

Medford Mail Tribune

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Flight o' Time Medford and Jackson County history from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO March 13, 1953 (Friday) Rumors current in Medford that First National Bank of Portland has purchased right-of-way area east of the Southern Pacific railroad tracks in the downtown area for new building. Medford Police Lt. Charles Champlin will be one of two Oregon delegates attending the 51st biannual Federal Bureau of Investigation national academy at Washington, D.C.

20 YEARS AGO March 13, 1933 (Saturday) Twelfth woman from county joins the armed services. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "A number of the Older Girls with gardens report young onions are up an inch, and dread the day they will eat them, and have callers."

30 YEARS AGO March 13, 1933 (Monday) Mail Tribune banner headline announces "Beer Coming Within Few Days" item from Washington, D.C., expressing the opinion the senate would support the 3.2 per cent beer measure. Oregon state police make 15th arrest in ballot theft case.

40 YEARS AGO March 13, 1923 (Tuesday) Eleven feet of snow covers ground at Crater lake. Second nightingale trial gets under way in Jacksonville, trouble started, evidence showed, when the victim was accused of "stealing the widow's chickens."

50 YEARS AGO March 13, 1913 (Thursday) Moral wave hits city and 40 vagrants told to make themselves scarce. Work to start at once on Valley Interurban line.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Was Solomon's throne made of gold, ivory, or silver? 2. Is Louisville or Lexington the capital of Kentucky? 3. Name the Indian princess who married John Rolfe. 4. Name the five senses. 5. Is asphalt insoluble in water, or in gasoline? 6. Rabbits belong to the rodent family; true or false? 7. Genuine Roquefort cheese is made principally from the milk of cows, ewes, or goats? 8. Which U.S. President issued the emancipation proclamation? 9. Name the author of the novel, "Oliver Twist." 10. Name the strings of a violin.

Answers: 1. Ivory. 2. Neither, Frankfurt is. 3. Pocahontas. 4. Sight, smell, hearing, taste, touch. 5. Water. 6. True. 7. Ewes. 8. Abraham Lincoln. 9. Charles Dickens. 10. E. A. D. C.

EXPANDING CADETS Old Saybrook, Conn.—The Junior Naval Cadets of America Tuesday appealed for old Navy uniforms for the crew of its ship, the Fulton. The uniforms were needed "to help meet the needs of the expanding ship and rapidly expanding cadets," it said.

Billboard Ordinance

A special committee composed of members of the Medford city council and planning commission is now considering what, if anything, to do about regulating billboards along the freeway through the city of Medford.

A "stop-gap" ordinance has been passed by the council, halting new signs adjacent to the freeway pending enactment of permanent controls. But at least 11 signs will go up (unless the council soon acts retroactively) because permits were obtained before the ordinance was passed — some of them only hours before.

What are other cities doing about this? We wrote to Mayor Terry Schunk of Portland to ask, and in reply received a letter from the planning director of the Portland City Planning Commission, Lloyd T. Keefe.

MR. KEEFE's letter said, in part:

"Through recommendation of the City Planning Commission and enactment by the City Council, all existing freeways and those under construction, and all approaches to bridges crossing the Willamette River in the City of Portland, are within 'S' (Sign Control) zones. The 'S' zone is a zone superimposed over the existing zoning pattern to allow more effective regulation of outdoor advertising signs and business identification signs in areas where the Planning Commission and the City Council feel that such controls are necessary for the public welfare. An 'S' zone is an area normally measuring 500 feet on each side of the center line of the roadway; however, the area is wider in those areas containing ramps providing ingress to and egress from freeways.

"All outdoor advertising sign locations proposed in Commercial (C) and Manufacturing (M) zones, whether or not 'S' zones are superimposed, must be approved by the Variance Committee of the City Planning Commission. Since the adoption in 1959 of the present Planning and Zoning Code, five outdoor advertising signs have been approved by the Committee within 'S' zones superimposed on C and M zones. Their approval was based on the fact that no part of the signs or structures could be seen from the freeways, and that the locations of the signs would not adversely affect traffic safety."

THERE are certain exceptions provided for identification and other types of signs, but they do not destroy the intent nor the effectiveness of the ordinance.

Also, there is provision for the termination of existing signs, giving a 10-year period for their removal.

