

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

July 22, 1953 (Wednesday) Water users of Phoenix were able to use irrigation water for their lawns and gardens yesterday after the ban on such use was relaxed by the mayor.

Jackson county has 11 new election precincts created by the county court under a state law which requires that all precincts with more than 500 voters must be divided.

20 YEARS AGO

July 22, 1943 (Wednesday) Council to ask state highway commission to consider two-way traffic on Riverside and Central avenues.

30 YEARS AGO

July 22, 1933 (Friday) Curtis Barnes, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Barnes, invents a mineral diving rod.

40 YEARS AGO

July 22, 1923 (Saturday) Race track at county fairgrounds completed.

50 YEARS AGO

July 22, 1913 (Monday) Construction starts on the Grants Pass-Crescent City Railroad.

What's Your I.Q.?

- Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good. 1. Did Christ's disciple Peter, die a natural death? 2. Which of these materials is used to manufacture rope: flax, jute, hemp, cotton, coir, sisal? 3. Name the river that forms a boundary between Arizona and California. 4. Under which Republican President did Charles Curtis of Kansas serve as Vice President? 5. What American organization officially registers dogs in its stud books? 6. Does Korea compare in size to Utah, Texas, or Rhode Island? 7. Sound will not travel through a vacuum; true or false? 8. Do you associate Fritz Kreisler with music, missiles or art? 9. Which is the oldest and largest U. S. National Park? 10. A wine maker is called a vintner. Answers: 1. No. 2. All of them. 3. Colorado River. 4. Herbert Hoover. 5. American Kennel Club. 6. Utah. 7. True. 8. Music. 9. Yellowstone. 10. Vintner.

Race To the Moon - Yes

Sir Bernard Lovell's discovery that the Russians have had second thoughts about trying to put a man on the moon, will doubtless fortify American critics of the Apollo Project who don't think we should, either.

The British astronomer made a 12,000-mile tour of Soviet space installations and found the Russian scientists were debating the desirability of racing for the moon.

"I would say the Americans are racing themselves," Sir Bernard concluded.

WE ARE WITH President Kennedy in saying the United States should go right ahead with it program, no matter what the Russians decide to do. The President commented last week when a reporter asked him what we would do if the Russians dropped out of the race.

The moon challenge, as the President said, is not only one of excitement and interest but of our capacity to dominate space. The Soviets have a lead in space and are diverting very considerable resources to their space effort.

Anyone who urges that the United States drop out of a race in which it is behind, would leave this country open to a loss of leadership not alone in space, but in the realization of man's potential.

OUR VIEW IS THAT MAN — not necessarily American man, but mankind — cannot relinquish his right and responsibility to explore the explorable.

That is his destiny. If he is afraid of meeting the challenge of destiny, he had better go back to Mesopotamia where he came from.

So we say no to a halt. Should the Russians wish to solicit American and British cooperation in studying the man-on-the-moon problem, by all means let the scientists join in studying it. Cooperation in probing space would obviously be sensible if the two suspicious giants who have separately ventured into it could break down the barriers between them. — San Francisco Chronicle.

Right Name, Wrong River

Recently, in another newspaper, we saw a letter from a woman who complained that too many geographical features in Oregon have confusingly identical names. She said, for example, that recently fishermen flocked to the Salmon River near her home on the coast at Otis, because of a radio report that the Salmon River had been stocked with fish. It turned out that it was the Salmon River on Mt. Hood that had been stocked and the fishermen went away disappointed.

The cause of the woman's complaint was recognized many years ago by the chief authority on Oregon place names, Lewis A. McArthur. In the preface to the first (1928) edition of his book, "Oregon Geographic Names," McArthur wrote:

"There are probably 50,000 geographic features in Oregon sufficiently important to be distinguished by names. At least half of these features deserve but minor consideration. For the most part they bear simple descriptive names with no historical background. There seem to be innumerable Dry, Alkali and Fish creeks, and Bald, Rocky and Huckleberry mountains..."

THERE IS A WAY OUT, though, for persons who are suffering from a redundancy of Blue Lakes or Beaver Creeks. In Oregon, as in other states, there is a Geographic Names Board, meeting under the auspices of the Oregon Historical Society and composed of some 20 government officials, newspapermen and others throughout the state with a particular interest in accurate and historical place names.

They convene twice a year, presently under the chairmanship of Phil F. Brogan, associate editor of the Bend Bulletin, and their next meeting will take place July 27 in Medford.

