

Medford Mail Tribune

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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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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 Feb. 25, 1953 (Monday)

Water will start flowing to homes in the Maple Park Water district for the first time this week.

20 YEARS AGO Feb. 25, 1943 (Saturday)

Navy announces that Donald Casbott, Medford, was among survivors of sinking of USS Chicago in the Solomon Island area.

30 YEARS AGO Feb. 25, 1933 (Monday)

Jackson county relief committee appointed by Gov. Julius Meier; group includes James H. Owen, Mrs. R. E. Green and Alfred S. V. Carpenter, Medford, and George Dunn, Ashland.

40 YEARS AGO Feb. 25, 1923 (Tuesday)

William Brown, witness for the state in county's "night riding" case, tells Sheriff Terrell he was "advised to get out of town."

50 YEARS AGO Feb. 25, 1913 (Wednesday)

Medford city police round up seven juvenile boys for being out after curfew hours.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. What nation came into being on May 14, 1948?

2. For what did President Theodore Roosevelt win the Nobel Peace Prize?

3. Give the word used to describe our radio detecting and ranging device.

4. In 1609 Galileo built a forerunner of what is now on Mt. Palomar, what is it?

5. A portion of a curved line is called what?

6. Who was the king with the golden touch?

7. What is a triangle having unequal sides and angles called?

8. Give the name for a highly accurate clock used on ships.

9. What unit does an Army Infantry Colonel usually command?

10. Taught is to teach as wrought is to what?

Answers: 1. Israel. 2. Mediation in Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. 3. Radar. 4. Telescope. 5. Arc. 6. Midas. 7. Scalene. 8. Chronometer. 9. Regiment or battalion. 10. Work.

The Calendar Lies

The calendar tells us that the first day of spring is still almost a month away. This is winter, it says. Still— When the frogs croak their sonorous chorus at night— When birds set up a mad chatter in the early dawn— When the grass turns from brown to green— When the buds on the Japanese flowering quince open in their bright scarlet dress— When the pussy willows don their little fur jackets— All these prove the calendar is a genial liar. —E.A.

For All Outdoors

The Kennedy administration is working on a new recreation bill in hopes of making it more palatable to Congress. And why should a federal recreation program be unpalatable in a nation which, surveys have shown, already is short of recreational facilities but can expect the demand on them to triple in the next few decades?

One answer may be that in a nation taxing itself for defense and essential domestic services, no sense of urgency attaches to recreational programs. Yet Congress was fairly receptive to the President's program last year. It delayed action partly because of some special and specific objections.

LAST year's proposal included an eight-year half-billion-dollar land conservation fund, to be used by the federal government and the states to acquire new recreational space. The fund was to be kept filled with a federal boat use tax, receipts from sale of surplus federal non-military property, user fees in recreational areas and parks, and the refundable portion (2 cents a gallon) of the federal tax on gasoline used in boating. Boating interests objected vociferously to the tax on boats.

Consequently, the administration's new bill is expected to avoid the boat tax, and to shift the major share of the cost to the users of federal areas and of boat fuels. As to the latter, the entire 4 cents a gallon tax on gasoline would go into the conservation fund.

OTHERWISE the administration has not scaled down its program sharply. The treasury would advance the conservation fund \$480,000,000, rather than \$500,000,000, to be repaid from the fees. The government would offer matching funds rather than outright grants to the states for recreational planning.

But the long-range goal is no less ambitious than before: to spend possibly four billion dollars, divided between federal and state expenditures, on expanding the nation's recreational facilities in the next ten years.

Is this too ambitious? More than 90 per cent of all Americans engage in some form of outdoor recreation and their total number is growing. But the land and water resources potentially available for them are being swallowed up by industrialization and urbanization at an increasingly rapid space — in 15 years as much new land has been put to such uses as in all past national history.

URBANIZATION particularly is influencing recreational habits. For urbanization brings more leisure time, more affluence for the use of it — and fewer readily available facilities for it. By the year 2000, some 73 per cent of the population will be living in metropolitan areas. But for most of these metropolises, open spaces will be distant, and water areas difficult to reach.

That space has to be assured for public recreational use, as a recent Rockefeller Commission report observed, and the most urgent recreational need remains dependent upon increasing water resources.

For the nation the recreational demand cannot grow while resources diminish without an eventual end to public recreation. The answer has to be a public program. Whether there is to be an answer must be put up to Congress once more. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Automotive "Garbage"

There are more Americans than ever, and more of them get around the country than at any time in history.