In addition to the exemptions provided in the ordinance, the Variance committee may permit erection of signs if it first finds:

1. That the location of such sign is not detrimental to the public welfare, is not contrary to other provisions of this code relating to the zone applicable to the location, will not obstruct a view of scenic interest, will not impede the rapid and free flow of traffic upon a bridge or bridge approach or specially designated thoroughway or highway, is not primarily designed to be visible from a bridge or bridge approach or specially designated thoroughway or highway...

IT IS to be hoped the Medford City Council and Planning Commission will take note of this ordinance, along with:

1. The traffic hazard billboards pose, particularly on an elevated freeway—up to three times that of non-signed areas, according to some authorities.

2. Their detrimental effect on the view of the city which tourists and other passers-by receive.

3. The fact that public tax money has paid for the freeway, and if billboards are erected, they get, in effect, a captive audience at public expense.

It may be too late to eliminate all billboards along the freeway in town, but it is not too late to prevent the worst sort of billboard alley from springing up.—E. A.

Ridiculous

The supreme court of the state of Missouri, in a flash of sanity, has ruled that state's Sunday closing law is so "vague, indefinite and incapable of rational enforcement," that it has thrown it out.

The law had been on the state's law books for 138 years. It prohibited the sale of any commodities except "drugs, medicines, provisions, and other articles of immediate necessity."

A concessionaire at the St. Louis Union station got into trouble with the law when he contended that such items as tooth paste, razor blades, underwear, socks, and other items, are of immediate necessity to travelers.

THE court, in examining the case, said:

"This is but typical of the vexing state of uncertainty and widespread confusion which for many years attended operations under, and enforcement of, these sections..."

Well and good. This is just another reason why the Oregon Legislature should turn thumbs down on the proposed Sunday closing law for Oregon. It is discriminatory, it is, intentional or not, religious legislation, it is confusing, and it is, in short, ridiculous.—E. A.

Craterian

When the Craterian theater reopens this Friday, theater patrons are going to find it will compare with any small theater, anywhere, in taste, comfort and decor.

The seat rows are further apart, the seats are foam-padded, the thick carpets are soft and luxurious, and the severely modern interior is softened by a color scheme of soft green and orange-brown.

Manager Bob Corbin is proud of the job, and sees it as another vote of confidence in the downtown core area. We are inclined to agree.—E. A.



"Listen to this—'The first condition of immortality is death.—How true!' how true!"

... 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.

Indians' Shasta To the Editor: My family so enjoyed your recent article concerning Mystical Mount Shasta.

Perhaps readers would be interested in the following legend of the Modoc, Klamath, Shasta, and Scott Valley tribes concerning this mountain. It is from J. Miller's "True Bear Stories," (1900).

"The Great Spirit (I-see) made Mt. Shasta first of all, pushing down snow and ice through a hole He ground in the sky with a grinding stone, then He stepped out of the sky to the mountain top, and by placing His finger here and there, He made the trees and brush to grow, and made the rivers, and stones. From the small of His staff He made fish, and after that He made the beasts from the remainder of His staff, making the great grizzly bear of the very big end of the staff, and made him master over all the others, so great, in fact, that he feared him himself, and would have to go up on top of Mt. Shasta, out of the forest to sleep at night lest the grizzly should assail him in the night. Afterwards, I-see, the Great Spirit, wishing to remain on earth and make the seas and more lands, converted Mt. Shasta, by a great deal of labor, into a wigwam, and builded a fire in the center of it. Then His family came down to live with him and they have lived there ever since.

"Late one spring a severe windstorm blew about Mt. Shasta, and I-see sent His youngest and fairest daughter to the hole on top, that she should speak to the wind and tell her to be more gentle. He bade her to do this swiftly, and not stick her head out lest the wind catch in her long hair and blow her away. The child hurried to the top and obeyed, but as she had never seen the ocean where the stormwinds made their home, she put her head out to look that way and the wind caught in her hair and blew her from the hole and she slid on the hard ice down to the dark belt of firs below.

"The grizzly bears possessed all the land at that time, but then they were not all bear; they walked on two feet and warred with clubs as men do now.

"A family of grizzlies lived close by, and the father found the daughter of I-see, red skinned as Shasta fire. He took her home and she grew up with his family.

"And so the eldest bear-son married the little red creature, daughter of I-see, and they were very happy, and many children were born to them, but being part of the Great Spirit and part of the grizzly, the children did not look much like either parent, but partook of the mother's red skin and the father's dark hair; thus the red men were created and these children were the first Indians.

