

Medford Mail Tribune

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Flight o' Time: Medford and Jackson County History from its files of 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO: Nov. 21, 1953 (Saturday) Nine additional mining claims in Union Creek District declared invalid by Bureau of Land Management.

20 YEARS AGO: Nov. 21, 1943 (Sunday) Delegates to Association of Oregon Counties meeting in Portland pass resolution to require payment of taxes on federally owned lands.

30 YEARS AGO: Nov. 21, 1933 (Tuesday) Glen Fabrick elected temporary president of new ski club. Turkey thieves busy in county.

40 YEARS AGO: Nov. 21, 1923 (Wednesday) District Attorney Borden opposes special liquor prosecutor for county.

50 YEARS AGO: Nov. 21, 1913 (Friday) Contract let for Pacific Highway over Siskiyou will cost \$105,734.

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

1. An encephalogram is an x-ray of what in the human body? 2. What is the Earth's only natural satellite called?

3. Which New England state is the only one that has no sea coast? 4. In which indoor sport do "keglers" participate?

5. How many tenacles does a starfish have? 6. Correct the following: "He eats slow."

7. Does the standard U.S. 5 cent piece contain a greater or lesser percentage of copper than does the penny?

8. Is a funambulist a rope walker, cigar maker, or magician? 9. In which state is Norfolk Navy Yard?

10. Name the American humorist and philosopher who said, "I never met a man I didn't like."

APPROVES SUBSIDY: WASHINGTON (UPI) - A \$5 million subsidy - \$2 million more than the House approved - was voted by the Senate Wednesday for helicopter service in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

The difference between the House and Senate bill must now be ironed out by compromise conferees.

Bob Walters

Those of us who were on the Mail Tribune news staff during the year or so that Bob Walters was our regional editor were saddened by his death last week.

He died - almost inevitably, it would seem in hindsight - in an automobile crash. He was, and admitted he was, a terrible driver, and had a long series of accidents and traffic tickets to attest to it.

From the Mail Tribune, Bob went to Portland where he became entertainment editor and columnist for the Oregonian. He was an almost-immediate popular success. He made friends quickly, too, and was the subject of considerable written and broadcast comment in recent days.

THE MOST perceptive, it seemed to us, was written by John Salisbury of KXL, and was printed in the Oregonian's Behind the Mike column. In part it said this about Bob:

"Those who followed his career with the Oregonian since he started writing his column of criticism nearly three years ago, could trace the swift development of this young man, with a sharp wit, an incisive insight, and sometimes with the bitter pen of satire, Bob soon left his peers behind. . . .

"Bob covered motion pictures, legitimate theater, and the night life of the city, and he called the shots as he saw them. This made him some enemies, but this is the cost of controversy. . . .

"He was not, I think, a terribly happy young man. He was moody and driven by the private demons, which at once gave brilliance to his writings but brought chaos to his personal life. . . ."

SOME readers of the Mail Tribune will undoubtedly recall the column Bob wrote for the regional page. It, too, was brittle and occasionally brilliant, particularly when he let his wide-ranging whimsy have its head.

Neither of his two marriages brought lasting happiness to him or to his wives, and, while a skilled and loyal worker, he was erratic and volatile.

But it was in no small part these very qualities which infused life and humor and vigor and spice into his writing. Oregon journalism is the poorer because a top-flight writer was a terrible driver. - E. A.

Buddha Day in Hawaii

With the possible exception of New York City, it is probable that the State of Hawaii has a more widely diversified ethnic population than any other spot on the globe.

It has native Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, and Caucasians of many different origins. And they all get along together remarkably well. All are Americans.

Some strains and tensions occur, of course. They do even in ethnically homogeneous populations. One cause of occasional strain there, as elsewhere, arises from differing religions, of which many are represented in Hawaii.

IN HAWAII, both Christmas and Good Friday are legal holidays, on which state employees do not work, but for which they are paid. This costs the state government about a half million dollars per year.

Early this year, State Sen. Kazuhiza Abe introduced a bill which would have abolished these two days as legal holidays. He did so on the grounds that the two days are celebrated solely because of their religious nature, and that it is unfair to tax the islands' many non-Christian residents to subsidize holidays which are purely of Christian origin.

