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10 YEARS AGO May 9, 1953 (Saturday). Supplies of irrigation water in southern Oregon will be "good" to "excellent" this summer, it has been reported.

20 YEARS AGO May 9, 1943 (Sunday). Fire of an undetermined origin caused \$150,000 damage at motor repair shops at Camp White.

30 YEARS AGO May 9, 1933 (Tuesday). Campaign opens to save scenic beauty of road to Crater lake. Jackson county Rep. Earl Day tells of sales tax advantages to Oregon.

40 YEARS AGO May 9, 1923 (Wednesday). Two arrested in Central Point area for possession of "moonshine." Frank Perle elected Medford High school student body president.

50 YEARS AGO May 9, 1913 (Friday). Children refuse to attend school after Siskiyou county teacher tells them she will throw them in Klamath river if they don't bathe every day.

- 1. What island bears the nickname "Emerald Isle"? 2. What name is given to the study of insects? 3. Do more persons in the world speak English, Chinese, or Russian? 4. Dalmatian dogs come from Dalmatia; true or false? 5. There are U. S. Minis in two of the following cities, name them: San Francisco, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Pa., Albany, Fort Knox. 6. Washington and Lee University is located in which state? 7. During World War II, was Portugal a combatant? 8. What have the following names in common: Simpson, Holland and Moffat? 9. What do the letters "pp" stand for in musical compositions? 10. What is a glazier?

Answers: 1. Ireland or Elze. 2. Entomology. 3. Chinese. 4. False (England). 5. San Francisco, Philadelphia. 6. Virginia. 7. No. 8. They are all tunnels. 9. Pianissimo (very soft). 10. Glass cutter and setter.

### The Sound of Protest

(Editor's note: The following editorial was written before word was received from Salem that the Jacksonville highway relocation project would be delayed pending further study.)

Can you really fight city hall? Or, as Win Marks suggested the other day, can enough people be persuaded that they ARE city hall?

The reference, of course, is to Jacksonville, where a staunch band of citizens, aided by others who value the community, are battling to keep a highway from slashing diagonally through the town, thus damaging it—in the eyes of many knowledgeable people—irreparably.

They still have a little time to: 1. Attempt to persuade the city council to change its mind once again and reject the proposed highway route, or:

2. Attempt to persuade the highway commission to permit more time for study of alternative routes which would be less destructive.

THE Jacksonville folk, as noted, are not alone in this effort. The story about the threat to the historic values of the community is spreading. Protests are mounting, not only to the commission, but to the Governor.

The Salem Capital Journal commented editorially the other day as follows:

**BYPASS JACKSONVILLE** "We note that the State Highway Commission proposed to chop historic Jacksonville in Southern Oregon down the center with a new highway. Jacksonville is one of the few Oregon cities which had a gold rush, complete with villainy, intrigue, murder and manhunts. It is rich in past. And it also, unlike so many gold rush towns, has retained things of value. It still has a good many of its original buildings in pretty decent repair. It isn't a ghost town, for its citizens have created something of a 'living museum.' 'A highway shouldn't be dug through the center of all this if there is any alternative. 'The State of Oregon has spent much effort and money bypassing other cities to speed traffic flow. 'Effort and money spent in searching for a bypass route for Jacksonville would serve two worthy ends—traffic flow and preservation of a town rich in history.'"

**IN PENDLETON**, the East Oregonian recently reprinted a Mail Tribune editorial which protested the Jacksonville action, and the editor then commented thus:

"There is ample precedent for this (forcing of a route on an unwilling community), the record of Highway Commission deliberations will show. But we must express some surprise that it is occurring now. We say this because rather recently we had a conversation with the chairman of the commission, Glenn Jackson, which indicated to us that a new approach to commission relations with communities was developing. "We commended Mr. Jackson for the very obvious effort the commission was making to acquaint Oregonians more fully of its operations. He in turn explained that he felt that the commission in the past had suffered from poor public relations which were almost entirely the fault of the commission. He said he intended to make an all-out effort to make people understand what the commission was doing and to make them understand that the commission wanted very much to be guided by the opinions of all of the citizens whom it serves. "In view of this we find the Jacksonville case surprising. Perhaps Mr. Jackson will clarify it for us. We hope so."