"All the other grizzlies were very proud and kind, and they met together and builded for the little red princess a wigwam close to her father's, and this is what is now called 'Little Mount Shasta' (Muir's peak; the cinder cone).

Mrs. V. Card Jacksonville, Ore.

Annexation Law To the Editor: H.B. 1263 is a proposed state law which will allow all cities in Oregon to annex areas by council action, without a vote of the city citizens or the people in the areas to be annexed.

This type of legislation has been sweeping across the United States in the past few years. In my opinions it reflects the thinking and action of technicians, planners, city managers and some officials who are either ignorant of, or impatient with, our representative form of democracy and our freedom of choice.

It is also the result of apathy and the reluctance of the general public to do anything about it until at such time it affects them personally, then it is too late.

This type of legislation affects only a small group of people in any one time, or by the time it affects the larger group, the city, they are in a bad taxation situation.

The details of this bill, H.B. 1263, and its full implications, make for a long explanation. If enough people are interested, and you should be, perhaps a public meeting can be arranged and the matter discussed by the proponents and others.

William Doernbach 143 Mace rd. Medford.

A Law To the Editor: In regard to this Sunday closing law:

It is just another law that will be ignored, as the one they had in Oregon, about 1915 or 1918 or thereabouts. I lived in a country neighborhood and the people there beat a trail from the church to the back door of our neighborhood store, most every Sunday after church.

When the law was repealed, the first Sunday after repeal our storekeeper locked up the store and went fishing. I have read a lot of letters to the Editor on which day to keep for the Sabbath.

If the Sabbath is so important why was it that it wasn't mentioned in the sermon on the Mount, while murder and adultery were?

I have my own theory about this, but it would take too much space to tell it. W. R. White, Box 209, White City, Ore.

Thanks To the Editor: To the volunteer Fire Department of Shady Cove.

We express our sincerest thanks, and to all the people standing by to help.

Thank you, too, Mr. and Mrs. H. Falling, for standing by all evening. And thank you, too, the telephone operators.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Werrlein, Route 1, Box 554, Eagle Point, Ore.

Any Comments? To the Editor: After listening to the groans emanating from Salem, I was under the impression our loyal representatives were laboring mightily to cut expenses.

The Voter's Pamphlet Bill seemed one easy way to do this. Of course, the money saved would only build two or three badly needed classrooms. Why, it might even pay the salaries of some of our most partisan legislators.

Any comments, you well-informed, happy, tax-paying voters?

R. K. Hammons, Star Route, Box 540, Shady Cove, Ore.

Where is the Truth? To the Editor: I'm standing solidly behind Frank Koch and Dan Smoot in his President Kennedy-Romulo Betancourt hassle. You 2/28 editorial in defense of Betancourt is ridiculous, considering the amount of documented evidence against him.

There is enough unimpeachable evidence in any one of five different entries into our Congressional Record on this man to hang him, if being a Communist was a capital crime in Venezuela. More

Khrushchev, Target of Red Chinese, Sets Out To Prove Communist Toughness

By K. C. THALER United Press International. London—UPI—Premier Nikita Khrushchev, under mounting fire from Red China, apparently is out to set his Marxist record straight.

The Soviet leader's latest strategy emerged in a series of recent moves, all pointing strongly to a calculated tightening of the Kremlin's line over a wide field of Soviet activity.

Whether in readiness for some form of truce with Peking or for a public showdown with his ally, Khrushchev is to all appearances trying to prove that he is a tough Communist.

The most striking of moves has been his surprise week end attempt to softpedal his attacks on Stalin and his notice to tighten the reins in the sphere of ideological co-existence in the arts. The hardening of the So-

viet line has become increasingly noticeable over the past few weeks. It showed clearly at the current Geneva talks for a nuclear test ban and

disarmament. On both issues Russia has been tougher than for some time past, with no apparent desire to negotiate at present.

The Kremlin also has been dragging its feet on implementing its pledges for a withdrawal from Cuba. It was Khrushchev's withdrawal of rockets from Cuba which drew the sharpest attacks from Peking against the Soviet leader for his "adventurism and cowardice."

Tough talk has come from Khrushchev's military chiefs, who have once again started calling for a Soviet belt-tightening in the interest of a continued strong Russian military posture.