Also, probably tongue in cheek, he proposed that April 8 be made a legal holiday, "Buddha Day," in celebration of the great religious leader revered by many Hawaiians.

THE BILL to abolish Christmas and Good Friday died in committee. But a bill "recognizing" April 8 as Buddha Day, without making it a legal holiday, passed.

The result is that Christians have their two-state-paid holidays. Buddhists have a non-paid "recognized" day.

An article in Liberty magazine asks:

"Has a minority religious group the same rights as the dominant religious group? Should civil legislation favor one religious culture above another?"

"Should Christians be expected to pay taxes to give a holiday to state employees on Buddha Day? On the other hand, should Buddhists be expected to pay taxes to give a holiday to state employees on Christian holy days?"

"If majority rule is held to be adequate reason for passing a law favoring one religious group, would Buddhists be justified, if they become a majority in Hawaii, in passing laws favoring their faith?"

"If Christian observances are simply 'traditional' days in our national life, how many years will have to pass before Buddhist days will likewise be traditional and thus candidates for state financial recognition?"

"And what of Senator Abe's argument that establishment of a Buddha Day would violate the constitutional separation of church and state in the same way that it is violated by establishment of Christmas and Good Friday?"

THE ARTICLE then concludes:

"These questions have not yet been answered. But in a land becoming increasingly pluralistic, they must be. Maybe next year the island's Moslems can get Senator Abe to introduce a bill abolishing Sunday laws and forbidding the sale of certain items on Friday. . . ."

It is too easy for us to forget that each of us belongs to some minority. The Roman Catholic church, largest religious organization in this nation, is a minority faith. No single Protestant denomination is in a majority. The largest single religious minority group in the nation is that which has no church affiliation whatsoever.

With such a mixture, it behooves all of us to respect the rights and privileges and beliefs of those who belong to other minorities. Without such mutual respect and tolerance, no minority group, no individual, can be sure of the freedoms we now take for granted. - E. A.

"I Declare, I Don't Know Where-All The Lad Picked Up Such Habits"



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.

Favoritism: To the Editor: Once again our Medford school officials have shown their utter disregard concerning the disbursement of football tickets made available to Medford by the host school.

I am referring particularly to the 324 reserved seat tickets that Roseburg sent for last Friday night's play off game. Only 82 of these tickets were made available to the public. The faithful football loving public who wanted tickets showed their loyalty by keeping an all night vigil at the school, waiting for the window to open at 7 a.m.

Strictly Personal

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

PERSONAL PREJUDICES: There is one infallible way of telling the difference between the righteous and the merely self-righteous, or the self-righteous, or the unrighteous seems excessive or too severe.

We judge people more by their temperament than by their character; thus, we prefer the weak and amiable to the strong and crusty, for the former do not threaten our pretensions or puncture our poses.

It is much easier to accept bad fortune philosophically than to refrain from ascribing our success to our virtues instead of to luck.

Feelings can be communicated, but ideas cannot: this is why it is simple to arouse a crowd to an act of irrational violence, but nearly impossible to persuade even one man to change his basic views.

To be caught between two worlds is the tragedy of some lives; as the elderly woman wistfully remarked in one of Lillian Hellman's plays: "I was always too good for the men who wanted me, and not good enough for the men I wanted."

A happy person is one who is not inclined to ask himself questions that are beyond his power to answer: this is why most creativity, most inventions, most advances are made by unhappy persons.

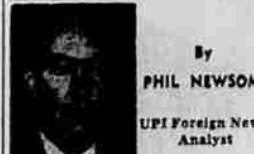
The lower orders who fail to teach their children manners don't do as much harm as the higher orders who are satisfied if their children display good manners without any substance of good feeling beneath them; a surface courtesy that masks sullenness and unresponsiveness can do more damage to the later personality than mere neglect of the amenities.

It is a grave fallacy to believe that looking into a mirror discloses how we appear to others; the mirror reflects only what we want to see, or fear to see, or think we see; it never reflects what is so swiftly and unerringly detected by even the most casual stranger: the ultimate expression of the soul, as formed and deformed by the passing years.