ANYONE MAY SUGGEST a change of name or an entirely new name to the Oregon Geographic Names Board, and may reach it through the Portland office of the Historical Society.

If the Oregon board approves it, the name will be forwarded to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names in Washington. If the U.S. board also approves, the name becomes standard thereafter on government maps.

There is one caution: The Oregon Board is not likely to change a name if it is deeply imbedded in the tradition and usage of the people. Some creeks are just born to be Fish Creek. — Oregon Journal, Portland.

Postal Nomenclature

The Capital Journal in Salem notes that the Post Office now has ABCD (Accelerated Business Collection Delivery) and ZIP (Zoning Improvement Program).

It is planning VIM (Verticle Improved Mail) for skyscrapers. And it is planning to wrap up the whole lot in NIMS (Nationwide Improved Mail Service).

The Capitol Journal is not impressed. It concludes: "We suggest bundling the whole thing into one package under the title of Vastly Improved (General mail) Arrival Hour. Those clever Post Office department publicists could call it VIGAH." —E.A.

"The Prospects For A Test Ban Are Hopeful..."



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.

Progress

To the Editor: I can say Amen to W. F. Murray's letter, 7-12-63 M-T. No, I am not a John Birchler, as you have so falsely accused some others. You might call me one of the "unpopular rightists," of which Gov. Rockefeller, Sen. Kuchel and Rep. Udall seem to abhor.

One word against the liberals — and Oh, brother, how they howl, Kuchel's attack on the right-wingers as "fright peddlers" may well be frightened himself, after getting so many letters of public revolt against his soft-on-communism voting record. And Rockefeller's blast on "radical extremists," should put pride in the hearts of right-wingers. Webster says radical means original. That is what they are trying to uphold, the original Constitution, which the super-ultra-liberal-left extremists are trying to throw out the window.

It was the right-wing patriots who protested against the conditions they had been living under, that made this a free America. When the people control their government they are free, when the government controls the people, they are slaves. It is getting so now that an individual has little freedom, even on his own property.

As of old it was "Freedom at any price," now it's "Peace at any price," even to selling out to the enemy. They cry "Peace when there is no peace." (Jer. 8:11) Regarding Freedom, you are either for it or against it, there can be no neutral or middle-of-the-road. God is the author of liberty. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of Wisdom."

We need more super-patriots. The Paul Reveres, Patrick Henrys, Washingtons, Lincolns and Teddy Roosevelts. They were unpopular in their day, but they made history and are heroes today. Jesus was unpopular — so much so He was crucified, but he left an undying faith. Paul was unpopular enough he was whipped, stoned and beheaded, but he left a church. John Wesley and Martin Luther were unpopular, but they left a church, free and marching. The first free speaking newspaper editor in America was jailed.

Progress has resulted from people who took unpopular positions. Patriotic men do not shrink from danger when conscience points the path. It is the people who do things that are criticized.

You Birchlers, Conservatives and right-wingers know you are progressing when you are being criticized. Unpopular. Yes; but without men and women who dare to defy popular prejudice, there would be no progress.

Mrs. Ernest Santo 204 Lozier lane Medford

No Alternative

To the Editor: Why does the Golden Rule consistently fail to work except on a very limited scale among a few individuals?

The answer is simple. As children we were taught a belief in this "Judeo-Christian" ethic, as it is sometimes called, but later as adults we found ourselves in a veritable competitive jungle in which there was no place for brotherhood or love or any other sentiment.

The Golden Rule was re-written under our present way of life to read: "Do others before they do you." We are urged to strive for success, but the "success" we were conditioned to strive for tends to inculcate in us a kind of ruthlessness and contempt for

the feelings, and even the elementary rights, of others. The present economic and social order compels people to make a mockery of their deepest beliefs and to violate them in their daily lives. The resulting inner conflict between what they know to be right and what they are forced to do in their efforts to "get ahead" or just survive, is the principal reason for the pervasive neuroses in America and mental illness generally.

There is no alternative to working intelligently for the kind of world in which cooperation and brotherhood will supersede the outmoded principle of competition. Lydia Burnham 814 Warner st. Prescott, Ariz.

Costly To the Editor: It's going to cost us 50 billion dollars just to spit on the moon. Everett Acklin Ashland, Ore.

Missed The Point To the Editor: Frank Koch who attacked my position on tax-supported political propaganda in a letter in the Mail Tribune, unfortunately misses the point of my remarks entirely.

