

4 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: April 11, 1953 (Saturday). Mrs. Christine Gobeiron, 217 Vancouver ave., was 101 years old yesterday.

20 YEARS AGO: April 11, 1943 (Sunday). Al Simpson succeeds Lt. (jg) Jean Eberhart as head coach at Southern Oregon college.

30 YEARS AGO: April 11, 1933 (Monday). County grand jury conducts investigation to determine whether liquor stored in county vaults will evaporate.

40 YEARS AGO: April 11, 1923 (Tuesday). Medford League of Women Voters urges support for President Warren G. Harding's world court plan.

50 YEARS AGO: April 11, 1913 (Thursday). Medford attorney who punched opposing counsel during trial in circuit court in Jacksonville "escapes on technicality" and is fined \$5.

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

1. What and where is Goa? 2. What is the name of lower house of the Canadian Parliament?

3. What is the name for the exclusive privilege which the government grants to an inventor to control the manufacture, sale and use of his invention?

4. On Nov. 10, 1775 what famous military group was organized?

5. Do bees harm or help plants? 6. Did George Washington habitually gamble at cards?

7. What is the official language in Mexico? 8. In Roman mythology, who was Somnus?

9. Was it Demosthenes, or Aristotle, who is said to have put pebbles in his mouth to correct a speech defect?

10. If Mary is the aunt of John, and James is the brother of John, what relation is Mary to James?

Answers: 1. Former Portuguese colony on west coast of India. 2. House of Commons. 3. Patent. 4. Marine Corps. 5. Help. 6. Yes. 7. Spanish. 8. God of sleep. 9. Demosthenes. 10. His aunt.

HISTORIC TO THEM: Richmond, Ind., (UPI)—When Mr. Nixon asked to speak with Mr. Eisenhower the telephone operator sensed an historic conversation.

But Floyd Tool Co. president of the Nixon Tool Co. here only wanted to discuss business with C. B. Eisenhower, vice president of the Columbus (Ohio) Showcase Co.

A 'Do-it-Yourself' Project

The "do it yourself" craze of a few years ago has, at least in part, spent itself. Some handyman types still manage to make the repairs around the house and yard, but by and large the odd jobs are once again being handled by the professionals.

This is rather too bad. For, as a friend of ours remarked the other day, everyone needs to do things for himself.

It may be small things or large ones, but one of the great satisfactions in life is to look upon one's own handiwork. It may be a pair of bellows one has handcrafted for fun; it may be a short story or novel, or even an editorial; it may simply be the repair of an electric appliance. But the feeling of accomplishment, of having done something constructive, yourself, is a good feeling.

THIS feeling must be one of the elements that goes into motivating people to public service. All too often, in these complex days, we do not think of government and public service as do-it-yourself projects. We elect our councilmen and mayors, our county officials, our legislators and governors and congressmen and presidents, and then sit back and expect them to do it all.

We are quick to castigate them when they fail, slow to praise them when they succeed. But most of us don't have the slightest thought about doing anything to help them in their jobs.

Do-it-yourself government is for the few, not the many. And this is too bad in a land which boasts of "self government," and "government by the consent of the governed."

THE difference between "self government" and "government by consent" is substantial, or can be so. It is, in effect, the same distinction as the old one about whether this is a democracy or a republic. It is, of course, both.

But "consent" government can be either passive — as in too many cases it is — or active. Active "consent" government implies a constant interest in the processes and decisions of government, and participation in the form of a running dialogue with our elected representatives. Passive "consent" government implies letting the elected representatives do it all themselves.

"Self government," on the other hand, implies active and personal participation, not only in voting, but also in making the decisions of government.

IN OREGON, more than in most states, we have a curious blend of these types. With the initiative and referendum and recall, with the many measures voters are called to pass upon each election, we have a far higher degree of self-government than many other states.

Still, most of the decisions of government we leave up to the responsible officials, either with or without the active advice and consent of a major portion of the electorate.

All in all, it works pretty well. But it would work better if more people decided that they, themselves, could make it work better, through keeping fully informed and participating in the fascinating business of politics and government.

