

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 31, 1953 (Friday)
Numerous state and county officials are scheduled to take part Saturday evening in dedication ceremonies for KBES-TV, first television station in southern Oregon.

20 YEARS AGO
July 31, 1943 (Saturday)
Maj. Gen. William G. Livesay takes command of 91st infantry division in ceremony at Camp White.

30 YEARS AGO
July 31, 1933 (Monday)
Bonds for new sewer system approved by voters at special election. Slab wood shortage faces city.

40 YEARS AGO
July 31, 1923 (Tuesday)
Six cars of pears shipped east. Survey of highway from Merlin to Port Orford down Rogue River asked.

50 YEARS AGO
July 31, 1913 (Thursday)
Southern Pacific offers low excursion fares to Coletstin, with music by Central Point band. Local temperature 81 degrees as heat wave leaves many dead in nation.

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

1. Who proposed the European Recovery Plan?
2. Is a pterosaur a type of cookie, horse, or thief?
3. The U. S. Supreme Court never renders advisory opinions; true or false?
4. What government agency issues copyright certificates?
5. In which year did the Boxer Rebellion occur?
6. Name the painter noted for his famous "Blue Boy."
7. In which government agency is the Bureau of Census?
8. Name the capital of Haiti.

LOTS OF PRACTICE
London - (AP) - Joanna Alnin, the 22-year-old daughter of Paramount Chief Nana Fosu Gyabour II of Ghana, has won a place in an exclusive London drama school, but is not worried about stage fright.
"My father practices polygamy and with so many brothers and sisters we have to compete to get any notice taken of us at all," she said Tuesday.

Treaties And the Senate

"A treaty entering the Senate," a harassed Secretary of State once declared, "is like a bull going into the arena. No one can say just how or when the final blow will fall. But one thing is certain—it will never leave the arena alive."

That's why the Kennedy Administration has been sounding out key members of Congress, particularly members of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees and the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

Primary jurisdiction for an atomic test ban treaty of course lies with the Foreign Relations Committee, which was shown a draft treaty on July 23.

SECRETARY of State Dean Rusk a day earlier had been reported considering going to the signing ceremony in Moscow accompanied by a bipartisan delegation from Congress. By so doing he would avoid at least partially one of the mistakes made by President Wilson in 1918.

As Prof. George H. Haynes has pointed out: "As a publicist Woodrow Wilson had again and again emphasized the desirability of the close and sympathetic cooperation between the President and the Senate in treaty-making, and had stressed the President's opportunity and duty to take the initiative in promoting intimate relations of mutual confidence."

"But at the close of the World War not only did he not place Senators as such liaison officers upon the commission which he took with him to Paris, but he consented to, if he did not personally instigate, an interweaving of the Treaty and Covenant of the League (of Nations), which he had every reason to know would be obnoxious to a majority of the Senate large enough to reject the Treaty."

PRESIDENT Truman avoided a repetition of the first of Wilson's errors in 1954 by appointing to the U.S. delegation to draw up the United Nations Charter Sen. Tom Connally, the powerful chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and his Republican opposite number, Arthur H. Vandenberg (Mich.).

The clause of the Constitution which regulates the making of treaties provides simply that the President "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

This treaty-making power of the Senate was to President Wilson that body's "treaty-marring power."

AN ominous note was sounded on July 23 by a Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (Ill.), who said he would "guess a good many reservations would be presented" on the Senate floor to a test ban treaty.

In neither of the other nations parties to the treaty will it have to be presented to a legislature for ratification. Indeed, the restraints on a U.S. President's treaty power are virtually unique. One may hope Ray Stannard Baker was not prophetic when he wrote more than 40 years ago:

"The Executive and the Senate every time we face a really critical foreign problem... it not only disgraces us before the nations, but in some future world crisis may ruin us."

—E.R.R.

NATO's Tank Troubles

At the outset of the fighting in Korea in 1950, the United States had no tank in the Far East capable of engaging the obsolescent Russian T-34. South Korean units, in fact, had no tanks of any description because the United States was determined to show the world that its intentions in Korea were nonaggressive.

The heavily-armed fist of the North Korean invaders smashed through the ROK lines. Soon what the Germans call "panzer fever" seized the defenders. Whatever chance the numerically superior ROK army had of handling the invasion without help from American troops was ended.

Armor could hardly prove decisive in any European ground war. Even so, more than usual significance attaches to the current development of tanks by France and Germany. Five years ago, the two nations joined to develop a "Europa" tank capable of facing the Russian T-54.

Experts from each country worked on their own models separately. But when the time came to combine the best features of the two, the disagreement on its specifications became irreconcilable. France recently displayed its model, called the AMX, a 32.5-ton model capable of 43 mile-an-hour speed.