**WITH** such statewide comment and support, we hope those who are battling to save the town will take heart.

All they ask is sufficient delay for more study, and for consideration of alternatives. Neither the council nor the commission can be forced to change their decisions. But they are reasonable men, and if the volume of protests is substantial, and the logic of the arguments sufficient, we feel certain that a reconsideration can be obtained.

There are too many things wrong with the decision, and the way in which it was presented, for it to be allowed to stand.—E.A.

### Leisure--for What?

Much has been written in recent years concerning the increase in leisure time, and what it will mean to the average American. The forecasts which eye the potentialities of automation would indicate an eventual further reduction in the amount of time Americans spend at work.

**BUT**, in the history of the race, the change is more apparent than real. Or at least that is the suggestion Ronald Gross, writing in The Commonweal.

First of all he points out that, since time immemorial up until the Industrial Revolution, the amount of time spent working was, on the average, far less than it is at present. He says: "We find that the Greeks of the classical period enjoyed leisure time much beyond our own by simply working only hard enough to earn their sustenance. Similarly, in classical Roman and in medieval times the average man worked for hardly more than half the days of the year; the rest were pre-empted by religious or secular holidays. In short, leisure for the masses is NOT historically unprecedented in human experience. What we are now witnessing is essentially only a return to a sane and normal human division of work and leisure time..."

**MOST** Americans have an ambivalent attitude toward work vs. leisure. Most of us tend to look upon work as a positive good, and upon idleness, as such, as an evil.

But it must be remembered that adequate amounts of leisure time are necessary for the thought and study which underlie all progress.

Too, it must be remembered that there are varieties of leisure, varieties of idleness. Neither is good nor bad of and by itself. It is their use that makes them good or bad.

It may be true that "the devil finds work for idle hands." But it is equally true that man must have time for rest, relaxation, recreation, for the dreaming of dreams.—E.A.

### Great Debate



### 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.

**Air Force Aid** To the Editor: I am most pleased for this opportunity to express my gratitude for the outstanding support you provide the United States Air Force recruiting program.

Through your efforts the Air Force story has been presented to the many subscribers of the Medford Mail Tribune. You may be sure that your professional assistance contributed a great deal to the over-all effectiveness of our representatives and helped to foster a better public understanding of today's Aero-Space Force. Your cooperation and assistance have been most commendable.

On behalf of the members of my command, I extend my grateful thanks and appreciation.

Robert F. Layton, Colonel, USAF, Commander, HQ, 3508th ATAF, Recr. Gp. (AFC), Mather Air Force Base, Calif.

**What Else?** To the Editor: We live near South Peach st., where the lady was charged \$50 for trying to protect her property. ("Poison Food Charge Brings \$50 Fine"). I do not personally know her but she has my sympathy. I would like people to know just what the situation is around here. Dogs run in large herds, tramping down flowers, tipping over garbage cans every night and initiating every bush and shrub on the place.

So far we have tied down our garbage can lid, built a fence all around the place leaving just the driveway open, and placed boxes over our bushes. Now most of our shrubs are nursery grown and were bought at a small price. The dogs have ruined quite a few of them. We figure it has cost us close to \$200 counting the fence we would not otherwise have built, just because people will not keep their dogs home. Why should every one else suffer just because the people who own dogs are too lazy to build fences to keep the in?

I do not hate dogs, but if I should get one, I would keep it in his own yard. I have done that before and it works out rather nicely, as it tends to make your neighbors appreciate you a little better. So, short of poison, just what in the world else can we do? Mrs. D. L. Swank, 1015 Agate St., Medford.

**Needed Project** To the Editor: Was glad to read the suggestion of E.M.C. this week in regard to the building of small homes for us elderly people, widows, widowers, and, yes, at a more reasonable rental rate. This has been discussed among the Senior Citizens Clubs to some extent. But nothing has been accomplished so far.

I feel like something should be done soon, as we people are getting some Social Security, also some getting pensions. True, some would prefer the small cottage type place, and it should be "close in," as many elderly people are not considered as safe drivers as some, and there should also be some place for recreational activity near these homes or apartments.

