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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: May 19, 1953 (Tuesday): A light plane with four persons aboard was missing today over mountainous country on a flight from Gold Beach to Grants Pass.

20 YEARS AGO: May 19, 1943 (Wednesday): Medford High school students, including June Jarmin, Francis Nordquist, Robert Pittenger, Harry Vander Mark, and Beverly Jones, receive college scholarships.

30 YEARS AGO: May 19, 1933 (Friday): Wide interest reported in speed boat races next Sunday at Emigrant Lake.

40 YEARS AGO: May 19, 1923 (Saturday): First delegates arrive in Medford for convention of Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs.

50 YEARS AGO: May 19, 1913 (Monday): Total of 56 out of 57 Medford eighth grade students pass exams for one of best records in state.

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

1. Is the term Plimsoll's Line a surveying, mining, nautical, or medical term?

2. Is Percheron the name of a breed of swine, horses, or cattle?

3. Which is the earth's most abundant metallic element?

4. Does a biennial plant last one, two, or three years?

5. Do more fires in the U.S. result from matches and smoking, electrical troubles, incendiary or spontaneous ignition?

6. For how long a continuous period must a single person have been a lawful resident of the U.S. in order to obtain citizenship?

7. Ml. Rushmore National Memorial is located in which state?

8. Who was the first President to occupy the executive mansion?

9. Is it the male, female or both sexes of crickets that produces the chirping sound?

10. An absolute vacuum has never been produced; true or false?

Answers: 1. Nautical. 2. Horses. 3. Aluminum. 4. Two years. 5. Matches and smoking. 6. Five years. 7. South Dakota. 8. John Adams. 9. Male. 10. True.

Nonsense Amendments

Three proposed Constitutional amendments advanced in the name of "states' rights" had their best hope of success in silence. They have sailed through a number of legislatures with virtually no public notice.

But now that more people are becoming informed on this campaign to revolutionize our form of government—revolutionize it back to a confederacy—its chances are fortunately growing dimmer.

ONE proposal provides that "no provision" of the Constitution shall restrict the power of the states to apportion their legislatures as they wish. This language would permit Southern legislatures to disenfranchise Negroes by unrestrained gerrymandering and other devices. It would let other legislatures effectively limit the vote to farmers or to any special or favored group—without any constitutional restraint.

A second proposition is to let the state legislatures amend the Constitution in the future without the necessity of approval by Congress or any other national forum. It has been calculated that legislators representing a mere 15 per cent of the population of the United States would then have the power to amend the Constitution for all of us. This would be possible because of the existing unfair districts in many state legislatures.

FINALLY, there is a proposal for a Court of the Union, composed of the 50 state chief justices, to review Supreme Court decisions. This is another preposterous idea—to set state judges, mostly elected and lacking the independence of life tenure, above the justices of the highest Federal court. It would be a long step backward to a confederacy.

These three nonsensical proposals have already passed too many legislatures for comfort. It is the duty of the organized bar to speak out against them.

The leaders of both parties have a similar duty, for surely no responsible figure in government can think that the way to meet the problems of today is to retreat into the sectionalism of a bygone age.—New York Times.

Best System

Tiny Kuwait, a shiekdom a little bigger than Lane County with a population smaller than Portland's, may soon be a member of the United Nations, with a full vote in the General Assembly. Meanwhile, as Egypt, Syria and Iraq glue together their United Arab Republic, they prepare to reduce their United Nations representation from three units to only one.

Such examples of the "one member, one vote" rule in the General Assembly always dredge up demands for some modification of this rule. Critics urge that other considerations, among them population, area, gross national product and military capability, be used to create a formula which would be more realistic.

And such a change is an appealing idea—at first glance.

HOWEVER, before we Americans get too enthusiastic about changing the system, we'd better see how a change would affect us. Recently, a team of State Department researchers looked into this question. They worked out 15 systems for weighted voting. Then they took 170 United Nations votes that they regarded as key votes since the organization was established. They fed this material into an electronic computer.

Almost without exception, they found, the interests of this country would have been harmed by a system, any system, of weighted voting. Almost any system would have increased the Communist bloc in the United Nations from 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

Population accounts for this. Most of this country's dependable friends are relatively small. Of the world's six most populous nations, no others may be safely counted upon to vote with the United States (No. 4 in population). The other five of the six account for just about half of the population of the world.—Eugene Register-Guard.

