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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
July 11, 1953 (Saturday)
This spring's excessive rainfall, highest since 1916, may be the indirect cause of forest fires later in the year.

20 YEARS AGO
July 11, 1943 (Saturday)
More help needed for harvesting hay and grain crops.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Royal Brown of E. Pt. was forced to come to town Thursday on biz. and emerged with a haircut."

30 YEARS AGO
July 11, 1933 (Monday)
Young Democrats of county to hold "Dutch lunch."
Eggs now selling for 22 cents a dozen on Portland market.

40 YEARS AGO
July 11, 1923 (Thursday)
O. J. Showers installed noble grand of Odd Fellows.
Watering time on east side cut to two hours; residents protest.

50 YEARS AGO
July 11, 1913 (Thursday)
Pacific and Eastern railway offers excursion to Butte Falls for round trip fare of \$1.
Local anglers discuss fly casting club.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. Do common houseflies bite?
2. Complete the following saying, "I would rather be right than..."

Backward, Zip Backward

Motivated by (1) the spirit of scientific investigation, and (2) a desire to give favorable publicity to the Post Office's new zip code program, we hatched a little scheme with a friend in Eugene the other day.

His name is Bob Frazier and he's associate editor of the Eugene Register-Guard. We wrote him a note, making a carbon copy of it. We put the original in one envelope, the copy in another. The first we addressed:

Bob Frazier
Register-Guard
Eugene, Ore.

The other we addressed:

Bob Frazier
Register-Guard
97401

That 97401 is the zip code for Eugene. We wanted to see which letter would get there first. We dropped them in the mail at the same time.

AFTER all the publicity about how the new zip code would speed delivery of the mail, because mail handlers could sort through numbers faster than written-out addresses, we expected the zip code envelope to zip to Eugene in nothing flat.

Well, the envelope with "Eugene, Ore." on it was delivered the following day.

The envelope with "97401" on it was back on our desk the following day, stamped "Returned for better address."

Zip, shmip!—E.A.

Pidgin

Probably, among former servicemen in this area who served in the South Pacific or Korea, there are those who are familiar with Pidgin. This is the lingua franca of the "no tickie no shirtee" kind.

We were surprised to learn the other day that it is one of the world's major languages, spoken by an estimated 30 to 50 million or so people in one or another of its variations.

Basically, Pidgin is a simplified mixture of English (or whatever other language was spoken by western settlers or conquerors) plus words of strictly local derivation, and adaptations of words from other languages.

A FASCINATING and amusing article on Pidgin appears in the current Harper's magazine, and it declares that it is one of the most useful and widespread languages in the world, despite some of its seeming incongruities.

For instance, a New Guinea native described a piano as "Him fella big box, you fight him, he cry." Or, a Chinese servant on announcing that a sow had given birth to a litter: "Him cow pig have kittens."

It has its dangers. During World War II allied troops in the South Pacific were instructed, instead of "Halt or I'll fire!", to say "You fella you stand fast. You no can walkabout. Suppose you fella walkabout me killim you long musket."

THE potential utility of the language was demonstrated by writer Gary Jennings by the story of the British consul in China who was asked by a Danish sailor to marry him to a Chinese girl. Each could speak only their native language—plus a smattering of Pidgin.

The consul said: "This man wanthee take you home-side makee wife pidgin. Can do, no can do?" "Can do," she replied demurely.

Pidgin achieves the "lowest common denominator of understanding" due to its great simplicity. It has no case, gender, tense or number. The principal bar to universality is the fact that the varieties of Pidgin do not all stem from the same language source, although most varieties share a number of words.

THERE are attacks on Pidgin from various sources, but it is also strongly defended.

One investigator pointed out that a normal New Guinea native can learn Melanesian Pidgin well enough in six months to begin instruction as a medical assistant, but to learn enough English to do so would take five or six years.

And the article expresses a belief that, despite attacks, Pidgin is here to stay, simply because of its immense utility. He concludes:

"The good things, the simple and useful things like Pidgin, die hard. In some far distant day, when an Earth spaceman lands on the first-discovered inhabited planet, it's a safe bet that he'll announce himself with 'not take me to your leader'—but the time-honored Pidgin greeting: 'Me Friend!'"

A nice thought.—E.A.

Back to the Horse

We may not be headed back to the horse and buggy days. But we're well on the way back to the horse days.

"The Northwest" magazine reports that there are now in Oregon about 100,000 horses, mostly for pleasure riding; that the horses and the industry catering to them are worth some \$100 million, and that horse-shoeing alone is a \$1 million-per-year business.