So I for one, am sure there are many others in my category that would like to see some of you builders get busy on a project of this kind. It's being done in other places, but we like Medford, and want to live here.

Some places furnish the refrigerator and a range in the apartments and the tenant may use his own other furnishings as he wishes. Yes, the old army grounds might be used for such a place. Nothing too fancy, just comfortable and livable, as many of us only have around \$100 per month as income, some even less.

Let's hear from some one else on this matter. Also, you house builders, what do you say? This is a needed project. (Name on file) Medford

## Dominican-Haitian War Threat Recedes, But Duvalier and His Problems Remain

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst Haiti's dictator-President Francois Duvalier was a little like the weather this week—everyone was talking about him but there seemed little that anyone could do about him. After two weeks of crisis, the threat of war on the little island of Hispaniola, shared by Haiti and the Dominican Republic, seemed to be receding.

Interestingly, the very democratic forces which Duvalier effectively had destroyed among Haiti's 4.2 million wretched people, were among those helping him to remain in office.

One of these was the peace team dispatched by the Organization of American States to Port au Prince and to Santo Domingo to attempt to mediate the quarrel which had led Dominican President Juan Bosch to threaten to send his troops plunging across the Haitian border.

The other was the United Nations to which Duvalier had appealed on the charge that the Dominican Republic threatened Haiti's "democratic institutions."

Among African nations there was a sentiment that Duvalier's UN charges should be debated.

But both OAS and the possible UN action simply consisted of delaying tactics. For, while Bosch agreed to hold off military action pending OAS findings and Haiti agreed to release "little by little" an estimated 100 refugees in asylum in foreign embassies, the underlying causes for violence remained within Haiti itself.

From his presidential palace Duvalier shouted defiantly that he had been given power and that "God is the only one who will take it from me."

But forces had been set in motion that would be difficult to stop. The U. S. long since had indicated its distaste for Duvalier and in proof of the expectation of further violence began removing its citizens from Haiti.

Even if he desisted from direct military action, Bosch himself could be expected to continue to work for Duvalier's downfall with the strong moral support of such as President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela and Gov. Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico.

In fact in the whole of the Caribbean area, Duvalier could look for help to no one. Duvalier's own claim to a second term clearly was fraudulent, both by the terms on which he claimed it and by the Haitian constitution.

The policy of non-intervention bound both the United States and the OAS, but the spotlight of events had been placed on Haiti and now the OAS might consider conditions inside Haiti itself a threat to hemispheric peace.

Inside Haiti, Duvalier's enemies are legion and active. Even his own private 10,000 "bogeyman" militia could not be wholly trusted.

When it comes, it seems the end of Duvalier must be violent. The tragedy is for the added sufferings it must bring to the people of Haiti.

PHIL NEWSOM is a UPI foreign news analyst in New York City.

### In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS The hot spot in the news—apart, of course, from politics, scandal and similar stand-bys of the news picture—is the big Caribbean island of Hispaniola, whose eastern two-thirds is the Dominican Republic, and whose western third is the Negro republic of Haiti.

As this is written, President Juan Bosch is preparing openly for a possible invasion of Haiti to topple the regime of Haiti's autocratic president Francois Duvalier.

Duvalier vows this morning he will NEVER step down under pressure. He tells his people: "I am a revolutionary in every sense... not a sentimental type, but one of the hard kind. I have for my companion MY RIFLE."

US NAVAL units are standing off Haiti. About 220 American women and children have been ordered to be ready to leave at once, and all other Americans are being encouraged to leave the country.

ACROSS the Windward Passage from the island of Hispaniola is the big island of Cuba, which is in BAD trouble. There is considerable unrest all over the West Indies—with the notable exception of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

They are American territory. Puerto Rico is a free commonwealth associated with the United States. The Virgin Islands are a territory of the U.S., and their people have been U.S. citizens since 1927.

WHAT is now happening is a kind of exploratory dialogue, designed to lay out all the facts in an orderly manner. The participants are the Navy's planners and a Department of Defense group headed by one of the ablest McNamara staff members, Alain Enthoven.