To the Queen

Most Canadians will observe the Queen's birthday Monday, May 20. By a proclamation issued six years ago, the sovereign's birthday is made to coincide with Empire Day or Victoria Day, and this is designated as the last Monday before May 25.

Elizabeth II—"by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, and Defender of the Faith," in the style recommended by Debrett's—was 37 years old on April 21 last, her truly natal day. But even in the United Kingdom she observes two birthday anniversaries, the actual anniversary and the "official" one. The official one, when the Queen's honor list is announced, usually comes in June.

Incidentally, it is not uncharitable, not even impolite, to mention the Queen's true age. The British affection for monarchs grows with the passing of time. Victoria was most beloved when her subjects began to speak of her as "the old guhl."—E.R.R.

"Meanwhile, Back At The Earth"



Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

(c) 1963, The Washington Post

MR. PEARSON AND MR. KENNEDY

The general effect of the meeting at Hyannis Port between the Canadian Prime Minister and the United States President has been that of a good scrubbing and a cool shower after a muddy brawl. No doubt it takes two to start such a brawl, and a lot of explaining and counter-explaining would be possible. Both governments know that such brawls are intolerable.



The President went as far as proud governments ever go in acknowledging a fault when he joined with Mr. Pearson in stressing "the importance of each country showing regard for the view of the other where attitudes differ."

The Canadian Prime Minister for his part scrubbed out the suspicious nationalism of his predecessor by his very presence at Hyannis Port. For Lester Pearson does not merely approve, after a lifetime of experience, he incarnates, the hope of building "a true community of the Atlantic peoples."

ALTHOUGH he and the President promised to settle a number of practical matters, such as the nasty mess about continental defense, they agreed that "the two countries will inevitably have different views on international issues from time to time." It is all to the good that they should have different views. Nothing could possibly be worse for Canadian-United States relations than that Canada would automatically agree with us.

In many ways, the greatest service that Canada has done the United States in this generation is to produce a crop of first-quality diplomats who have been able to give independent, expert and quite candid advice. Though on fundamentals they have always been with us, they have stood away from us enough to be free of our own prejudices and excitements. Mr. Pearson is himself one of these diplomats, and from them we have received the kind of intellectual and moral help which can come only from a truly ally, never from a sycophant or a client or a satellite.

THIS is a time when the United States, with its global commitments, is very specially in need of the kind of wisdom and candor which Canada, pre-eminently among all our allies, can give us. The postwar structure of our

foreign policy in Europe is profoundly shaken, and the problem of what to do and of what comes after is as much Canada's problem as our own.

At the same time, the old isolationist pattern of hemispheric relations is dissolving in the Caribbean and South America, and we shall need greater Canadian participation in hemispheric affairs and the good offices of Canada in persuading the Europeans and other countries to play their necessary part in this hemisphere.

IT WILL be a mistake, however, if we concentrate our whole attention on foreign policy. There is a serious problem in the relations between Canada and the United States which is not referred to in the Hyannis Port communique. It broods over all our relations.

It is the problem of the great United States economic penetration of Canadian industry.

It should be said at once that the United States investment in Canadian industry is not sinister. Canada, like the United States in its own period of industrial development, has had to draw capital from abroad. The problem is primarily, perhaps wholly, one of inducing the great United States' interests in Canada to proceed with all deliberate speed to Canadianize the ownership and the direction and the operation of their companies.

It cannot make for the kind of good relations we need to have with Canada that a total of 52 per cent of the capital invested in manufacturing and in mining is controlled in the United States. In certain key industries, the control is even greater: rubber, 90 per cent; agricultural machinery, 55 per cent; automobiles and parts, 96 per cent; electrical apparatus, 67 per cent; smelting and refining of non-ferrous ores, 66 per cent.