Horse-shoeing, incidentally, is now a well-paid craft, and is making a strong comeback. There was a short course for farriers (blacksmiths specializing in horse shoeing) at Oregon State University recently, and it drew students from as far away as Michigan and Ohio. A second course, to start Sept. 30, is already filled, and the only other farrier class on the West Coast, at California Polytechnic, has a two year waiting list.—E.A.

"We're Doing 70 And He's Still There"



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.

New Home

To the Editor: After 12 wonderful years of residence in the Rogue Valley, we, by reason of transfer, have moved to Corvallis to establish a new home. Most of our time in the valley was spent in Medford, the hub of southern Oregon, where our lives revolved around the many contacts made by our children, where we became ardent supporters of civic undertakings; where our affiliation with different groups and organizations multiplied continuously our wide circle of friends and where we expected to spend the rest of our lives.

However the wheel of fortune spins, someone is bound to gain, and therefore we feel that we are the lucky ones to be able to come to a city much like Medford. Home is where the heart is, and our home is now at 1502 Dixon street here in Corvallis.

We could never begin to personally contact all the wonderful people who made Medford mean so much to us. Therefore we hope that many of them will read this letter because we are sending all our very sincere appreciation for their good will, good cheer, assistance and understanding. Medford, by its people, will hold the warmest spot in our hearts for many years to come. The kids, Stephen, Dennis, Julie, Pat, Kevin and Shannon, miss you. So do we.

Edith and Bill Dugan, 1502 Dixon st., Corvallis, Ore.

Death

To the Editor: G.H.B.'s question, "How does one reconcile himself to the inevitability of death?"

First, one must have faith that man was created, and is not an unexplained circumstance.

God, the Creator of all things, animate and inanimate, of the entire universe, has planned the course and purpose of man. He has given words, not only in writing, but in the flesh, in the person of His Son, Jesus the Christ. This person lived out the purpose and course set for Him by the Father, who promised such a one from the beginning (Gen. 3:15). That we are in the embryo state, now in this world, is evident, and the Scripture declares that we must be born again (Jn. 3:3) and that rebirth is a Spiritual activation upon our fleshy personality; that this fact changes our entire outlook is very evident by the witness of every human that has experienced rebirth.

Look upon the earth as the womb in which we receive that inception; look upon the Savior as our Father who has left us the necessary means to be in readiness to meet Him when He returns for us. He will surely come, and soon. Events that have taken place and those in formation are surety that we are making no mistake. "For the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the Archangel and the trump of God; and the dead in Christ shall rise first, then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air; and so shall we ever be with the Lord" (First Thess. 4:16-18).

The new birth is brought about by the individual concerned. He invites the Holy Spirit to come into his heart to control his life. Confession, to Christ, of sin and the appeal for forgiveness is necessary.

"He that believeth and is

baptized shall be saved" (Mark 16:16).

Reconciled to God—reconciled to death should it come before Christ comes in the clouds.

James Williams, P.O. Box 441, Jacksonville, Ore.

Aquarian Age

To the Editor: Before dismissing the subject of changes that are to transpire in man's physical vehicle during the Aquarian Age now dawning, there are two faculties which we should touch upon in our discussion; namely, hearing and sight.

Due to the accelerating vibratory rate in the electronic structure of the body, the ranges of hearing and sight will be greatly increased. At present, the ear can receive sound waves of approximately 16,000 cycles per second. By the end of the Age, this figure will be nearly doubled, and sounds of the etheric planes will easily be heard.

The eye is now capable of receiving light waves of about seven hundred thousand billion vibrations per second. This figure is expected to be increased to more than eight hundred thousand billion, which means that many etheric objects will be within the range of normal vision.

Changes will also occur at the psychic level of man's being. His inner vision and inner hearing will become increasingly stimulated. Many can now see and hear psychically to some degree. Persons in whom such faculties are active are considered by the majority of mankind to be somewhat demented. However, clairvoyance and clairaudience will come into prominence as Earth progresses further into the Aquarian Magnetic Field, and such unfoldment will be natural and normal.

Among the most interesting things man will be able to see is the human aura. According to its colors, much may be discerned regarding the state of man's physical and mental health, and his spiritual growth and involvement. Medical doctors and spiritual leaders especially will find this a most valuable ability to have at their disposal.

Another phase of psychic sight will also become evident—that of x-ray vision, or the ability to look deeply into or through objects. Physicians in whom this faculty is active will clearly see the various organs and functions of the body, and by such observation be enabled to make accurate diagnoses.