U.S. Farm Exports To Europe Will Stay At High Level, But Many Changes Coming

By WILLIAM ANDERSON United Press International Brussels—The future of American farm exports to the six European Common Market countries appears to be fairly bright—despite protective tariffs.

Europe's bustling economy, its increasing standards of living, and a burgeoning population should enable the United States to at least maintain agricultural exports at the present \$1,200,000,000 dollar-a-year level.

But the protectionism which farm lobbies in France, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries are demanding—and in some cases getting—undoubtedly will lead to a change in the pattern of U.S. farm exports.

The U.S. will not be alone. Recently, French farmers succeeded in halting fruit and vegetable imports from North Africa because of a local glut. As in the U.S., European farm interests are highly effective politically.

This changing pattern will include the complete disappearance of some traditional export items to Europe. But trade in other items will increase.

One of the early American casualties has been the export of chickens—primarily to West Germany. U.S. farm efficiency boosted poultry exports into a \$67 million market in fiscal 1961-62.

When the variable levy system came into effect July 1, 1962, U.S. exports dipped to one third of this amount. Dutch and Belgian chicken raisers, copying U.S. production methods and with no tariff barriers to hurdle, quickly grabbed up most of the market. Some went to government-subsidized Danish producers.

This market would have disappeared entirely for American farmers, but for some tough talking and bargaining by U.S. Agricultural officials in Brussels and Geneva lasting more than a year. Minimum import prices set by the Common Market for fruit and vegetables are not hurting exports so far. But efforts by U.S. officials to get the Europeans to accept American growing and processing standards for these items have met with no success.

So even if U.S. exports can meet the price restrictions, they may find import standards being used as a restrictive practice. America's \$122 million European grain market also may be hit by the variable import duties. The duties have been increased by 10 per cent up to \$1.10 a ton.

U.S. exports of flour—mainly to Holland—can be expected to disappear because of levies and increased European production. Under new European legislation, tariffs on pork will be upped from the present 9 per cent to 20 per cent. This will hit the \$10 million a year U.S. pig liver export trade from which the Europeans make liverwurst and pate.

On the positive side, increases may be corrected in exports of feed grains, which are running about \$271 million a year. European farmers can increase their yield, but increased acreage can be attained only by sacrificing other crops.

An increase in consumer income also is expected to result in higher exports of soy and protein concentrates to keep pace with an increasing demand of about 10 per cent a year in meat consumption. Exports here are running about \$180 million a year. U.S. cotton exports are expected to go higher. Hard and efficient selling in practically cottonless Europe—which has pushed sales up to \$180 million in fiscal year 1961-62—is expected to boost this figure in coming years.

Back from attending his first Kentucky Derby in Louisville, Art Buchwald estimated that he consumed about two hundred mint juleps, heard "My Old Kentucky Home" sung almost as often, and was made an honorary colonel of at least thirty insurance organizations. He didn't quite get to see the Derby itself, but just before he left, the greatest honor of all was bestowed upon him. They made him an honorary horse.

Good news for lovers of light verse: Margaret Fishback's new collection, "Poems Made Up to Take Out," is now on sale. A typical Fishback four-liner: "His faults don't bother me at all; He's almost always on the ball. He's rarely wrong; he's never lazy; His virtues are what drive me crazy."

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Strictly Personal

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

It's a hard thing to say about anyone, especially your own son," remarked the woman, "but I strongly suspect that Bill has to get a bad marriage out of his system."

She was talking about her 20-year-old boy, who is restless and troubled and lost, like so many of his contemporaries. And she was wise enough, or accepting enough, to recognize that the way he would probably act out his problem would be by making a bad and impulsive marriage.

William James, in one of his books, speaks of the "once-born" and the "twice-born." The once-born he defined as those who early in life know who they are, what they need, and where they want to go. These are rare and fortunate souls.

The twice-born are those who, some time in later life, have to shed their skins like a snake and become in a way reborn. Their search for identity and stability is often painful and punishing, to themselves and to others. These are the ones who cannot learn without suffering — and sometimes not even then.

One of the most discouraging aspects of personal life is that even misfortune does not correct our faults. What most of us learn from one kind of mistake — is to make the opposite mistake. It may be true that the boy, like many others of his age and sort, "has to get a bad marriage out of his system." The tragedy is that he thereby gets it into somebody else's system — and like a combination shot at billiards, the balls keep caroming one another until the whole "table" of modern matrimony is quivering with vibrations of insecurity.