This is a do-it-yourself project which is fraught with potential frustrations and irritations, but which holds the promise of great rewards in the form of inner satisfactions and a feeling of accomplishment.—E.A.

The 'Silent Spring' Debate

Whom is one to believe? Two documents are on the desk as this is written. One is a news release from the National Audubon Society; the other is a statement of "Facts on the use of pesticides," prepared by New York State College of Agriculture and associated institutions.

The first is headed "DDT use has been blunder," Audubon spokesman says. "In part, it states: "The general use of residual insecticides such as DDT for the past 20 years in America has been a blunder of the first magnitude," according to a spokesman for the National Audubon Society.

"In a statement to a pesticides study committee appointed by Gov. John Dempsey of Connecticut, Audubon biologist Roland C. Clement called for a 'broad reassessment' of present pest-control methods as recommended by federal and state agricultural and health agencies. He urged abandonment of the outdoor use of DDT and the similar chlorinated hydrocarbons, or other insecticides that do not really break down or disappear in nature.

"The fact now stands out clearly — even though it is still denied by many doctrinaire spokesmen for agriculture and the chemical industry — that these residual insecticides are poisoning the whole environment," Mr. Clement said.

THE other document was a bit more muted, but its burden was that chemical pesticides are necessary, that they are as safe as science can make them, that they must be used with care, but that there is no reason for general alarm over their widespread use.

The vigorous arguments over the use of pesticides have been stirred up even more by the recent publication of the book, "Silent Spring," by Rachel Carson. Her theme is similar to that cited by the Audubon Society man — that irresponsible and widespread use of chemical pesticides is dangerous, and threatens not only humans but whole groups of other living things.

Miss Carson has been damned as an inaccurate alarmist, and hailed as crusading humanitarian.

We are in no position to judge the widely varying claims. But it does appear that evidence is mounting to show the dangers from chemical sprays and powders are greater than heretofore believed, that we still need both extreme care in their handling, and far more research into their effects, and into alternative methods.—E.A.

'I'm Off To Bold Adventures, Only I Dassin't Cross The Street'



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.

Service Appreciated: To the Editor: I have sent the following letter to the mayor and city manager of Medford.

Gentlemen: Nearly a year ago I applied for a building permit for a building on West Main st. The building is nearly completed and at this time I would like to express my appreciation to Mr. O. McNeel, chief inspector, and his staff for the friendly, courteous, and business-like service I received from them.

It has been indeed a pleasure to work with the men of this department. Pat Bowers, 2455 Rogue River Hwy., Grants Pass, Ore.

No Kindergarten: To the Editor: It appears there is a group in the Butte Falls School district who are trying to inaugurate a kindergarten in the Butte Falls School district. I'd say we need a kindergarten here just like a dog needs fleas. (If you ask the dog, he'd tell you he could get along very nicely without them.)

In fact, I feel this is an effort on the part of this group to get a paid baby-sitting service, disguised as "education." If we are to spend this money let's spend it for better vocational equipment in order that those graduating from High School be better prepared to procure employment.

Floyd R. McCabe, Mt. Pitt Star Route, Butte Falls, Ore.

Preserve Jacksonville: To the Editor: In the recent effort to prevent, in any way, the Highway Department from endangering the historic atmosphere of Jacksonville through the route selected for the new highway, my husband and I hope that you will throw your enormous personal influence and that of the Mail Tribune behind the effort to retain the town as it is — a truly unique landmark.

Lucille Marshall O'Neill, 1954 Portland st., Klamath Falls, Ore.

Christmas and Easter: To the Editor: And those who may be interested in the interrelation of these two great occasions.

A pastor in Tacoma, Wash., observed that many people are regular church goers; they go regularly twice a year. And so, when he gave the benediction at the Easter service he said, "Well, so long, folks, I'll see you at Christmas."

Perhaps his idea was a bit stretched, but the fact remains that many people never think of the real relation of these two Great Days. But they are vitally related. Christmas is more than a time for toys and candy for the kids and gadgets and gifts for adults. It celebrates the birth of the Holy Child, the Son of God, conceived by the Holy Spirit, the creative power of God.