I HAVE an impression from talking to certain Americans with interests in Canada that they are beginning to realize how undesirable and potentially dangerous is the excessive United States' control of Canadian industry. I hope nobody will fly off the handle at that remark. Nobody is talking of confiscation or nationalization. But the fact that more than half the capital of Canadian industry is controlled in the United States is a perpetual irritant. The solution of the problem is not one for legislation or treaty, but for voluntary action by the United States' interests in cooperation with their Canadian associates. Canada is the kind of country with which this kind of problem can be handled unexcitedly in a spirit of mutually-enlightened self-interest.



"Of course I'm against a government-owned lottery—it's socialized gambling!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE DEMONOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

Washington—Like most experts, the professional students of the Soviet Union sometimes go wrong; but at all times the findings of the new demonologists greatly influence Western policy. Hence the beginning of a new thing like a demonological revolution is well worth recording.



In brief, more and more of the Soviet experts, including some who are very highly placed in the U. S. government, are moving toward the view that the Soviet armed forces now play a major role in the inner politics of the Kremlin.

The probably impending promotion of Dimitri F. Ustinov to membership in the ruling Soviet Presidium is a new case in point. Before he emerged from obscurity as boss of all Soviet industrial production and one of the three Deputy Premiers, Ustinov had served the Soviet armed forces, without a day's interruption, since as long ago as 1940.

ARMED production for the job before his recent promotion. He has had no previous party past. Hence Ustinov's nomination to the Presidium, if it occurs, will be roughly comparable to the new Air Force's persuading President Kennedy to take the head of the Boeing company as one of his principal political aides.

In other words, it is difficult to dodge the conclusion that Ustinov will have the role of the Soviet Defense Ministry's representative on the Presidium. That conclusion fits neatly with another curious fact.

The Soviet Defense Minister, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, who is not a Presidium member, nonetheless attended all the Soviet leaders' meetings with Fidel Castro, even though the most important meetings were otherwise restricted to Nikita S. Khrushchev and two other Presidium members, Leonid I. Brezhnev and Alexei N. Kosygin. This sudden omnipresence of Malinovsky also fits, in turn, with still another fact that is even more curious.

WHILE in Indonesia, Malinovsky is known to have shown grave concern, lest he meet the fate of Marshal Georgi Zhukov on his return to the Soviet Union. If Malinovsky had not been asserting himself politically, as Zhukov did before his downfall, why should he have feared Zhukov's fate? In truth, the weight of the facts is very heavy on the side of the new trend of demonological thought. It is a revolutionary trend, simply because all but the tiniest minority of students of Soviet affairs have always believed, hitherto, that the armed forces had no political role or influence whatever.

This was true, of course, when the Soviet military leaders, like every other element in Soviet society, were frozen into silent, unarguing obedience by Stalin's terror.

IN REALITY, the demonological belief of the Soviet armed forces' divorce from politics ceased to be valid soon after Stalin died. In the subsequent struggle for power, the successive upward steps of Khrushchev were exactly paralleled by the rise of Marshal Zhukov. While Khrushchev climbed to supreme power, Zhukov rose from Deputy Minister of Defense to which he returned from exile as soon as Stalin died) to Defense Minister, to candidate member of the Presidium, to full member of the Presidium after he had saved Khrushchev from the anti-party group in 1957.

To be sure, Khrushchev then secretly organized the destruction of Zhukov, probably with Malinovsky's help. But this macabre end of the story in no way dilutes the evidence that Zhukov, representing the armed forces, was a major factor in Khrushchev's rise from the very outset of the succession crisis.

It seems more and more probable that there was another inner-political crisis in the Kremlin this winter—a crisis in which the armed forces were once again a major factor, temporarily supporting the now-stricken Frol Kozlov in opposition to Khrushchev. It also seems probable that Khrushchev paid a heavy price to retain control of the situation, including agreement to the large increase in Soviet defense spending which is now generally forecast.

EVEN those demonologists who have reluctantly begun to concede a political role to the Soviet armed forces are not of course talking about the militarization of Soviet society. They are merely arguing that the Soviet military have considerable political weight—political weight which may become decisive when the party leadership is divided, and it is cast into one side of the balance or the other.

Even so, the concession now being made is both major and chilling. It is chilling, in particular, because each new crisis of succession will give the Soviet military a new opportunity to exploit their political weight by backing one of the contenders, as Zhukov backed Khrushchev.