Unfortunately, for every one person who genuinely learns something about himself and his legitimate needs from a bad marriage, a dozen catapult promptly into a different kind of bad marriage. And since the disturbed personality has conflicting needs that cannot be reconciled on the level of reality, "experience" does little but deepen discontent and despair.

Things do not "get out" of our system simply by living and making mistakes; if they did, the person who made the most mistakes would be the wisest eventually, which is not the case. Our actions are symptoms, and many go through a lifetime merely exchanging one set of symptoms for another, without ever probing effectively to the basic ailment.

The mother, as I said, was more understanding than most — but a dozen years too late. Bill's system should have been rechecked long before the need for a "bad marriage" crept into it. We give our cars more careful scrutiny than our children, who can't be traded in.

Marvin L. Nelson, administrative officer for Crater Lake National park, was recently presented a superior performance award by Park Superintendent W. Ward Yeager.

The award was in recognition of Nelson's "outstanding performance" particularly through the period of April, 1962 through March, 1963. Yeager announced.

During that time, Nelson carried on additional duties created by staff vacancies and by unprecedented park operations in a manner above and beyond any normal expectations. Yeager said.

The award was approved by the National Park Service's Western Regional office in San Francisco, and included a check for \$250.

Starting with the service as an enrollee in the Civilian Conservation Corps in Grand Canyon National park in 1934, Nelson has served for 29 years with the United States Department of the Interior. He has been with the National Park Service for 22 of those years.

Nelson, his wife, Matilda, and son, Lee, reside in Medford.

QUEEN CANCELS VISIT London—Queen Elizabeth canceled her visit to the Royal school in Windsor Great Park Sunday because of an outbreak of chicken pox among the pupils.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A WORKMAN who was extremely fond of garlic boarded a bus, and plumped himself down next to a very haughty, sour-faced lady. She became immediately aware of the garlic fragrance, and observed icily, "It's a wonder they don't run a special bus for persons who insist on eating garlic." The workman answered cheerfully, "They do, Lady. You're on the wrong bus."



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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

There's a lot of talk in the news these days about Conservatives and Liberals. So, perhaps, it might be interesting to inquire into the origins of these political party titles. They arose in England after the historic Tory and Whip parties began to fall apart. The historic leader of the Conservative party was Benjamin Disraeli. William Gladstone was founder and the Great Leader of the Liberal party.

The break-up of the Tory and Whip parties began in the 1830's and by the 1850's the Conservatives and the Liberals had definitely emerged as England's leading political parties.

THEN, as now, there was much confusion as to just what the parties stood for. For example: Disraeli, the founder of the Conservative party, had the idea that it should be conservative in its devotion to the ancient institutions of England. But, he contended, it should be progressive by outbidding the Liberal party for POPULAR SUPPORT.

That is to say, its BIG job was to get the votes. ALTHOUGH he called himself a conservative, his program included extension of the vote to the working class and the reorganization of the British Empire by extending self-government to the colonies.

Both of these were LIBERAL measures in any proper sense of the word liberal. A SIMILAR contradiction existed in the case of the Liberal party. The Liberals were in power in England most of the time from the 1830's to the

1860's. This was the period of middle class "liberalism," when the vote was given only to the propertied classes, and national policies were influenced by the BUSINESS INTERESTS. The Liberals became stout supporters of the principle of "laissez faire" — which is a French term meaning "let do." Let people and things alone. And, particularly, KEEP GOVERNMENT OUT OF BUSINESS.

ALL THAT, you see, was about as far from the beliefs of the "liberals" of today as it is possible to get. Modern "liberals" believe in getting government INTO BUSINESS—in a big way. It should be added that Adam Smith, the Scottish economist who is regarded as the father of the science of political economy, took his "laissez-faire" theories from Scotland to England, from where they later spread to the United States.

As embodied in the writings of Adam Smith, the "laissez faire" principle became one of the bulwarks of capitalist economics. SO— If you find yourself getting confused by all this Liberal vs. Conservative whoop-de-do, don't worry too much. It has been going on for centuries. And— Over the centuries, as now—the meat of the coconut has been WHICH SIDE HAS THE MOST VOTES?

If the time should come when it appears to be pretty plain that the conservatives are more numerous by far than the liberals, you'll find a lot of present-day "liberal" politicians jumping the fence to the conservative side.



Split Personality