NOW the Germans are preparing to unveil, probably early in August, their 40-ton, 40-mile-an-hour model, called the Standard Panzer. Bonn is expected to put the tank into production no later than September. German industrialists are happy at the prospect of a \$500 million order necessary to replace, at \$250,000 apiece, the 2,000 outmoded U.S.-made M-47s and M-48s the Germans now have.



"I love attending committee hearings in the summer. It's hot, tempers flare, there's a heated exchange and then there's a beautiful 'cop-out' when explanations are made!"

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.

Meat of Protest

To the Editor: Raise your wig to cool off, here it comes. I would like to find out just "what are you trying to prove," about Zippo, Bimbo and Mumbo Jumbo? Have you good reason for panning the local PO department or are you just having "thum fun" with words when you have nothing better to do or write about.

The PO can be wrong in trying to improve service since they have been 25 years behind the times machine-wise and will be for several years more to come, so please be a little bit tolerant of their mistakes until the new system is ingrained just a little bit—willya huh?

The Medford PO has no "in-service" training program so all schemes, new systems and changes must be learned on an employee's own time with no pay.

To learn the distribution scheme for Medford and the surrounding area takes hundreds of hours of memorizing and to "case" for the proficiency exam is really something.

So let's give the employees a faint bit of praise for intelligence enough to memorize 40,000 names and 15 thousand places as well as a couple of thousand streets, alleys, and unlabeled country roads and unfindable hidden lanes to which mail has to be delivered after it is eased.

Your ribbing and needling is unkind and the PO employees feel it. The unkindness of all was the inclusion that the employees were discourteous to people calling about the ZIP numbers. You could have deleted that reference and been on safe ground because I bet you that none of them are ever anything but courteous under any circumstance.

Now let's get down to the meat of this protest which is to discuss errors, inefficiencies, deletions, misspellings, proof reading, headlines, deliveries and all the things that concern the M-T you head up as managing editor.

Are all these things at all times as they should be or should many of us readers tell you of the shortcomings? If you can answer in the affirmative then you had a very good right to use your sling-shot to throw that stone.

Please have RLH of 5701 tell you if he ever had misdirected mail prior to ZIP numbers. If he did have, then some today isn't unusual is it? K. C. (Suede) Wernermark 232 West Fifth St. Medford, Ore.

Ten Remarkable Books

To the Editor: The late Dr. Gerald B. Winrod, the former publisher of The Defender Magazine of Wichita, Kans., was also the author of ten remarkable books, shedding light on the devastating atomic bomb.

A prelude to the discovery of the death dealing force, Mr. Winrod, in a prophetic lecture in Austin, Minn., foretold the splitting of the atom; that was on Nov. 18, 1924, nearly 21 years before the assembly and actually was manifested in war time and first used in August, 1945.

In a 78-page paper-bound book is a controversial subject called "Anti-Christ and the Atomic Bomb." Once you start to read this revealing book, you will also want to read more of the same author's other books, especially one entitled, "The Great Religions of the World."

Only on rare instances do books like that become available, as when the need arises,

Ralph McKinis, P. O. Box 321, Ashland, Ore.

Look for Spots

To the Editor: The new freeway between Medford and Ashland ain't been finished a week and already the highway crews wuz looking for some good spots to chop holes in the pavement.

Everett Acklin, Ashland, Ore.

Take Lonely Road

To the Editor: The biography of Friedrich Wietzsche reveals that this lonely philosopher went mad in 1889—at the age of 45.

I am thinking of another philosopher, of ancient times, known to us through the writings of followers of a later generation, who also went mad about the same age, whose teaching Nietzsche criticized severely, and whose malady Ralph Waldo Emerson called "The True Madness."

In an speaking, of course, if my deductions are correct, of the founder of laissez-faire democracy on the one hand, and Christianity on the other. The one is the philosophy of strength, the other the philosophy of weakness. The one exalts the "will to power," the other negates life altogether and exalts the "spirit-imprisoned" (consciousness or fixed-idea).

The founder of Christianity went mad at a time when being mad meant that one was "possessed" either by God or the Opposite. It is no wonder then he came to be worshipped as "The God" in after generations, and especially since he was martyred while in that mad state (his "mission" on earth) by his enemies, his countrymen the Jews, because of his blasphemy and unpatristicism, who have ever afterward regarded him as "The Devil."

Although an anti-Christian, Nietzsche was not anti-Semitic, as all honest Christians have been till this present day; his friend the musician Richard Wagner, who was his elder, was so. Wagner was, of course, to become the idol of Adolph Hitler, the half-Jew who was the arch-master of anti-Semitism.

The exceedingly vain Wagner broke with Nietzsche over supernaturalism of Prussia and anti-Semitism, which the philosopher regarded as a cultural menace—thus it is remarkable how Nietzsche also became the idol of the swastika-buckling, short-lived Nazi State. Culturally speaking, the Nazis became the allies of the Christians and the Democrats, which makes good sense, as they styled themselves the "Third Roman Empire."