Easter is more than a time for colored eggs purportedly laid by a caricatured jack rabbit, and new bonnets and showy costumes. Easter was a pagan festival, but it was transformed into a Great Day, resurrection Day, of Christ, God in Man.

Without Christmas, the birthday of Jesus, Son of God, there would be no Christ. Without the Christ there would be no Resurrection Day. When Jesus went into the tomb it was as a man killed on the cross. When He came out of the tomb on the third day, it was the Christ, the Lord of Life, which death could not hold. It is in this faith that Christians everywhere celebrate the real meaning of Easter.

And so, even if they do not realize it, there is a reason why people go to church on Christmas and Easter. Happy Easter to you. L. G. Weaver, 301 Haven st., Medford.

Be On Guard: To the Editor: You should be on guard. If this valley smog doesn't penetrate your respiratory system, there's nothing to shout about. That innocent looking ironing board cover could be just as deadly.

I have one that's treated to prevent it from scorching or burning, and after one large ironing, I have had to take medication and have had very little sleep for three nights and feel miserable enough to it should be mandatory that all companies that manufacture chemically treated materials have a label signifying that their product contains ingredients which could cause respiratory complications in certain individuals.

Mrs. Delbert Casey, Route 1, Box 358, Central Point, Ore.

Hearing Wanted: To the Editor: Senator Maurice Neuberger wants a hearing on her bill to create a sand dunes park south of Florence as soon as possible but she wants it held in Washington, D.C., about 3,000 miles away.

This would mean that the citizens and property owners most directly affected and best qualified to present facts would not have a chance to appear unless they could afford to take an expensive trip.

Mrs. Neuberger says we already had a hearing out here, but that was four years ago and there have been a lot of changes. Her bill has new controversial provisions, new property owners are involved and there are new members on the Senate committee which would conduct the hearing.

The lady senator has been quoted as saying she has support for her project in the Florence-Reedsport area. All right, let's have a hearing here and find out. That's the democratic way.

"We urge all Oregonians who agree with us to write to the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee, Washington, D.C., and ask that a hearing be held here where home owners and others directly concerned will have a chance to defend their rights by appearing before the committee.

Let's see Mrs. Neuberger play fair and not try to hide in Washington. Mrs. Josephine Gowen, Route One, South Florence, Ore.

Multilateral Nuclear Force in NATO Still U.S. Objective; Problems Remain

By JOSEPH W. GRIGG, United Press International. Paris—(UPI)—The United States is busy plugging President Kennedy's multilateral nuclear force plan in Europe this week.

American officials hope sufficient agreement will be reached to have a fairly substantial blueprint ready in time for approval by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization council of ministers in Ottawa next month.

But American and other Western officials concede that what is likely to come out of all this discussion for the time being is only a pooling under a separate NATO command of nuclear forces or potential.

President Kennedy's project of a truly multilateral or mixed-manned force of surface ships equipped with Polaris missiles and with crews of mixed nationalities will take much longer to work out.

The nuclear force was a leading topic in diplomatic talks by U. S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other officials during the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization conference in Paris this week.

It also is the main purpose of U. S. Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's hard-sell trip to London and Paris.

What the United States hopes to have ready for approval by May is a blueprint for an initial or first-stage nuclear force, consisting of three American Polaris submarines, Britain's V-bomber force, some units drawn from the U. S. Strategic Air Command, and smaller units, already in NATO, earmarked by Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and other interested countries.

The British want this force placed under a separate command in NATO. They have proposed that the man in charge should have the rank of deputy to Supreme Allied Commander Lyman L. Lemnitzer. They want this command to be given to a Briton.

Countries which have shown interest are Britain, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece and Turkey.

Rusk, McNamara and other American officials also are continuing to push actively their second-stage plan for a truly multilateral force of surface ships with crews of mixed nationalities. But the more this is discussed, the greater become the technical difficulties.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

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THE BRITISH DISINCLINATION: London — One can learn a good deal about the present state of Britain from the British government's schizophrenic attitude to the decisions taken at Nassau by President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan.

