

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

Nov. 28, 1953 (Saturday) A 38-year-old logger from Tiller was the object of a search by state police today after a Jacksonville shooting in which his wife "missed death by inches."

Nine young local men have recently been inducted into the armed forces at the Portland induction center.

20 YEARS AGO

Nov. 28, 1943 (Sunday) C. T. Reaney, Medford, representing American Hotel Association, states that "women have earned a place in hotel post-war employment."

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The OPA has ruled Santa Claus, due to the manpower shortage, is 'non-essential.' This applies to children and not to so-called 'Good Neighbor' nations like Argentina."

30 YEARS AGO

Nov. 28, 1933 (Tuesday) Local interest high as Medford football team prepares to meet Bend for state championship. State Horticultural convention scheduled to open Dec. 13 in Medford.

40 YEARS AGO

Nov. 28, 1923 (Wednesday) Halfback Cliff Daly and Quarterback Glen Fabrick star as Medford High football team defeats Ashland 12 to 10 to win Southern Oregon championship. Marshal enters home of city burglar in Rogue River and leaves after eating a meal and stealing a shotgun.

50 YEARS AGO

Nov. 28, 1913 (Friday) Stanton Griffith wins Thanksgiving day golf tournament at Medford Golf and Country Club; John Orth wins turkey shoot. Sgt. Pat Mago of Medford police department reported recovering from recent appendectomy.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Is tapioca obtained from the roots of the cassava or guava? 2. Is the Gothic arch round, or pointed? 3. Enchiladas are eaten most in which country? 4. What two numbers are used as a term for confusion? 5. Who wrote, "To err is human, to forgive divine"?

Answers: 1. Cassava. 2. Pointed. 3. Mexico. 4. Sixes and sevens. 5. Alexander Pope. 6. Peter Maffei. 7. Majority party. 8. Jack Dempsey. 9. Six. 10. Photograph of clouds.

Queer Thanksgiving

This Thanksgiving Day of 1963 is a queer one — for still in the minds of everyone are the awful events of last weekend.

Things are beginning to "get back to normal," but they'll never be quite the same.

Still, and despite our mourning, we as Americans have much for which we should be grateful and thankful. Not least of these is the fact that our government is capable of continuity, and a quick and effective transfer of authority.

IT IS OUR belief that, as our families gather for the rites of Thanksgiving, each of us will be a little more conscious and a little prouder of the traditions which went into the making of the American dream.

Most of us give them lip service, but many of us observe them only when it suits our convenience.

After the emotional buffetings of recent days, one hopes that words like "brotherhood," "trust," "equality," "love," "tolerance," "good will," and "decency" will take on new meaning—or, rather, regain the meanings they once had.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S Thanksgiving Proclamation, prepared before his death, appears elsewhere in today's Mail Tribune. But this paragraph bears repetition and thought:

"Today we give our thanks, most of all, for the ideals of honor and faith we inherit from our forefathers — for the decency of purpose, steadfastness of resolve and strength of will, for the courage and the humility, which they possessed and which we must seek every day to emulate. As we express our gratitude, we must never forget that the highest appreciation is not to utter words but to live by them."

Let it be so.—E.A.

Total Recall

Up in Albany, a group of citizens is circulating petitions for the recall of the mayor and entire city council. The dispute arose after some changes were made in the city's fire department.

If enough petitions are signed, and the matter put to a vote, and if the vote is successful, municipal operations in Albany will come to a full stop.

The Albany Democrat-Herald points out that no one would be left to appoint new officials to fill the vacancies, and that it would be necessary to call a special election to do so.

THE PAPER adds:

"Such an election would not be held before due notice is given, which would require an intervention of 30 to 40 days for posting of notices or advertising the date of the election.

"Meanwhile there could be no payments made to employees or other claimants of city funds . . ."

A hiatus of a month or more in city government could be disastrous. In addition, there is no guarantee that the wrongs, real or fancied, which led to the recall movement, will be rectified by a new set of officials.

IN VIEW of these circumstances, it would appear to be an act of irresponsibility to sign the petitions, or to vote for the recall. There is too much chance of city government simply being wiped out, if only temporarily.

The more responsible course of action for the dissidents would be to seek candidates representing their point of view, and then work for their election at the next regular voting time.

This would, in the long run, accomplish the same ends, and it would avoid the possibility of chaos in municipal affairs. — E. A.

Foolproof Tax Plan

Charles V. Stanton, editor of the Roseburg News-Review, recently was pondering the state's need for new revenues to make up the deficit caused by the Oct. 15 election.

Musing, tongue in cheek, he suggests, first, a tax on golf balls.

"Golf balls most certainly are a luxury," he said. "Furthermore, taxes, according to our existing philosophy, should be collected from those with ability to pay. How better can we 'soak the rich' than to levy an impost of golf balls?"