Nothing, in a way, can be more narrowing than travel: when we are in a strange land, the presence of someone from our own neighborhood impels us to draw close to him, even though at home we would not want to be in his company more than a moment.

If people knew what the true "self" really was, then to be truly selfish would be the greatest of virtues, for it would mean doing only those things which augmented and beautified the true self, rather than those things which diminish and demean it.

Alliance for Progress To Continue, Despite Disappointments, Difficulties



By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

In Sao Paulo University's new recreation center the attitude of assembled Latin Americans at the end of two years of the Alliance for Progress was pessimistic, if not hostile.

For its part, the United States, which initiated the \$20 billion program to aid the development of Latin America and lift the living standards of its 300 million inhabitants, had lived up fully to its promises.

In 27 months it had allocated \$2.3 billion for projects ranging from roads to power projects, from thousands of homes and school rooms to hundreds of health clinics and from Food for Peace to construction of new industries.

Yet other elements, both internal and external among the 19 participating Latin American nations, contributed to an overall air of disappointment.

When the Alliance for Progress came into existence it had, for its goals - besides economic development - social reforms and peaceful evolution as opposed to violent revolution.

Yet in two years it had seen military revolts in Ecuador, Peru, Guatemala, Honduras and the Dominican Republic.

Limited tax reforms still left huge inequities between the very rich and the very poor. Land reform, with the notable exceptions of Venezuela, Mexico and Bolivia, left much to be desired.

In its early bloom, the Alliance had hoped for an annual increase of 2.5 per cent in per capita income. In 1962, the actual increase ranged downward from 1 per cent.

General turmoil and resur-

gent nationalism had frightened off foreign investment, which was to have contributed half of the projected \$20 billion Alliance program.

And, finally, falling prices for their raw materials had left many a Latin with the feeling that he was better off before the Alliance came into being.

In Sao Paulo, one delegate gloomily predicted that unless the trend were reversed, the underdeveloped nations of the world would find themselves \$20 billion in debt to the industrialized nations by 1970.

Especially disturbing to the United States was the stand taken by Brazilian President Joao Goulart, who attacked U.S. demands for internal reforms as interference in the internal affairs of nations and declared against new U.S. loans which only "weigh us down in endless poverty."

"Trade not aid" soon became a slogan of the Sao Paulo session. The Alliance for Progress did not die at Sao Paulo, but it was apparent that changes would have to be made.

Out of it came agreement for establishment of a new inter-American committee to coordinate future requests for Alliance loans. It would give Latin Americans a greater voice in the program, and would, it was hoped, help to popularize it among lukewarm populations.

The United States promised also to press the Latin American cause in world trade councils.

In the background and still unresolved were two thorny questions also involving the Alliance. They were the attitude to be taken by the United States in the event Peru and Argentina carry out their plan to take over U.S. oil interests.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) 1963 The Washington Post



THE TWO EUROPEES-II

Yesterday, speaking of communism in Eastern Europe, I said that as the tensions have become relaxed because the fear of nuclear war is subsiding, the discipline which holds together the eastern alliance has also become relaxed.

It is necessary, however, to be cautious about drawing conclusions from this fact. The easiest mistake to make is to suppose that a tendency in one direction, say toward more individual freedom, will develop in a straight line until countries like Poland and Hungary, for example, have as much and the same kind of freedom which exists in this country.

In actual fact, the line of development is not straight, but zigzag, and while, on the whole, the direction is away from the absolute totalitarian police state, this main trend has many forward and backward movements rather like the booms and recessions of the business cycle.

I became very much aware of this when I arrived in Poland after I had been in Hungary. Quite obviously, these two neighboring Communist countries are in strikingly different phases of their development.

HUNGARY is buoyant with the exhilaration that comes from the opening up of a closed society. The apparatus of the police state and the apparatus of the Communist party are still there, and it is not thought to be safe to speak too frankly, except when walking in the open air. But the frontiers have been opened to tourists going both ways, and there has been, except in the case of Cardinal Mindszenty, a political amnesty.