They can see the beauty of the open country as they drive about. And untold numbers must have been given some pause as they reached the outskirts of city or town and were greeted first by an array of "automobile graveyards."

These unsightly dump heaps of abandoned cars have been a blight on urban and occasionally rural landscape for long years.

Now a California state lawmaker rises up to suggest that abandoned automobiles should be classed as "garbage" and disposed of accordingly. He offers a bill to this effect in Sacramento.

We are with him. No people with even a minimum sense of pride would care to persist long with such ugly housekeeping. — Coos Bay World.

"Only When I Laugh"



Foreign News: Economic Troubles Plague Britain, France; Chinese Classification

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst Notes from the foreign news cables:

Economic Troubles The economic facts of life are causing some intense soul-searching on the part of government leaders in Britain and France. In Britain, the trouble is unemployment — growing continually and threatening to become a political time bomb.



In France, it is the soaring cost of living — which has gone up more than five per cent in the past year and is threatening the stability of the new "hard" franc. Total unemployment in Great Britain — including Northern Ireland — was more than 932,000 in February. It is the basis of growing unrest and could be a major factor in the return of the Labor Party to power in the general election which must be held before the fall of 1964.

For France, the increasing cost of living is bringing demands from the powerful labor unions for new wage boosts. These demands have caused President Charles de Gaulle personal concern, and he has ordered the government to hold the line at all costs.

In most places in the world, a man can rise above his background. But in class-conscious Communist China, things are different. According to the Peking newspaper Chung-Kuo, Chaing-Nine Pao, every citizen must fill in on all registration forms and identify cards his "family background," such as "landlord" or "poor peasant." This classification then is unchangeable throughout the person's life time. The purpose of this, the newspaper explains, "is to understand the influence of family on a person, ideologically and politically, before he achieves the status of economic independence, so that he may be understood completely."

Diplomatic Revival The word from Bonn is that there may be a revival of diplomatic activity soon between West Germany and one hand and Hungary on the other. Poland finally has agreed to let German establish a trade mission in Warsaw, and Bonn is angling for permission to do the same in Budapest and Prague. Up to now, the satellite nations have demanded all-out diplomatic recognition or nothing. Bonn's policy has been to refuse such recognition since the satellites recognize the puppet Communist East German regime. Bonn's policy is to have no diplomatic relations with any nation — except the Soviet Union — that gives such recognition. But the value of mutual trade between Bonn and the satellites is another matter.

Emilio Aguinaldo The Philippine government is expected to heed the request of the nation's grand old man for payment of back pension due him for the years 1939 to 1957. Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo has made the request from his bed in the Veterans Memorial hospital in Manila, not as a matter of need but as a matter of right.

Aguinaldo, now 93 and ailing, is the man who proclaimed Philippine independence from Spain in 1899, and then went on to battle the United States until he was captured. A national hero, the Philippine legislature voted him a lifetime pension of 1,000 pesos (then worth \$500) a month in 1919. He received it regularly until 1939, when he ran for president and lost. The pension stopped and no explanation ever was given, but the reason apparently was politics. At the personal intervention of the late President Ramon Magasaysay the pension was restored in 1957. Now Aguinaldo — who comes from a solid middle class family and whose wife's family is wealthy — doesn't need the money previously withheld, but he wants it on principle.

... 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 initials 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.

Fish and Game To the Editor: We, through the Oregon Fish and Game Council, have a bill in the Senate, S.J.R.-7 by Senator Harry Boivin. This bill calls for an interim committee consisting of seven members, to study the management of wildlife resources. Feb. 26 at 7:30 p.m. in room 6, Capitol bldg., there will be an open meeting concerning this bill. The Council has four bus loads from around the state going, and many members in their own cars. We urge any of you here in Jackson county to be at this meeting if at all possible.

We of the Oregon Fish and Game Council feel this bill is a must. We started a chapter in Douglas county last Saturday, Feb. 16, and in Josephine county Wednesday, Feb. 20. We have a meeting coming up in Coos and Lake counties within the next two weeks. This Oregon Fish and Game Council is becoming very large within the state. We can and will get something done about the killing of deer if all of us join together. Please remember Feb. 26 at Salem.

Walter Craig, President Jackson County Chapter Oregon Fish and Game Council, 1523 Bryant Medford

New Siege To the Editor: I read your editorial in the Feb. 12 issue, "A World We Have Never Seen," on the subject of the problems of automation, with considerable interest.

