expected to reach a total of SIX BILLIONS. This bit of information is contained in a report just issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

And, the publication adds, from there on the world's population is expected to keep on going up in huge multiples every year.