He also suggested that with this income assured, we could subsidize the links to put in more water hazards, thereby increasing sales (and thus tax revenue) of golf balls.

NEXT, STANTON proposes that a machine be created which is part parking meter and part slot machine.

Each would be rigged so that every so often a motorist putting in a parking coin would hit the jackpot. This would not only make drivers happy to feed the meters, but would increase revenues. (He didn't claim it would solve the parking problem, though.)

Also, noting that the state now allows horse and dog racing, and regulates betting on them, Stanton suggests we go one step further. Set up state racing stables, he says, and then license bookies throughout the state for a percentage of the betting turnover.

Maybe Charley hasn't devised a foolproof method of increasing our tax income, but he's had fun trying. — E. A.

New Chapter



President Kennedy's Death Brings New Worries, Problems to Japanese Leaders

By PHIL NEWSOM, UPI Foreign News Analyst

This was a week of disappointment as well as sadness for Japan. Originally it had been scheduled that a distinguished United States delegation headed by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon would meet this week with their Japanese counterparts for a three-day discussion of mutual interests and problems.

Instead, on the day the meetings were to start Premier Hyato Ikeda and Foreign Minister Masuyoshi Ohira were in Washington attending the funeral of President Kennedy.

And the discussions which the Japanese had hoped would be so fruitful were put off indefinitely.

It was just one more example of the paralysis that had fallen over many other nations with close ties to the United States as it settled back into a period of enforced waiting upon the policies and decisions of the new President, Lyndon B. Johnson.

Until the death of President Kennedy, the conservative Liberal Democratic government of Ikeda had been off to an auspicious new start.

General elections earlier in the month had returned his party to power with a comfortable majority of 283 in the 467-seat House of Representatives.

His Socialist opponents had gained seven seats for a total of 144. But that total was far short of the 180 the Socialists had asked in order to be sure of blocking any changes in Japan's no-war constitution.

The Socialists had campaigned on two old standby issues, expanded trade with Red China and an end to Japan's alliance with the United States, and on a new one, Japan's mounting inflation.

Ikeda's answer had been to point to the millions of new television antennas sprouting from Japanese rooftops, thousands of new refrigerators in

Japanese homes and an average annual gain of 10 per cent in the gross national product.

Except for the candidates, the Japanese yawned their way through. Nonetheless the Japanese had problems.

They were worried about the possibility of new barriers against the entry of Japanese goods into the United States and they wanted the United States to agree to a relaxation of trade rules with Red China.

Now discussions of both issues would be put off.

President Kennedy's death brought new worries.

The Japanese stock market plunged downward, reflecting

investors' fears that the new Johnson administration would slow the drive toward freer international trade.

There also was wonder whether the Johnson administration would maintain the same close ties with Japan as had been followed by Kennedy, and finally there was another reflected throughout the world.

"In view of the magnitude of the personal leadership of Mr. Kennedy in foreign affairs and the depth of mutual understanding that existed between Mr. Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev, we are bound to feel some anxiety."



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop, (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

PRESIDENT JOHNSON WASHINGTON — "If I didn't want the job myself, I'd get behind Lyndon. He's the ablest man I know in American politics, and he really cares about this country as I want a President to care."

In this fashion, in an interval of his hard-fought contest for the Democratic nomination and almost off-hand, President John F. Kennedy gave his own estimate of his chief rival of that time, President Lyndon B. Johnson.

In President Kennedy's years in office, his false friends of whom every President has a few and his Vice President's false friends (of whom every politician also has a few) did everything in their power to poison the Kennedy-Johnson relationship.

It is a tribute to the character of both men that the attempt always failed. In a certain sense, it is a miracle that it did fail, for no Vice President, in the nature of his office, can ever hold more than a watching brief.

PRESIDENT Kennedy was an active, leading, all-directing chief of the American state. President Eisenhower was a passive, reacting, watching-and-waiting chief of state. But even President Eisenhower publicly and somewhat cruelly admitted that he could not call to mind a single contribution made to his Administration by his Vice President, despite all the Madison Avenue build-up of the countless contributions of Richard M. Nixon.

President Kennedy would never have said that sort of thing about his Vice President, for he always valued and constantly sought President Johnson's advice on every kind of matter.

Yet he had been enormously helped by President Johnson to be only the man holding a watching brief in the Kennedy years, even if called upon as a valued advisor — as he was; and even if required to participate actively in the policy-making process at all times of serious crisis — as he also was.

IT MUST have been hard for President Johnson to hold only a watching brief, because he is an almost pure man of action, in the way that his predecessor never was. No pure man of action, like President Johnson, can simultaneously act, and stand apart, so to say, coolly judging and even on occasion mocking his own action. President Kennedy did that. President Johnson will never do that.