The mind of man will be sharpened to a startling degree, and become an amazing instrument through which thoughts and ideas from the realm of Divinity itself will stream forth, manifesting in a variety of ways to enhance his life experience here.

The quickening of the three faculties resident in the super-conscious aspect of man's mind—intuition, inspiration and genius—will open the way to spontaneous knowledge and wondrous accomplishment which at present would stagger the imagination.

Louise Wopschall, Route 1, Box 408, Eagle Point, Ore.

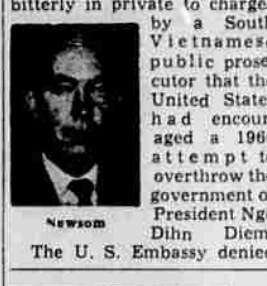
Ashland's 4th

To the Editor: On behalf of the Ashland Chamber of Commerce and the whole community, I wish to express appreciation for the fine coverage on our Fourth of July celebration which included excellent publicity both before and after the event.

Since Ashland's traditional celebration was the only one sponsored in the Rogue River Valley it was important to all

U.S. Denies Encouraging Revolt Against Diem, But Relationship Still Troubled

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst



Newsom
The U. S. Embassy denied

the charge "flatly, officially and unequivocally."

The State Department in Washington issued a similar denial.

Actually the charge was not new.

It stemmed from a short-lived revolt which began on Nov. 10, 1960, by 500 or so South Vietnamese paratroopers and marines.

The rebels seized most of Saigon's principal buildings, including Saigon Radio, and surrounded the presidential palace. Over the radio they announced that Diem's regime had been overthrown because of its autocratic rule and nepotism and has "shown itself incapable of saving the country."

But the rebels failed to capture the president and two days later the rebellion collapsed with the arrival of loyalist troops.

The day after the collapse, Vietnamese officials accused the U. S. Embassy of encouraging the revolt and of spreading rumors in Vietnam and abroad that the Diem government was corrupt, anti-democratic and inefficient in fighting communism.

Despite U. S. assurances that it was satisfied with failure of the coup and continued all-out aid to the regime, the charges frequently have been repeated, notably by the president's brother and chief advisor, Ngo Dinh Nhu.

In 1961, as fears of another revolt against Diem's one-man rule mounted, the United States sent Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson to Saigon once more to assure Diem of its support and even more aid.

But, while the U. S. publicly supported Diem and privately urged him to institute democratic reforms, there was increasing evidence of government resentment against what it regarded as American interference.

United States newsmen attempting to report the "dirty, untidy, disagreeable" little war encountered government harassment and occasional refusal to renew their visas.

On the government level relations declined to a new low because of U. S. dissatisfaction with the Roman Catholic Diem's handling of his relations with South Vietnam's Buddhist majority.

A roughing up of newsmen by Vietnamese secret police also expressed the government's displeasure with them.

There seemed little doubt that Diem was out of touch with and had lost the sympathy of the people.

On Diem's side was the fact that he had put down the private armies which plunged

his country into chaos after the Geneva armistice agreement of 1954, that he had instituted land reform and made economic progress through American aid.

It was also true that it was at the insistence of his much-criticized but tough sister-in-law, Mme Nhu, that Saigon had been cleaned up and lost its luster as one of the world's outstanding sin-cities.

The question for the U. S. now to decide was whether Diem still was its best bet for a democratic South Vietnam or whether he and his family simply were holding on to power for power's sake.

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Strictly Personal

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

PERSONAL PREJUDICES

The kind of joke a person cannot take about himself is a surer index of his character than the kind of joke he relishes about others; what he does not find "funny" about himself is always the weakest part of his nature.

The man who has too high a respect for women is as despised by them as the man who has not enough.

One of the great unsolved riddles of restaurant eating is that the customer usually gets faster service when the restaurant is crowded than when it is half-empty; it seems that the less the staff has to do, the slower they do it.

Nowhere is it more important to "hate the sin, but love the sinner" than in rebuking or punishing a child; his action may be labeled "bad," but he himself must never be called "bad," and we must enable him to distinguish between behavior and character, so that his self-confidence is not broken down.

What we call "brute force" can be mental as well as physical: The person who tries to overwhelm another by assailing him with verbal arguments is just as much a bully as one who uses physical force.