The basic cause of the problems is private ownership of industry and its operation for private profit. Mankind's evolution from savagery to contemporary civilization is mainly the result of a succession of technical conquests. These conquests caused important changes in man's mode of dealing with nature to satisfy his "life's wants." The changes in the mode of production dictated (and eventually culminated in) corresponding changes in man's social way of life.

This, obedient to a long series of interacting economic and social developments, the race has moved from primitive communism, through ancient slavery and feudalism, up to capitalism. And each stage of the evolution has been marked by the formation of institutions suitable to the prevailing mode of production.

Today we are summoned to enter a new social stage — to build a modern society that will fit our modern industry. Why is this necessary? Why have capitalist institutions utterly ceased to fit? For the reason that these institutions have remained basically static while industry has undergone a vast transformation.

Let us consider the matter very carefully. There isn't the faintest resemblance between early capitalist industry and industry in our times. During early capitalism the tools of production were relatively simple and readily attainable by the vast majority. Accordingly, the industries then were small. Under such circumstances private ownership of the industries and the tools of production, and production for profit, were socially practical and served the interests of the vast majority. But then the compulsions of capitalist economics got busy, and what a difference they have made!

Industry has now grown to dimensions that are glaringly incompatible with capitalist ownership. Now industry has become a social undertaking in virtually every respect. It is a social in scale. Its operation involves a social effort. It produces for society-wide consumption. Yet this SOCIAL industry remains private property, and our social production is directed primarily to the amassing of profits for a parasitic owning few.

Technological progress does not by itself suffice to insure human progress. The action plainly demanded by our present circumstances is a fundamental social reconstruction that will bring society's superstructure into line with its modern industrial base. Long before automation came along industrial improvements had made capitalism unmistakably obsolete. The initiation of automatic industry adds a final emphasis to the insanity of continuing to produce for private profit.

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Co-existence? To the Editor: Co-existence we ain't got. Whatever became of the age-old tradition of the fighting Irish? With our Cuban neighbors shooting at our shrimp boats, surely Saint Patrick, the Patron Saint of Ireland, must be squirming in his grave as March 17, the day set aside to honor him, approaches — and he contemplates the inaction of one of his best known parishioners, our President. Ireland would still be full of snakes, as the United States will soon be, if that worthy Saint had not set the pattern for the fighting Irish.

Sure, and more's the pity our President seems to have forgotten the noble example he set!

Bruce Y. KleinSmid 1719 Portola dr. Grants Pass, Ore.

Printing the News To the Editor: Why should the might of the Russian be stressed so much on Washington's birthday? It seems as though some of America's might and ability should be featured.

And that disgraceful moth-eaten statue of the Father of our country. Did you have to print that? Surely you could have found a better picture

than that to print. It was disgraceful and should not be allowed in print any more than the flag should be disgraced.

And the only reference to our forces was a small article, stating that two crises at once may be too many for our air force. This kind of news will undermine the faith and confidence of our citizens in our own government. This ought not to be.

Carroll Powell Box 621 Central Point, Ore.

Time and Space To the Editor: I walked and walked and walked and walked. To reach that darned cafe. The sign read, "Just twelve minutes"

But it took me half a day.

I was so tired and hungry, from all of that there walkin'.

That I ate it all in "fifteen miles", while the waitress stood a-gawkin'.

Paul F. Wilson 107 Sixth st. Ashland, Ore.

The Last First To the Editor: The masters of old asserted, "The first shall be the last, and the last shall be first." We hope that applies to the editor's surplus communications too!

A cheerful philosopher also adds, "There is always room for more." As one humorist noted, "All good tidings come in bunches like grapes."

Thought For The Day—may the editor's volumes of the many facetious letter subjects continue through the Medford Mail Tribune columns as regular as the day. We enjoyed reading the Editorial of Friday, Feb. 15, '63.

Bert Kissinger 322 South Riverside ave. Medford

Kennedy Commended To the Editor: Jackson County chapter, Oregon United Nations Association, has sent the following wire to President Kennedy.

"We commend your labors to conclude the test ban. We believe it is step toward law and order in nuclear affairs."

Jackson County Chapter Oregon United Nations Association Medford



"I hope the new tax cut means we can have that A-frame cabin in the mountains for 'get-away-from-it-all' week ends!"

Washington Report

By William S. White (c) United Feature Syndicate

G.O.P. QUICKENING Washington — The Kennedy administration's manifold present troubles, in a world in which it must bear ultimate responsibility, are immensely quickening the pace of Republican presidential politics for 1964. The reason is simple. For the first time, realistic national politicians in both parties are beginning to see as possible what until recently had been thought to be substantially impossible — President Kennedy's defeat for reelection.