Questions are being asked that have never really been asked with authority before, about the value of the existing, large, immensely costly force of attack carriers, about the validity of the Navy staff's conviction that we must have a four-ocean Navy, about the balance between attack carriers, anti-submarine forces, and Polaris submarines, in short about the eventual size and composition of the Navy.

Some fairly unexpected facts have already emerged, such as the fact, until recently not divulged to the Secretary of Defense, that each of our attack carriers at sea is subject to pinpoint spotting from the Soviet Union by long range radio directional apparatus.

IT IS not clear yet when the final results of the Pentagon dialogue will be. It was precisely because no decisive result has been reached, in fact, that Secretary McNamara on Sunday deferred a final answer to the Navy's request to go over to nuclear power plants for all its larger ships.

Yet the dialogue's drift suggests eventual changes both in the composition and the size of the Navy. In particular, both the four-ocean concept and the present lion's share of investment in attack carriers appear to be in danger.

If Secretary McNamara decides such changes are in order, he will go forward, damning the torpedoes. But even with a new Chief of Naval Operations, he can count on great numbers of torpedoes.

THE main reason for not reappointing Adm. Anderson, one may be quite confident, was the certainty that he would fight to the death against any attempts to fit the Navy into a unified defense design. He has been

sketching briefly our acquisition of Alaska. We had always more or less had an eye on Alaska and as far back as the Polk administration we had offered five million dollars for it, but nothing came of the deal. Later Russia (under the czar) decided to sell it to us if he could get a fair price.

In February of 1867, the czar's minister at Washington offered it to us for \$10 million. Secretary of State Seward came back with an offer of \$3 million, which he later upped to \$7.2 million.

ABOUT a month later, while Secretary Seward was enjoying a game of whist at his home, Russia's Baron Stoeckel called (in person, there were no phones then) to tell him a cable dispatch announcing the czar's acceptance had been received, and suggested that the treaty be signed the next day. Seward replied: "Why wait till tomorrow, sir? Let's make the treaty tonight."

So they called in the necessary clerk, and by 4 a.m. the treaty was all drawn up and ready to be submitted to the Senate. They worked fast back in those days.

### Strictly Personal

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

**PERSONAL PREJUDICES** The trouble with the conservative approach to society is that it wants to deal with men as they USED to be, and the trouble with the liberal approach is that it wants to deal with men as they OUGHT to be; thus, men as they ARE tend to be ignored by doctrinaires of both factions.

It is easier to make history than to write it; the lunatic who killed Lincoln made it, but no single historian has yet succeeded in giving us the definite portrait of the Civil War and its aftermath, despite thousands of books on the subject in the last century.

The author who sits down to write a certain book or play, and knows exactly what he intends to say in it, and keeps unwaveringly to this original purpose—such a man cannot write a genuinely imaginative or creative work, for unless the creation takes over and guides the author to a purpose and in a direction he did not conceive in the beginning, his work will be still-born.

When a person says with great finality, "I know my own mind," what he commonly means is that his feelings have ordered his mind to stop thinking on the subject.

Why the country life is called "the simple life" has always baffled me—in terms of the diverse number of things one needs to know, and the multifarious activities one needs to engage in, the country life is the most complex of all; but its very complexity provides a personal satisfaction not found in the automatism of urban living.

A certain amount of jealousy is natural and reasonable; but the unreasonably jealous man, far from valuing his wife or sweetheart, is really depreciating her, for his jealousy is based on the hidden assumption that she will easily capitulate to anyone attractive who comes along, that she is cheap, easy and fickle.

Clarity is the enemy of prophecy; if you are going to set up shop as a prophet, you must assiduously cultivate an obscure style of expression, like the ancient oracles, whose prophecies could be interpreted in either of two contrasting ways, depending on the course of events.

The most succinct and effective critique of revolutionary movements was written by Joseph Conrad long before the Russian experiment verified his observations: "A violent revolution falls into the hands of narrow-minded fanatics and of tyrannical hypocrites at first. Afterwards comes the turn of all the pretentious intellectual failures of the time. Such are the chiefs and leaders. The scrupulous and the just, the noble, humane and devoted natures, may begin a movement—but it passes from them... they are its victims."

Let's hear from some one else on this matter. Also, you house builders, what do you say? This is a needed project. (Name on file) Medford