This cannot happen very often without tending toward militarization. Hence what happens when Khrushchev goes—and he is 69 and overweight—will be most interesting to watch.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The Big News today? It's still Astronaut Cooper.

WHY did he make the flight?

It wasn't just a stunt to see if we could do it. We KNEW—barring the totally not-to-be-expected—we could do it. We had done it twice before—and what one has done twice before one is fairly confident one can do again.

The problem was one of WEIGHTLESSNESS and air. Especially weightlessness. The astronaut can carry his air in the form of oxygen. Lack of weight is a horse of another color.



TEXAS—THE STATE WITH BIGGER VIGOR

We stepped from a plane at the Dallas airport last week into 94 warm degrees, a full 50 more than where we boarded the plane. Not only does Texas have bigger temperature, it seems to have bigger everything.

A very long escalator and moving sidewalk carry crowding passengers between the boarding gates and the terminal areas. We resisted a strong impulse to turn around suddenly and shout, "Everybody back! Everybody back!" just to see what would happen.

In the center of the very ornate terminal stands an impressive statue of a Texas Ranger with a plaque reading, "One Riot—One Ranger." We considered several ways of starting one riot so we could see one Ranger but gave it up in our haste to see Big D. (Big D stands for Dallas but we suspect that it could also stand for Big Deal.)

MONEY, TEXAS STYLE

We don't know if everyone in Texas is rich but we have reason to believe that they are pretty well fixed. We tipped a bellboy 50 cents and he gave us a dollar in change. Try to change a \$20 bill and expect to be told, "Man in Texas that is change."

THE LANGUAGE THEY SPEAK

Most Texans speak Texas, a language somewhat different from Oregon talk. "Heah" means here, "They-ah" means there, "Braid" is bread, "Frod" is fried, "Fray-ush" is fresh and "Ee-yew" is you.

WIDE TEXAS-WIDE SCREEN

We note that some progress has been made in the matter of integration be-

WHAT IS weightlessness?

It is a measure of the amount of force with which a body is pulled toward the earth by gravity. At the center of the earth, a body would have no weight at all because it would be equally attracted in all directions. The scientists tell us that the farther a body is from the center of the earth the less will be the force of gravity and therefore the less weight it will have.

SO—The farther out in space man gets the less WEIGHT there is until the point arrives where there is no weight at all. If you should drop your watch out there in far distant space it won't fall to the floor and be damaged. It will just FLOAT AROUND.

We need to know more about this business of weight and the lack of it. That's one of the reasons for these space flights.

cause there were quite a few Negroes in the dining room of the Sheraton-Dallas. Of course they were all waiting on tables. At the next table, we heard a young man ask his father if he expected another million dollar month. The father, between bites of a five dollar filet, assured his son that it would be a good month. After hearing that, we chewed our cheese sandwich rather listlessly and tried to figure out how many cheese sandwiches a million dollars would buy.

WIDE TEXAS-WIDE SCREEN

Texans go to movies probably because they prefer the big wide screen to the dinky picture on a TV set. We noticed that the front half of the theater was filled right down to the front row and that the rear seats were empty. We decided that all Texans suffer from the same visual deficiency or perhaps they just want to be up close to where the action is. During intermission, they all munch happily on "Lazar's Kosher Red Hots". The movie, by the way, was Ian Flemming's "Dr. No." and we recommend that you not miss it.

THE EYES OF TEXAS ARE UPON-LEGS

Skirts in Texas are either three inches higher or knees are three inches lower. We never did figure out quite which.

TEXAS NAMES

There aren't many "Robert's" or "Williams" in Texas but there are scads of "Bobbys" and "Billys." The Dallas telephone directory lists 23 Billy Smiths and 14 Bobby Smiths. We couldn't find a single Sol Estes listed.

TEXAS SOCIETY NOTE

We swear it's true that a Fort Worth paper last week carried an item in its society section about three Fort Worth sub-debs who had gone to Andover, Mass., the previous week end to attend a prom at Phillips Academy. According to the report, the girls were flown in ONE of the planes owned by the family of one of the three girls. The plane, a four engine DC-6, had been especially painted for the flight with a sign on one side reading, "Cowtown to Beantown," and a sign on the other side proclaiming, "Beantown or Bust."

