

Medford Mail Tribune

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Flight o' Time: Medford and Jackson County history from the files of The Mail Tribune

10 YEARS AGO: April 14, 1953 (Tuesday) A B-29 landed at the Medford airport

20 YEARS AGO: April 14, 1943 (Wednesday) Mildred W. Grubb, 29 years an employee at Ashland post office

30 YEARS AGO: April 14, 1933 (Thursday) Number of Jackson county residents register for relief work in Southern Oregon forest

40 YEARS AGO: April 14, 1923 (Friday) Work of dismantling old Medford Baptist church scheduled to start next week

50 YEARS AGO: April 14, 1913 (Sunday) Home Telephone and Telegraph company said to be preparing an appeal for increase in Medford area telephone rates

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

1. In 1838 William Barrett Travis commanded some 180 men, all of whom were killed; where were they killed?

2. Under which President was Aaron Burr the Vice President?

3. If a rope runs on opposite sides of a line of pulley wheels, in which direction will the third wheel turn if the first turns clockwise?

4. Of what was the fabled Gorgon's hair composed?

5. How many squares are there on a checkerboard?

6. Volume for volume, which is heavier, copper or steel?

7. Which game requires more speed—golf or lacrosse?

8. In the Southern Hemisphere, does the longest day of daylight occur in June, or December?

9. What comic strip character eats spinach?

10. Who was Joseph Smith? Answers: 1. The Alamo. 2. Thomas Jefferson. 3. Clockwise. 4. Snakes. 5. Sixty-four. 6. Copper. 7. Lacrosse. 8. December. 9. Popeye. 10. Founder of Mormon Church.

Pacem in Terris

"Pacem in terris"—meaning "peace on earth"—the encyclical issued last week by Pope John XXIII, is a remarkable and historic document.

So remarkable is it that it may have a real and far-reaching effect on the history of this troubled century. It could change the tenor and many of the teachings of the entire Roman Catholic church.

It is probably the most humanistic and conciliatory document ever to be proposed by the supreme pontiff of the church.

Among the more remarkable points made in this remarkable document is the one in which Pope John said, "Every human being has the right to honor God according to the dictates of an upright conscience."

This is a reversal of Roman Catholic teaching, and should have great impact in Italy, Spain, and certain Latin American lands, where toleration of non-Catholics has been minimal or non-existent.

Similarly, for the first time the Pope called for a strengthening of the United Nations, by name, and said it is to be hoped that it may become "ever more equal to the magnitude and nobility of its tasks, and that the day may come when every human being will find therein an effective safeguard for the rights which derive directly from his dignity as a person."

Indeed, "human dignity" is referred to in several places in the 22,000-word encyclical—where he calls for an end to racial discrimination, religious persecutions, and for the rights of women as human beings both in domestic and public life.

Much of the document is devoted to the problems of keeping the peace, and includes a call for the end to the armaments race, the destruction of the atomic stockpiles, and the disarmament of the world's machines of war.

And he called for peace on all levels—between man and man, community and community, nation and nation. He said:

"Seized by anxiety for the good of all, we feel it our duty to beseech men, especially those who have the responsibility of public affairs, to spare no labor in order to insure that world events follow a reasonable and human course."

It was fitting indeed that this document should be made public during holy week, and that its discussion should begin during the Easter season, when rebirth and renewal are in the minds and hearts of men.

As the encyclical is addressed to "all men of good will," surely all men of good will must respond to the message.

For it is truly a message of hope, not only for avoidance of war, but almost equally important, for a new era for the human condition—for social justice, for economic prosperity, for honorable dealing and tolerance among men and nations.

As we celebrate this Easter—each in his own way and according to his own conscience—we can be truly grateful that the spiritual leader of so many millions of our fellow human beings has the heart and the vision and the courage to share his dream of a new world with "all men of good will."

This encyclical, coupled with the vast strides toward mutual understanding and mutual respect which Pope John has encouraged, both through his own warmth and personality and through the precedent-shattering Vatican Ecumenical Council which will reconvene next fall, convinces us more than ever that Pope John XXIII will go down in history as one of the truly great men of our times.

Men of good will of all faiths—or of none—can now afford to cast aside old prejudices and suspicions to honor this man, who is attempting to show the way toward a future where all men can stand tall and free and clothed in human dignity.—E.A.

A Bemused Editor

Over in Cave Junction, the editor of the Illinois Valley News has been watching, in some bemusement, the intramural squabble involving the Jackson County Democratic Central Committee, Congressman Bob Duncan, and the post-mastership appointment.

He said: "What's with this new Congressman of ours, anyway? Over in Medford they needed a temporary postmaster and the Democratic Central Committee had made their recommendation for the position. All well and good."

"What does Bob Duncan do? Why he ignores the chosen one and appoints a man he felt would do the job better."

"Since when have capabilities entered into post office appointments? This is the 'spoils' system and you have to follow standard procedure."