But the philosophy of strength which Nietzsche espoused was as much the strength of the mind as of the body, and the Jews were ever free thinkers, always eschewed "book-burning" in which activity both Nazis and Christians have indulged.

Sigmund Freud also went mad, it is recalled, late in his life, even though he was himself a master-doctor of mental ill-health, and it is of interest to note how many of the greatest minds have lost their way after taking the lonely road among the gods overhead.

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Question Rises Whether Russia Can Be Bound by Nuclear Test Ban Agreement

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press International

The red hot question about the test ban is not whether such an agreement is urgently desirable now but whether the Soviet Union can be bound to a test ban that would reasonably and properly protect U.S. interests.

The U. S. interest is the interest of the men, women and children of the United States to live their lives equally safe from nuclear holocaust and crippling fall out. Nobody could be against that.

It seems, however, that to question even gently whether the proposed test ban properly protects U. S. interests is a shady business. To so question is like questioning the sanctity of motherhood, the worth of libraries, the merit of good works.

To question instead of to cheer is almost to endorse sin. The questions are beginning to come, however, and some of them will have to be answered.

The U. S. Senate is building up to the kind of donnybrook that accompanied the consideration nearly 45 years ago of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.

The Treaty and the League were defeated. This comparison does not, however, imply that the test ban will lose. Young President Kennedy is a master politician in contrast to Woodrow Wilson or almost anyone you might name.

The test ban will have Kennedy going for it as well as the people's prayerful hope that agreement may be had to end the nuclear arms race.

The people's prayerful hope will make it just so much more difficult for those who question the test ban to obtain legitimate related questions.

Rep. Craig Hosmer, (R-Calif.) is a congressional Republican spokesman on test ban policy. He has begun to ask some questions, one of them about the Soviet Union's good faith.

The Soviets violated a test moratorium in September, 1961, having prepared in secret for a series of in-the-air blasts.

On March 2, 1962, Kennedy announced that the United States would resume tests. But there had been no secret U. S. preparation, therefore there was a substantial lag in the U. S. effort to catch up with the Soviets. Hosmer's strategy has been to quote

from Kennedy's March 2 statement: "We know enough now about broken negotiations, secret preparations and the advantages gained from a long test series never to offer again an unsuspected moratorium. Some may urge us to try it again, keeping our preparations to test in constant readiness. But in actual practice, particularly in a society of free choice, we cannot keep top-flight scientists concentrating on the preparation of an experiment which may or may not take place on an uncertain date in the future."

Can't Maintain Alert
"Nor can large technical laboratories be kept fully alert on a standby basis waiting for some other nation to break an agreement. This is not merely difficult or inconvenient. We have explored this alternative thoroughly and found it impossible of execution."

The President was questioned at his Feb. 7 press conference and said: "We will support an effective treaty which provides for

From Moscow: A Big Three (U. S., Britain, Russia) meeting expected to take place this week in Moscow may set the stage for further moves to ease the cold war and for a possible summit conference, according to diplomatic observers here.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk will represent the United States and British Foreign Secretary Lord Home will represent the West at the meeting called to sign a partial nuclear test ban treaty—Thursday, and has given rise to outspoken optimism that a NEW ERA in East-West relations may have opened.

Individual Russians who come in contact with Westerners are showing great optimism that the world may at last have reached a turning point after 18 years of cold war struggle.

What interested me was not the labor aspect of the quarrel, but the outmoded assumption by the airline that 32 is somehow "old" for a stewardess. Actually, most women of 32 today look (and presumably feel) 10 years younger.

A generation or so ago, a woman of 40 had nearly had it. She was settled into middle-age, and usually looked it. Today's women are incredibly young in appearance and vitality—that is, if they aren't trying too hard to look young. Nothing ages a woman faster than that.

Much the same, of course, is true of men. Men in their 40s and 50s are still young and vigorous, whereas their fathers and grandfathers were often sloping toward senescence in those decades.

It may have something to do with diet, with changing patterns of social life, with attitudes toward one's self. Somehow, past generations became prematurely stodgy; they not only wore heavier clothes and ate heavier meals, but also settled heavily into old age long before it was called for.

If you look at a picture of a woman of 40 at the turn of the century, or even two decades after that, and one of today, the difference is striking—not merely in the costumes, but in the expression, in the posture, in the whole psychic atmosphere.

Although it is true that American civilization today may put too much emphasis on "youth" as a virtue, it is equally true that our ancestors committed the opposite mistake—they grew old too fast, and often passed from youth to senility without ever grasping the fact that maturity is a time for delight, and not just for duty.

It is easy to be critical of our contemporary culture; yet to remain young in spirit (without remaining green in judgment) is surely a positive value that past generations neglected or scorned. To see a woman of 60 striding across the golf links, lithe and tanned is to realize that 32, in our time, is barely the threshold of womanhood. No matter what the airline officials may think to the contrary.