Moscow has furthermore begun soft-pedaling on the supply of jet MIG fighters for India which had promised earlier against Red Chinese protests. Four MIG 21s have been delivered, but latest reports suggest that the remaining eight which have been promised apparently will not be supplied for another 18 months.

Khrushchev further has revived the old demand for an immediate settlement of the German problem. This apparently is a shift of priorities, with disarmament coming second after an East-West arrangement on Germany is reached.

At the week end Moscow released a Khrushchev speech, which surprisingly had some kind words to say about Stalin whose image he had sought to destroy. He gave him the benefit of the doubt of being a good Communist after all and excused his crimes with the explanation that the dictator had been a "deeply sick person."

Strictly Personal

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

"ORIGINAL SIN" "It seems so obvious that we're going to blow up the world if we keep on this way," said the man at lunch.

"I can't understand why the leaders of powerful states can't sit down together and work out a sensible plan for survival of the species." Speaking of the human race's seeming inability to "learn from living," as I was yesterday, it strikes me that such a proposal is too simple, too sane, too practical, too realistic. It is not the way things have ever been done, by states or by individuals.

In one of his books written after the First World War, George Santayana made the following bleak and truer than observation on the history of humanity:

"Each generation breaks its egg-shell with the same haste and assurance as the last, pecks at the same indigestible pebbles, dreams the same dreams, or others just as absurd, and if it hears anything of what former men have learned by experience, it corrects their maxims by its first impressions, and rushes down any untrodden path which it finds alluring, to die in its own way, or become wise too late and to no purpose."

What the theologians call "original sin" may very well be the persistent and fateful tendency to learn nothing from the past, to repeat the same mistakes in different ways, to commit the same old errors under new names with improved techniques and even more disastrous consequences.

"The only thing we learn from history," said Hegel, "is that we learn nothing from history." Statesmen today behave in exactly the same way as the statesmen who wrecked the civilized world in the war between Athens and Sparta 2,500 years ago. The same rivalries, enmities, fears, passions and superstitions are loose in the world today as in the era of the Persians and the Babylonians; and what happened to them does not deter us from pursuing a similar course.

The world has always been run by its "practical" men—and its practical men have almost always turned out to be tragically wrong.

For what the world has always desperately needed has been more idealism and less practicality, more belief that men CAN sit down together and map their own survival, and less reliance on treaties and alliances and arms and strategies, which fall apart at the first assault of unreason.

We are pecking at the same indigestible pebble today—but this pebble at last is different: it contains its own ultimate destroying agent, and the end of all dreams, absurd or otherwise,

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Let's talk today about cattle and cattlemen. The occasion is the Oregon Angus Association's High Country Angus Sale held at the Klamath County Fair Grounds the other day and the Rotary Club's luncheon for the visiting cattlemen.

The luncheon was a fascinating affair. It brought together not only members of the Angus Association but cattlemen specializing in other breeds from all over the Klamath Basin.

The striking part of it was that there was a group of men who had come together to talk not about the PROBLEMS of their industry but about their industry's PROGRESS. There was "a talk about SURPLUSES and what to do with them. I read, the talk was all about how to produce more and better beef so that people may have more and better meat to eat.

In these days, that is most unusual.

QUESTION: Why are there no beef surpluses to worry about? There could be beef surpluses. Since 1930, the number of cattle in the United States has increased by 35 per cent. In this same period, the number of people has increased by only 47 per cent.

So—in a period when the cattle total has been increasing faster than the population total and when other staple foods have been piling up and piling up until the surpluses are bursting the walls of the warehouses all over the country, why is there no surplus of beef?

THE answer, I think, is this: The cattlemen have been wise enough to keep the nose of the government camel out from under the cattle tent.

That must be about the long and the short of it.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) 1963, The Washington Post

CHEATING AND ESPIONAGE Senator Dodd has said that "there is one supreme question which the Senate must ask about any test ban treaty: does it provide reasonable protection against any cheating by the Soviets?" This is an important question, and the hearings now being held before the Joint Atomic Energy Committee are focused on it.