"Just because he told us in his campaigning days that he would try to place persons he knew were correct for any job doesn't mean a thing. Everybody knows that campaign promises are only good until the election."

"First thing you know Bob Duncan will be using his own judgment about a lot of other moves and we will have a man in public office who is really trying. Just don't know about that boy."

We share the bemusement of the Cave Junction editor.—E.A.

"Make Yourself Comfy In Our Little Lodge"



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

London—Reporting a vacuum is neither easy nor customary; yet it is an important matter when there is something very like a political vacuum in the second nation of the Western Alliance.

Such an approach will not be easy. It demands, above all, very difficult decisions about nuclear policy which the British are particularly reluctant to take, if one may judge by their schizophrenic handling of the NATO multilateral force idea.

But if the Americans and British take this kind of approach to Europe, Gen. de Gaulle will hardly be able to convince the other Europeans that he is the sole guarantor of their independence.

A reformed but no less strong Western Alliance will gradually take shape, and Britain will find her role again within this modernized framework.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written, the Canadian election is still up in the air. The Liberals (Pearson's party) won a majority of the popular vote and a plurality of the seats (meaning more seats than any other party) in the Canadian parliament, but they failed to win a MAJORITY of the 265 seats.

Under the Canadian system—They are unable to "form a government"—that is to say, a government composed entirely of members of the Liberal party. To form a government, the Liberals would have to have a majority of the 265 seats in the Canadian parliament, which would be 133. They have only 127 seats, with complete returns missing from only one district.

So a total of 128 seats is all they can hope for. That is five short of the 133 seats required for a majority.

Under the Canadian system, which is based on the British system of parliamentary government, incumbent Premier Diefenbaker could step aside and allow the Liberals—who have won a majority of the popular vote—to form a government. This, however, he so far refuses to do.

Unless Diefenbaker reverses his decision, Canada will be left in a state of uncertainty until its parliament can convene late next month. When the parliament convenes, what is called a "coalition" government could be formed by a combination agreed upon between the Liberals and one or more of the three other parties.

WE ARE so close to Canada, and have so MANY things in common with our Canadian neighbors, that we are inclined to think of Canadian government affairs as basically similar to ours—which, basically, they are not. The Canadian system of government is based upon the British system.

The parliament is the national legislature of Canada. As in England—and also in the United States—it is composed of two houses. But in Canada senate members are appointed for life by the governor-general, advised by the prime minister, who is the Canadian chief executive, similar to our President.

But the prime minister is chosen by the members of his party in the parliament, and remains in office only as long as he controls a majority of the parliament. When a prime minister loses the confidence of his party, or another party becomes the MAJORITY in parliament, he must either resign or appeal for the support

of the people in a new general election.

THE Canadians have a cabinet, as do we. But there is this difference: In Canada, every member of the cabinet must be a minister, and every minister must be a member of the parliament. In the United States, the President names his cabinet members OUTSIDE the congress. That is to say, the members of our President's cabinet are NOT members of congress. Nor does the congress have anything to say or to do with the naming of them.

Our systems are quite different. The fact that they have operated more or less similarly is due simply to the fact that Canadians are more or less the same kind of people, with more or less the same ideas as to the kind of government they want.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) 1963, The Washington Post

THE POLICY OF GIMMICKS There have been recently a few cracks in the wall of silence which separates the French and American governments.

Yet such has been the state of Franco-American relations that we have to treat as big news the fact that the U.S. secretary of state, who is in Paris on the official business of the SEATO meeting, had a long talk with the French foreign minister and has actually been received by the president of the French republic.

It is NOT difficult to think of reasons why General de Gaulle may have decided that he has carried too far his antagonism to the "Anglo-Saxons" and the Atlantic community. There is, for one thing, mounting evidence that his continental allies, the Germans, the Italians, the Belgians and the Dutch, have not much appetite for a "Europe" governed from Paris by General de Gaulle.

My own view is that the approach of the administration to the European nuclear problem has been overanxious and is indeed misconceived. It is overanxious in the sense that we have made it look as if we wanted urgently to sell to Europe the scheme for multinational and multi-lateral nuclear forces. It was overanxious to send an eminent

diplomat like Livingston Merchant on a tour of European capitals. Our own nuclear power is presumably adequate to protect the Western Alliance against nuclear aggression. If it were not adequate, it would not become adequate by adding a little more nuclear power from Great Britain and France.

Insofar as European governments really believe that they cannot rely on the United States, or that they must own some nuclear weapons in order to qualify as great powers, there are two main courses open to us. The first one, which we have chosen, is to propose schemes which will have the appearance, but not the reality, of independent nuclear forces. Perhaps one or both of the schemes can be sold to European governments. But I cannot believe that the real problem of European-American relations is going to be solved by repairing the facade without remodeling the house.