A fair amount of fresh air from the outside world is making the Hungarians feel better. Coming into Warsaw after Budapest, one realizes quickly that, after the opening up, there is likely to be a pause. Since World War II, I have been twice before to Warsaw, most recently in 1958. Poland was then in the aftermath of a successful defense of Polish autonomy against imperial and centralizing demands from Moscow. At that time the atmosphere in Warsaw was buoyant as it is today in Budapest. It is now no longer so buoyant, and there is something that might be described as a fog of depression.

From New York: General Lucius D. Clay, special Presidential adviser on Berlin, disagrees sharply with an assertion by former President Eisenhower that MOST of our troops could gradually be withdrawn from Western Europe.

At Idlewild Airport (he was returning from a hunting trip in Spain) General Clay told reporters: "I don't know what he means by gradually. You have to realize that the purpose of the troops on the ground is to discourage foolish acts by aggressors."

"I would think that the last thing to withdraw would be our fighting ground troops. Anything done hastily would have a terrifically bad effect on our European allies."

HMMMMMMMM. What did Ike say that so ruffles the feathers of President Kennedy's adviser on the Berlin situation?

WELL, back in October, he suggested that the United States should pull five of its six divisions out of Western Europe. The situation, he said, has changed since 1951, when he was sent to command NATO and asked for a strengthening of U.S. forces.

He added: "Western European economies are now strong. They have great balances, many of them in gold, and it is time they were DOING

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate



THE NIXON CANDIDACY

NEW YORK - After the last election, Sen. Barry Goldwater crisply described former Vice President Richard Nixon as a "worse appeaser than Neville Chamberlain." A day or so later, he was photographed warmly embracing both Nixon and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. But now his amiability is again wearing a bit thin.

In tones of pained disillusionment, speaking like a man who is not angry, only a little sick at heart, Goldwater has said that for a while he really believed Nixon's vociferous disclaimers of further Presidential ambitions.

"I have to discount that now," he has added. "It's obvious as the day is long that something is on the move with Mr. Nixon."

THE shortest possible investigation here in New York is enough to reveal that the aims of the former Vice President are one subject on which Goldwater and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller are in fervent agreement.

In the Rockefeller camp there is visible distaste for Nixon, whether as an alternative Republican nominee or in any other capacity. The root cause of this distaste, ironically enough, is also the root cause of Sen. Goldwater's low rating of the former Vice President.

In 1960 Goldwater strongly pressed on Nixon his "Southern strategy." In 1960, too, in the famous Fifth Avenue compact that both men signed, and in the resulting Republican platform, Rockefeller thought he had induced Nixon to adopt exactly the opposite strategy. In the event, Nixon followed neither strategy and thereby fell between two stools in the opinion of a good many wisecracks.

Like Goldwater, Rockefeller remembers that his advice was rejected in 1960, and like Goldwater, he attributes the Kennedy victory to this fact. Like Goldwater, Rockefeller is also far from pleased that Nixon has suddenly, wonderfully, obviously raised a Presidential lightning rod, which he all the while explains, with equally wonderful coyness, is not a lightning rod at all, but a furred umbrella or some other small object of domestic utility.

THE extra drop of bitterness in the cup of the Rockefeller is Nixon's presence in New York, in the Governor's own back yard. The Rockefeller strategists, along with a good many who are pretty intimate with Nixon in California, are now convinced that Presidential ambition was a prime, though temporary, motive for

Rockefeller himself, beyond much doubt, will want to go somewhere else - to Gov. William Scranton of Pennsylvania, most likely. But if the Rockefeller candidacy is already an obvious failure, his powers as Governor will have certain limits at the Republican convention.

Rockefeller's powers will certainly extend far enough to throw the New York delegation, with full impact, into the last ditch platform fight against the Goldwater faction that Rockefeller is already planning. The interests of Sens. Keating and Javits will require the New Yorkers to take that road.

It is far from certain, however, that Rockefeller's powers will also extend far enough to swing his delegation to the substitute candidate of his choice, particularly if New York's Republican elder statesmen think Nixon has a better chance than the man the Governor may prefer.



"You've got to be drunk if you're fighting over politics - there's not that much difference between the two parties!"