Who knows offhand the origin of the simile of the fly in the ointment?

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A YOUNG Polish lad came over to the U. S. A. in the steamer in 1923. Now, forty years later, he was living in great luxury in Miami Beach. "Only in America could a thing like this happen," he exulted to a new acquaintance. "Forty years ago I didn't have a penny to my name. Today I'm a partner of the firm of Horowitz and McCarthy. And this is the most wonderful part of all: I'm McCarthy!"

Cassie Stinnett reports that the proprietor of a back-date magazine shop had a visit recently from a very young doctor, who had just hung out his shingle, and who was in search of a pile of magazines "at least five years old." Asked if he wanted any particular periodical, the doctor explained, "I just want something suitable for my waiting room. Look: if you had just started practice, would YOU want all your patients to know it?"

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Strictly Personal

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

THE CHANGING AGE
Just as children are getting older faster, grown-ups are staying younger longer. The age-categories of even the recent past scarcely apply to the present time.

I was thinking this when reading about the dispute between an airline company and its stewardesses. The company wanted to drop its stewardesses at age 32; the union protested; and a compromise of sorts was worked out.

What interested me was not the labor aspect of the quarrel, but the outmoded assumption by the airline that 32 is somehow "old" for a stewardess. Actually, most women of 32 today look (and presumably feel) 10 years younger.

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Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann
(c) 1963, The Washington Post

THE FIRST STEP AND THE SECOND
While the first step does not take us all the way or indeed very far, it is crucial.

For it shows which way we have decided to go. And so, while it is quite true that the political test ban does not mean that there is peace and no further danger of war, it does mean that the two great nuclear powers have agreed that neither will go all out in the effort to achieve absolute nuclear superiority and with it total world supremacy.

This agreement does not end the race of armaments. But it changes radically the race of armaments—its purpose and its pace. As long as there is no limit on testing, particularly in the atmosphere, there is a high premium on the effort to search for an absolute weapon—say an anti-missile missile which could destroy the deterrent of the adversary or some kind of super-bomb which, launched without notice, could annihilate the adversary.

While the proposed test ban does not prohibit entirely the search for the absolute weapon, it slows up that search sufficiently to make it most impossible that either country will produce the absolute weapon.

As regards West Germany, which the Russians fear so much, Moscow should remember that there has existed for nearly nine years as complete a commitment to non-aggression as the lawyers could devise. Before West Germany was admitted to NATO, it issued a declaration that "the German Federal Republic undertakes never to have recourse to force to achieve the reunification or the modification of the present boundaries of the German Federal Republic and to resolve by peaceful means any disputes which may arise between the Federal Republic and other states."

There is no reason why this same declaration, redrafted to commit all the NATO states, should not be made parallel with a comparable declaration by the Soviet government and its European allies.

THE point which troubles the West Germans is not that they wish to weaken the solemn commitment to their own allies. It is that in some indirect way the non-aggression agreement which Mr. K. is asking for would, as Dr. Von Brentano has just put it, "lead to a freezing of the unsatisfactory political situation in the world, particularly in Europe."

In my view, this freezing will not be prevented by diplomatic nit-picking about how much recognition of East Germany is involved in every agreement between Eastern and Western Europe. The fact is that the partition of Germany is now frozen and has been frozen for years, and the West German rule of refusing to accept any measure, however limited, to increase intercourse between the two Germanys is the reason why the West has never had any policy realistically designed to unfreeze the partition.

What we should be doing now, I believe, is to take a positive instead of a negative line. Instead of the nit-picking to avoid any indirect recognition of the division of Germany, we should open up the long, difficult, but not necessarily hopeless, discussion of the terms of German reunification. If the Germans are to become reunified, they are bound to pay a price for it.

Sometime in the not too distant future there will be Germans who are more interested in reunification than in the small business about the degree of diplomatic recognition. Then we shall begin to find out whether Mr. Khrushchev will and can prevent the reunification of Germany.

After everything useful has been said about how this treaty is only a first step, there is no doubt that it is a very important step.

What about the second step? Here we can move with deliberation. For we may remind ourselves that there is a considerable difference between first steps and second steps. The first step sets the general direction. If that direction is west, then the direction is not east, south or north. Once the direction has

been set, say in Chicago, to go west, there are many goals and paths that can be taken all in the direction of the Pacific Ocean.

MR. Khrushchev is asking that the second step be a non-aggression pact. But he has not made the test ban conditional upon any specific non-aggression pact. This was reassuring, and it was wise in that it recognizes how much more important is the test ban itself than is any political agreement that could come after it. For, as I have been arguing, the test ban is a virtual renunciation of the search for an absolute weapon and for political supremacy, then the draft proposal is itself a great non-aggression pact.

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