THE other course, which seems to me to be based on a much better conception, would be to stand firmly on our basic proposition that, within the Western alliance, the command of the use of nuclear weapons is indivisible. What can and should be shared among allies is the formation of high nuclear policy, the determination of nuclear targets, the research and development for the nuclear armory, the engineering and actual production of nuclear components.

In my view, we are now offering the Europeans gimmicks in order to appease them. There seems, for example, to be a notion floating about that the Germans will insist on nuclear weapons for themselves—unless we let them have the right to sell them as members of the crew of a ship which carries nuclear weapons. Instead, we should offer the British, the French, the Germans and the Italians partnership.

The partnership in the management of the unavoidable nuclear monopoly would have to begin modestly and grow gradually more complete. I am convinced that the new generation of lead-

ers of Europe would see the good sense of a nuclear partnership and that they will have no interest in so-called independent national forces or in the expensive and pretentious gimmicks that are being offered as a substitute.

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Saturday night, even if it meant sometimes limping home on Sunday. (Daddy, what was "prohibition"?)

TRAIN EXCURSIONS For just a dollar and a half one could enjoy a round trip Sunday excursion to Colstien Springs in northern California. We have checked with Southern Pacific and sadly report that they have no early plans to resume this fun trip.

EATING OUT Long before the 900 calorie diet was ever thought of, Crowson's "Palace of Sweets" (near Swem's on Main street) used to pile scoop upon scoop of luscious ice cream in a dish positively swimming with fudgy chocolate sauce, strawberry syrup, marshmallow and d buttered toppings, real whipped cream, sprinkled generously with chopped nuts and topped with a teasing cherry. Total price, 20c. Total calories, probably near a million.

DANCING Dancers had a choice of several places to do the popular steps of the day, one of them being the "Oriental Gardens" (located in the old Natatorium, since removed to make room for the Chale Motel on Riverside). Jacksonville and Eagle Point were considered great places to go dancing on

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A View of the World From The Parthenon

By ERIC SEVAREID

Athens, Greece—This strange and harsh European winter is letting go with reluctant and spasmodic movements. So one can depart a sunny London and three hours later land in an Athens in a muggy, hot, and sticky atmosphere, with the hands of winter clouds, a chill in the air. But the sun is slowly winning the struggle; the hills surrounding the city and the Attic plain are turning violet in color, a phenomenon discussed in Sophocles' times: the Parthenon in its mellowed majesty glows and swells with the light and rides the blue sky. The sun brings the sense of timelessness to Athens, and yesterday drifts alongside today.

Greece is rapidly becoming the most popular pasture for the locust hordes of tourists vaguely seeking greenery for their spirits. This poverty stricken land of purple mountains and silver light has not yet been saturated by the blessings and curses of industrialization, though the Greeks are struggling to have them as hard as they can. In the meantime tourism is becoming the major source of foreign capital and is expected to increase by a good 50 per cent in the next two or three years. Famous old cafes in

where Saint Paul revealed the Unknown God to the curious crowd—it is not possible to stand there and not think, however disjointedly, about the mystery of human growth and decline.

It did not last very long after Phidias and a horde of sub-contractors completed the Parthenon. The Golden Age of Greece was a short one. Those men reached closer to the individual and collective ideal than anyone before or since, but they were only men, fully equipped with man's dual nature. Theories to explain their fall are many and easy to come by. Athens became the headquarters for a league of city-states, then for an empire. By the book, the presence of wealth created the lust for wealth, the lust for power, and power always corrupts. The Athenian empire collapsed, we are told, because it became immoral, and not merely in the sensual meaning. Goodness could not be applied outside the Athenian polis itself and there were great acts of cruelty, as with the people of Melos, who only wanted neutrality and no part of the power struggle.

It is a morally satisfying theory, but somehow not satisfying to reason and experience. More than one harsh rule of empire has lasted for centuries. What seems more likely is that the Athenian rule was an inconsistent mixture of hardness and softness, like the British and French

empires of the last couple of generations. One cannot escape the thought that the Athenians, bred in the concept of "citizen," could not really accept and administer the concept of "subject." They simply did not have the knack of ruling others.

We modern Americans are akin to them, in this failing, if it be a failing. We conquered Mexico, the Philippines and Cuba, and prepared almost immediately to hand them back to their rightful possessors. Like the Athenians, we never knew how to go about the business of empire. In this, at least, we are closer to ancient Athens than to ancient Rome, however much European intellectuals may categorize America as the boasting, brassy Rome of the 20th century.

We are now involved in the affairs of 80 to 90 foreign societies, but it is only an empire of intentions, enforced only by money, persuasion and, we hope, example. It was an ancient Greek, Xenophon, who said the only real way to "conquer" a country was by generosity. Essentially that is what we are trying to do. To read now, from distinguished pens, that we lose friends around the world because we are not "humble" enough is an astonishing experience, standing history on its head. (Distributed 1963, by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.) (All Rights Reserved)