As may be recalled, the President and the Prime Minister jointly announced their support for a multilateral European nuclear deterrent armed with Polaris missiles, which were to be employed on ships internationally manned under an international command within NATO.

At the same time, the President also undertook to provide Polaris missiles for a national, submarine-borne British deterrent. But the Prime Minister agreed to place this British national deterrent under the international command of the multilateral force, except in cases of national emergency not involving NATO.

HERE, then, was a complex contradiction. The multilateral force was to be something like a foreign legion, but with both officer corps and troops internationally recruited from the participating NATO allies. And the high command of this novel sort of nuclear striking force was also, in normal circumstances, to control Britain's purely national nuclear force.

No British governmental schizophrenia has been provoked by the Anglo-American Polaris bargain. But the attitude towards the other half of the Nassau package, the internationally-manned, multilateral nuclear force, is schizophrenic in a marked degree.

Prime Minister Macmillan, his Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, Minister of Defense Peter Thorneycroft, and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Edward Heath, have all backed the plan for a multilateral nuclear force in NATO, albeit without much enthusiasm on some occasions.

ON THE other hand, although they have refrained from any public attack, the Minister of War, John Profumo, the Air Minister, Hugh Frazier, and the uniformed chiefs of the British armed services have made no secret of the fact that the very idea of the multilateral force gives them gooseflesh. The international, "mixed" manning is what they object to.

This sort of open divergence of view is a new thing in British governments. It is all the more significant when you consider the meaning of the opposition to the internationally-manned multilateral force.

The multilateral nuclear deterrent within NATO, if it is finally organized, will first of all constitute the germ or embryo of a truly European deterrent. To all intents and purposes, it will really be a European deterrent if the President accepts the German proposal for eventual control of the force by a majority vote of the contributing members; for the U. S. veto will then be eliminated.

Secondly, no such European or NATO deterrent can possibly be organized without the mixed, international manning which is so disliked here.

ON THE one hand, the Germans must obviously be permitted to participate in any such force.

ON THE other hand, the only alternative to international manning is national manning — and this would mean a German nuclear force with as much potential independence as the British force. The device of international manning was in truth adopted to permit German participation while avoiding the creation of a German national nuclear force.

The strong British disinclination revealed by the government's schizophrenia is therefore much more significant than it appears at first glance. The opponents of the multilateral force say that it cannot work because of the inherent difficulties of mixed manning. But they mean that they do not want even the germ of a European deterrent, and especially a European deterrent with German participation.

The British adjustment to the transformation of Europe is in fact proving even more difficult than the American adjustment. Yet the adjustment is going to have to be made, boldly, decisively, and rapidly, unless the British and American governments want Europe to turn away from them both in the end.

Some words are never used, except by those who lack the quality: just as a gentleman never mentions the word "gentleman," so the word "cultured" is used only by those without it, the word "refined" used only by those lacking it, and the phrase "gracious living" implies its precise opposite the moment it is spoken.

THE most dangerous lunatics in society are those who are not committable: those who would pass any psychiatric tests for sanity, but who nevertheless suffer from grandiosity, delusions of persecution, and enter public life to expose some "plot" that is "threatening" all of us. Both Hitler and Stalin were crazy in this way; and yet both were "sane" by ordinary medical standards. Private lunacy gets a padded cell; this form of public lunacy too often wins a throne-seat.

Reynolds Planning Expansion Program: Troutdale—(UPI)—Plans for a \$5 million expansion program at the Reynolds Metal Co. aluminum plant here were announced Wednesday by Gov. Mark Hatfield.

Hatfield toured the plant to "lay to rest" rumors it might be shut down. The plant has been operating at 25 per cent of capacity since late last year when 400 workers were laid off because of poor market conditions.

Hatfield quoted V. G. Kneeskern, general manager of Reynolds, as saying the firm had long range modernization plans that could mean additional investment of more than \$5 million at the Troutdale plant. No time was given for the expansion to begin.