Most criticism is a form of egotism: The more different kinds of people a man does not like, the more right we have to suspect that he wholly approves only of those who are precisely like him. (But the neurotic inconsistency in such a critical person is that, if we probe deeply enough, it will be found that he doesn't like himself very much at bottom.)

Most "veils of secrecy" over governmental operations conceal nothing more mysterious than administrative incompetence; what is called "security" is too often simply the insecurity of those running the operation.

If you are looking for a hair in your soup, you can always find one, merely by shaking your head dolefully as the plate is put before you; and there are people who go through life never understanding why this always happens to them.

It is not in our power to like or dislike, but it is in our power to be kind or unkind; the first is a matter of feelings, the second a matter of will; and much of the world's trouble springs from a confusion between our private emotions and our social obligations.

What adolescents rarely learn until too late was expressed with admirable terseness by Thomas Huxley, when he said: "A man's worst difficulties begin when he is able to do as he likes."

The profound irony of people going to war for "ideological" reasons is that the people get killed, but the ideologies manage to survive.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

A GREAT TURNING POINT?

Washington—Behind a carefully maintained facade of coolness and calm, excitement is rising in the Kennedy administration over the possibility that Soviet-Western relations have reached a truly major turning point.

"Can this thing be real?" is the question the policy-makers are currently asking one another. The answer, or at least the first part of the answer, will come when Gov. Averell Harriman goes to Moscow on July 15, to discuss a ban on all nuclear tests, except underground, and to explore Nikita S. Khrushchev's proposal for an East-West non-aggression pact.

Harriman can, of course, get a dusty answer. The Soviets may very easily say, for instance, that they are entirely ready to sign an accord banning atmospheric, underwater, and outer space nuclear tests—but only if the President of the United States announces an indefinite moratorium on underground tests.

IN THAT case, the test ban negotiations will be right back where they were, before Khrushchev showed readiness to break the ancient deadlock in his speech in Berlin. Again, all sorts of fish hooks may prove to be hidden in the paper bag when the proposal for a non-aggression pact begins to be looked into.

Yet the indicators point the other way, towards the eventual conclusion of the first really significant Soviet-Western accord since the signature of the Austrian peace treaty shortly after the death of Josef Stalin. If that is the outcome, it will mark a very great turning point indeed.

In part, the indicators are purely atmospheric. In several ways, ranging from the behavior of Soviet officials at the July 4 reception of our Embassy in Moscow to the rapid signature of the so-called "hot-line" agreement, the Soviets have lately been showing an unaccustomed cordiality and a new, more forthcoming spirit.

THE change in atmosphere would matter little, however, without the more basic indicators. On the one hand, after some anxious moments in the winter and early spring, Khrushchev has plainly regained an entirely free hand in the Kremlin. He is firmly in the saddle again, and can make any agreement with President Kennedy that he sees fit to make.

On the other hand, the Sino-Soviet quarrel has plainly reached the stage in which a final break is no longer avoidable. It may come now; it may come a little later. But come it will, and when it does come, the chances are that the break between the Russian and Chinese Communist parties will be swiftly followed by a break in state relations.

Being on the naked brink of a final break with China, Khrushchev must want an agreement with the President much more than he did before. It will strengthen his case in the intra-party dispute. It will also strengthen him, at home. It may even permit him to take the long-deferred changes

the valley to know about it, and certainly our large crowd appeared to be in a gala mood and enjoying every minute they spent here.

Again our thanks, Clinton W. Lorber, General Chairman Fourth of July Celebration Ashland Chamber of Commerce Ashland, Ore.

Suppose that when one of our heads-of-state visitors—say Premier Khrushchev, when he came to visit us some years ago, or Premier Macmillan of Great Britain, on one of his reasonably frequent visits—insisted on an armored tank as a conveyance whenever duty called him to travel through the streets of Washington.

What conclusion would we come to? One fears that it wouldn't be complimentary. This armored car business, as described in the Reuters dispatch, sounds like it might have been hatched up by some of the young men who are so numerous in Washington.

It doesn't sound like a very good idea for a good will tour.

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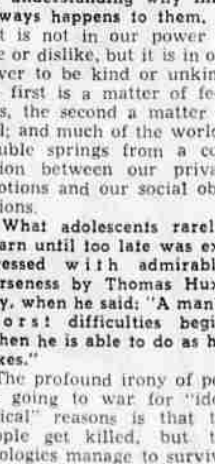
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THE HOTTEST SPOT IN HELL IS RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO REMAIN NEUTRAL IN A GRAVE CRISIS!

-BANTE-



"Whew! I'm glad America doesn't have any problems!"