But it is not the supreme question. The supreme question is whether the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. can agree not to do any more testing in the hope of changing the existing balance of power in nuclear weapons. This would mean, it is agreed on both sides, an acceptance of the fact that while both sides are now capable of inflicting devastating damage, the American arsenal is bigger and more versatile than the Soviet's. The purpose of the treaty would be to slow the refinement of the nuclear

the Bay of Pigs fiasco—or Kennedy's "Declaration of Interdependence" in Independence Hall last 4th of July—or such acts as the sale, on his order, and for 10 cents on the dollar, our finest jet bombers to Communist Yugoslavia, while training Red Yugoslav fliers at our Army Air Force bases to fly them? What else can explain his approval of the disarmament treaty? Think of it! Suppose General George Washington had sold American arms to the British for a fraction of their cost during the Revolutionary War! Suppose, after becoming President, he had set his approval on a treaty that would have totally disarmed our young nation and put it under compulsory jurisdiction of a World Court with foreign troops stationed on our soil to police us! Or suppose Washington had sponsored the socialization of all Latin America with billions of American tax dollars!

Are Frank Koch and Dan Smoot therefore become your enemies, because they tell you the truth? L. C. Powell, 316 S.E. Eighth st., Grants Pass, Ore.

THE HOPE of achieving an absolute superiority exists among some scientists and some military men in both countries. It does not exist by any means among all scientists or all military men. If either country could, for example, achieve a perfectly effective anti-missile missile, it would thereby wipe out the menace of the other side's whole nuclear armament. Or if either side could make a bomb so powerful that it could destroy the whole power of the other side to retaliate, it would have absolute superiority.

Such hopes of absolute superiority, which neither side will avow publicly, explain why the public surface argument against the proposed treaty is what it is—the Americans talking about cheating and the Russians talking about espionage.

The truth is that the Russians do not really mean that two or three on-site inspections are all right while seven or eight would undermine the security of the Soviet Union. What the Russians mean is that if they offer fewer inspections than Mr. Kennedy thinks he can accept and still get the treaty ratified, they will have proved that they want to stop testing, and they will still be able to test.

Beside the ingrained Russian reluctance to open their country, there is the much more matter-of-fact feeling that, if they test, they may achieve absolute superiority. On our side, the truth is that Senator Dodd and his mentor, Dr. Teller, are not primarily concerned with cheating. Dr. Teller, at least, if I have read his public statements correctly, is primarily concerned with avoiding any treaty which will slow down the development of our nuclear weapons. The most vocal critics at the moment in this country may say they want a fool-proof treaty. What they really want is not to stop testing.

FOR MYSELF, I do not take the view that they are necessarily wrong. If they would quit talking as if they had some kind of superior patriotism, the perfectly arguable issue which is not fully resolved could be discussed. I think that the real issue should be brought up to the surface and that we should have a full debate on whether, for the sake of peace and of our own national interests, it is better to slow down nuclear development by banning tests or to stimulate development by continuing the tests.

This is the real question both in this country and in the Soviet Union. Our fear of cheating and their fear of espionage are cover arguments used by men who in their hearts believe that they must find a way to continue to test without outraging world opinion.

For more on-site inspections than the Soviet Union has already offered will not reveal much of anything which this country does not already know about the Soviet military establishment. But those few extra inspections might enable the President to get a treaty ratified, and that is precisely what those who want to go on testing in the Soviet Union do not want to see. Nor is there any serious dispute that, with our present improved methods of detection including a few on-site inspections, the chances of perfectly safe and undetectable cheating on a profitable scale are close to zero.

THE strongest argument for continuing to test is that our nuclear scientists will languish and disperse if they cannot put their theories to the test of experiment. For it is still not possible to make the conclusive tests in laboratories. It is true, therefore, that the proposed treaty is the first formal attempt in modern times to inhibit the growth of scientific knowledge.

"I do not wish to be a kept citizen, humbled and dulled by having the state look after me. I want to take a calculated risk to dream and to build, to fail or succeed."

"I refuse to barter incentive for the dole. I prefer the challenge of life to the guaranteed existence; the thrill of fulfillment to the stale calm of Utopia. I will not trade my independence for benefices nor my dignity for a hand-out."

"I will never cover before any master nor bend to any threat. It is my heritage to stand erect, proud and unafraid; to think and act for myself; to enjoy the benefits of my creations and to face the world boldly and say THIS I HAVE DONE."

THAT isn't, he said, the formal creed of the Oregon Angus Association. So far as he knows, he added, it isn't the FORMAL creed of any cattlemen's association. He doesn't even know the author of it, he told his hearers. But, he added, it is the informal creed of the rugged individualists who make up the cattle business of the United States.