The GOP nomination, in a word, is commencing to look as though it might have a practical and not merely an honorary value.

THIS is the undoubted explanation, an important part at any rate, of the now stepped up and quite open campaign of the front-runner for that nomination, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

The heightened tempo is manifested in Mr. Rockefeller's insistent efforts to provoke a running national debate on taxes and general economic matters with Mr. Kennedy. (This is the one field of issues in which the governor can with perfect logic presume to speak for all Republican wings, for on this point alone there is little real difference as among all shades of Republicans.)

It is manifested also in current speculation that under some circumstances a Rockefeller-Goldwater ticket in 1964 might not be so unthinkable as it would only recently have appeared to be. While it would be far too much to suggest that Governor Rockefeller at this early date would be prepared to welcome Sen. Barry Goldwater as his running-mate, it is perfectly clear that some Rockefeller backers are not now excluding such a possibility.

SENATOR Goldwater himself is not at all ready to consider the second place, especially since the top place is still wide open. Moreover, he has a livelier appreciation than have many others of how odd it might look to see a thoroughgoing conservative as himself with Rockefeller.

The governor himself, however, has long since rejected the liberal label — along with all other ideological labels — and for months in fact has been acting rather conservative himself. And it is not impossible that by the summer of 1964 there will be much less visible difference between the two than there used to be.

But there is another, and a far stronger, reason not to consider some important Rockefeller-Goldwater relationship to be out of all question. Goldwater's people now privately declare that the Eisenhower wing of the party — and notably former President Eisenhower himself — is moving toward Michigan Gov. George Romney at its probable presidential choice for 1964.

THIS is not only manifestly against the interests of Rockefeller; it is also not pleasing to the Goldwater people. They never really approved of Eisenhower Republicanism, which they regarded as only vaguely "Republican" and so destructive of the longer interests of the party. And they quite definitely do not wish to see Eisenhower control extended into the party beyond 1964.

All this leads in turn to the conclusion that Senator Goldwater will be a most important factor at the next Republican convention. While his own nomination for the presidency may be put down as highly unlikely, it is highly likely that his acceptance of, or at least his tolerance of, whoever seeks that nomination may become an absolute indispensable.

Others will go to the convention with more delegate votes, of a somewhat iffy nature, in hand. But none will go with so great and so unshakable a personal influence among the old guard Republicans.

Washington thought this combination was perfect to found the new nation that had just come into being. Time proved that he was right.

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Strictly Personal

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

MALADJUSTED MAN The cult of adjustment in our time urges us to adjust to our environment and our society, as though adjustment were a good thing in itself. But if we are asked to "adjust" to something bad, then the better we adjust, the worse we become.



A persuasive argument might be made, indeed, that man should be called the Maladjusted Animal. It is because man is basically maladjusted that he is unique in nature, and dominates the natural world.

The ant eater, the beaver, the bird, the insect — all are perfectly adjusted to their environment and their society. This is why animals have no history, but only a repetitive biological process. The ant is a thousand times more efficient, and better adjusted, than we are — but no ant knows anything more, nor can do anything differently, than his grandfather.

In the introduction to his interesting new Pelican book, "Personal Values in the Modern World," Prof. M.V.C. Jeffries tersely and effectively brings out this point: "If we take efficiency, pertinacity, fortitude, dexterity, as the measures of excellence, we cannot claim any natural pre-eminence for man. It is, in fact, not success but failure that marks man off from the rest of the animal creation."

The author then goes on to say: "It is because man is maladjusted — which is evident in the chasm between aspiration and capacity, vision and performance — have there arisen all the distinctive human activities: scientific inquiry, artistic creation, philosophical speculation, and (the supporting condition of them all), historical experience."

Historical change, Professor Jeffries reminds us, is peculiar to man, and lifts human life on a plane of its own. "When Caesar landed in Britain, when the Pharaohs built their tombs, when men first learnt to make fire — ants' nests were no worse and no better organized communities than they are now."

We are concerned with education precisely because we are a maladjusted animal, because we are not determined by our structure and environment but are able to change and adapt external circumstances.

Rather than "adjusting" to the earth, we have adjusted it to us. This is both our glory and our despair. We have the power to learn, which other animals do not, but also the power to fail, while other animals do not.

Each new plateau reached by the human race has been the result of some maladjustment — and it is no accident that personally maladjusted individuals have usually been responsible for our ascent to a higher level of comprehension and ability. Society has a right to ask that we cooperate for the common good, but not that we acquiesce in the common beliefs.