Help the Destitute-- Take 'em to Lunch

By Arthur Hoppe

En Route to South America — I was just joshing. I'm not really going to South America to promote Geographical Birth Control. I'm really going to South America to re-examine our foreign aid program. Everybody's been doing it. For years.

Only lately we're getting very hard-headed about foreign aid. "We gotta be hard-headed," says Congressman Otto Passman, who wishes to trim foreign aid funds. With a meat axe. And he says some of these countries we give money to are untrustworthy.

Furthermore, he's right. We slip a zillion dollars to the Next Concertina. And the next thing you know South Concertina is voting against us in the U.N. and expropriating our bananas. It's the height of political dishonesty; these countries just won't stay bought!

But I've got a plan: We knock off slipping these countries cold cash to make them do what we want. Instead, what we do is send them bottles of whiskey for Christmas. And maybe suitably inscribed cuff links. Because that's the American way!

You know how it is. If you wish to win the warm, enduring friendship of the cop on the beat or the free press or a client you hate, do you send him a \$10 bill? Nonsense. That would be unethical. You send him a \$10 bottle. If he's an important client, you also buy him a \$25 dinner. And if he's very important you may wish to supply him with one of those young ladies of the evening. Who are excellent at creating good will.

So my Bottle Diplomacy program would be far more ethical. Which would make us all feel better, I'm sure. More important, it would be far more inexpensive. Which would make Mr. Passman feel better, I'm sure. Statistics show the \$100 billion cash money we've spent on foreign aid would be enough to bribe every single foreigner in the world with a \$10 bottle three times over! And all we really want to bribe are the foreign officials. Oh, we'll be way ahead.

I'd suggest a strict set of standards be established. To prevent corruption. A foreign legislator, for example, would rate a bottle. An elected official should get a bottle and cuff links. While an El Presidente rates at least a weekly free lunch, a case of the best on his birthday and seven fashion models.

Along with each gift, of course, goes a note. Like: "Hi there, Amigo. Haven't seen much of you lately. How's the Missus, if any? And by the way, which way are you planning to vote on that bill nationalizing the local branch of our friendly garter belt industry? Sure hope you think about it. Twice. Your Pal, Uncle Sam."

Yes, sir, as long as we think of our foreign aid program as a bribe to make people do what we want politically, I say Bottle Diplomacy is the only hard-headed, practical approach. Because in bribery, it's the personal touch that counts.

The alternative, obviously, is the soft-headed approach. This holds we should simply give what money we can afford to those who need it. Not so much for their good as for our own. But we could never get the likes of Mr. Passman to vote for that. Of course, we might send him a bottle...

Lord Randolph, his prospective son-in-law, would one day become the father of Sir Winston Churchill. So when his daughter Jennie fell in love with the young Britisher, who had done nothing to distinguish himself, there was a family crisis. But Jennie had the qualities which she transmitted to her famous son. She was described at the time as "lithic as a panther, fire shot from her eyes and in her hair her favorite ornament was a diamond star, a woman of undaunted temper."

Oscar Wilde wrote of her: "How dull men are! They should listen to brilliant women, and look at the beautiful ones, and when, as in the present case, a woman is both beautiful and brilliant, they might have the ordinary common sense to admit that she is verbally inspired."

SO THEY were married. In London, Lady Randolph became immediately a notable figure in English society. But her desire was to cultivate not just people of social rank, but also the DOERS—the writers, the artists, the soldiers, the politicians, the amusing and the creative.

Lady Randolph's son has gone far. He has won about all the honors there are to be won. At home, he is a Knight of the Garter and a member of the Order of Merit. He has been granted the freedom of 42 cities in a dozen countries. He has won the Nobel prize for literature. He has been a Member of Parliament for more than 35 years. He holds the American Distinguished Service Medal, the USAF's pilot's wings, and has been awarded the Gold Medal of the City of New York, the Freedom House award, the Williamsburg award and the Franklin Medal of the City of Philadelphia.

It pays to have the right kind of mother.

AND— Now— He is an HONORARY American citizen.

GRANDFATHER Jerome was an able character, but he couldn't realize then that