HOW BIG IS MEDFORD?

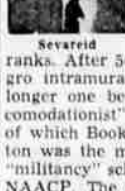
We heard this question asked of a stewardess by a passenger as we left Medford and her reply, we feel, opens up a whole new way of accurately arriving at a city's size. Her answer was, "Not very large. We found out last night that it only has one show."

A Bleak Negro Future: Rights and Jobs

By ERIC SEVAREID

The struggle of the American Negro for full citizenship—a true, seminal, peoples' revolution is a dual struggle.

It is a dual struggle, Communist in the obvious black versus white showdown in the South is the black versus black showdown within Negro ranks. After 50 years the Negro intramural contest is no longer one between the "accommodationist" strategy school of which Booker T. Washington was the mentor, and the "militancy" school, led by the NAACP. The contest is now between the militancy school and the extremist school, now most loudly represented by the "Black Muslims."



The militancy of the NAACP, whose work in Birmingham before the mass rioting began was in the direct line of the position taken at its founding meeting in 1909—"absolute refusal to differentiate the rights of human beings"—has never been intended to mean violence, while recognizing that violence might occur. It was intended to mean violence, while recognizing that violence might occur. It was intended to mean force. Interpreted as the force of massed numbers, incessant protest, and the force of law employed

to the hilt. The aims have always been limited to those simple human rights common to the rest of us and shared within our common society.

The Black Muslims preach hatred of the whites as a race, which is a negation of the democratic principle of the individuality of guilt, and total, geographical separatism, which is a practical impossibility.

For some years now, the old-line accommodationists among Negroes, those humbly willing to work their way through self-improvement, have been in sharp decline, and the strategy concept and staff of the NAACP have been in control of forward Negro ranks. Until Birmingham they appeared as extremists in the eyes of many whites, particularly in the south; now they will appear to everyone as the moderates.

What they have been trying to do, in a phrase, is simply to undo the undoing of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the undoing that was accomplished by an intricate series of laws and regulations in the South during the last 25 years of the 19th century, culminating in the 1896 Supreme Court decision which sealed the whole package with the stamp of "separate but equal."

It was the 1934 school integration decision which tore the package open again, in

what Negro leaders regard with some right at the first official re-affirmation of the Emancipation Proclamation in almost a century. If, as I believe, we are in the presence of a true people's revolution, the history books will most probably date its combustion, if not its origin, from the 1954 decision.

When the President's Commission on National Goals, in 1960, came to the matter of the "sordid or timid techniques of unequal treatment that still leave millions outside the circle of first-class citizenship," it added these words:

"If this means that some men must renounce old privileges in order that other men may enjoy new liberties, then that is the way the knife of democratic aspiration will have to cut."

That is the way the knife began to cut in Birmingham. All that whites there stood to lose were some old privileges, not rights; all that the Negro leadership there sought to gain were common rights and liberties. They did not seek privileges of any kind. Until the undirected rioting began, the distant observer, at least, could not believe that the privileges whites stood to lose could be half so important to them as the prosaic and limited rights the Negroes sought, were to them.

The present national Negro leadership rejects the term "gradualism." Gradualism as

a concept may be rejected, but gradualism as a fact will surely remain. It took 30 years of organized agitation in this century to put an effective end to lynchings. We still have poll taxes, and extralegal voting barriers. After nine years of the school desegregation decision only about eight per cent of Negro pupils in Southern and border states have been integrated. A total and sudden overturn of racial restrictions and abuses in this country is not conceivable to any informed person.

The American Negro will go on, conquering one formidable height of legalism after another. But new and massive social obstacles rise before him. He has been excluded from the spreading suburbs and now the skyline of "urban renewal" cuts away shelters left to him. He has won some painful victories for legal equality in hiring and now the impersonal force of automation sweeps away unskilled and semi-skilled jobs by the thousands each week, the kind of jobs left to his people.

He is frightened and he ought to be. So ought all Americans, confronted by the prospect of a permanent body of unemployed of massive proportions. What the denial of ordinary rights brought to Birmingham will be nothing to what the denial of livelihood can bring to many cities. (Distributed 1963, by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.) (All Rights Reserved)