Thus President Kennedy could never take a passion to tatters, in the way the political gallery-gods often enjoy, and hated above all things any public show of his own emotions, even when they were very deep in-

deed. Whereas President Johnson downright enjoys tearing a passion to tatters, it is this justified by the occasion; and like Sir Winston Churchill, he is wholly capable of giving way to public tears if he is genuinely moved.

This difference between the two men explains the anomaly — for it is a real anomaly — of the different kinds of support they have enjoyed and the different kinds of toleration they have commanded.

PRESIDENT Kennedy's contemplative, intellectual side appealed to the American Left. Thus the Left forgave him a degree of conservatism, manifested in the tax bill, for instance, which ought to have earned, but of course did not earn, the prayerful gratitude of the whole business community.

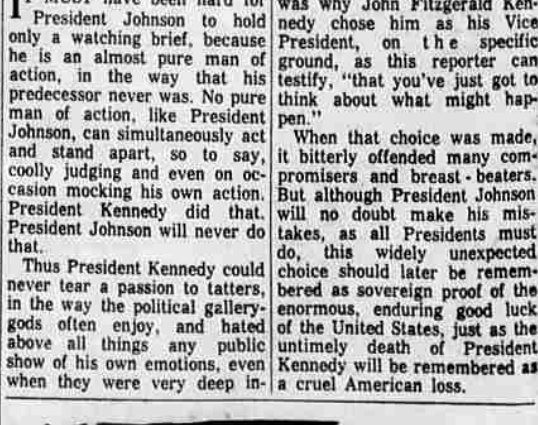
President Johnson's character as a pure man of action appeals to the American Right, and especially to the senior leaders of the Senate and House who acknowledge him as the great master of their craft. Thus he has had support from many who suspected President Kennedy, and he also arouses idiotic suspicions among many who have no smallest ground for suspecting him.

This only goes to show the powerful political influence of silly, superficial, even rather vulgar stereotypes. But if you look behind the stereotypes, what do you find in Lyndon Baines Johnson? You find, in fact, the qualities that are most wanted in a President.

YOU find common sense, courage, intelligence, a knack of getting things done, and the deep, true concern for this country that President Kennedy himself noted in the quotation above given. To this summary of President Johnson's prime qualities, one must add, with warm gratitude, that the new President has not put a foot wrong in the tragic, difficult circumstances of these last days.

Lyndon Baines Johnson is in fact a very big man, not just physically, but in all his dimensions as a human being. That was why John Fitzgerald Kennedy chose him as his Vice President, on the specific ground, as this reporter can testify, "that you've just got to think about what might happen."

When that choice was made, it bitterly offended many compromisers and breast-beaters. But although President Johnson will no doubt make his mistakes, as all Presidents must do, this widely unexpected choice should later be remembered as sovereign proof of the enormous, enduring good luck of the United States, just as the untimely death of President Kennedy will be remembered as a cruel American loss.



...and, above all, thank you, President Kennedy and America, for giving us hope!"

... 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.

November Reflections

To the Editor: It was in November, 1623, when Governor Bradford of the Plymouth colony proclaimed a day of Thanksgiving because of the fine harvest that followed after a hard winter. In 1789 President Washington made it a national holiday.

Fortunately, we usually have bounteous crops; in fact, in some communities surplus wheat is now "stored" on the streets! Many people are convinced that such surpluses are not an evidence of over-production but of under-consumption.

UNDER CONSUMPTION. Undoubtedly, the thousands of jobless, half-starved dwellers in our so-called "blighted" areas would be glad to buy more bread and other wheat products if they had THE MONEY. How prophetically the poet Edwin Markham, in his "The Man with the Hoe," termed the specter of starvation that still haunts mankind a momentous occurrence "fraught with menace to the universe!"

During colonial days only the rich could afford to send their boys to private boarding schools; the formal education of girls was considered superfluous, or at best secondary. It was not until the 19th century that free public schools were established for both sexes. Universal education was opposed by the well-to-do as a waste of tax money, and early educators, such as the famed Horace Mann, were bitterly criticized by churchmen for creating a "Godless" system of instruction.

The art of politics was, of course, practised solely by the menfolk; it was not until 1920 that the 19th Amendment to the Constitution granted nation-wide suffrage to women. I wonder what our Pilgrim Fathers would say if they were to come back to find that our womenfolk are blithely ignoring the admonition of the Apostle Paul "to be in silence," and are even aspiring to the Presidency of the nation?

Freedom of speech is still with us — though challenged from time to time by would-be bookburners and superpatrists. Freedom of religion is well established; but for a long time religious prejudice and persecution were sordid aspects of our society. Certainly our Protestant forefathers never dreamed that a Catholic would some day occupy the White House, nor that divided Christianity would ever sponsor a ecumenical movement. It has been a long time since a group of fanatics in Salem, Mass., executed a score of witches. Thank goodness, the only "witches" that we have around today are those "trick-or-treat" goblins on the loose at Halloween!

George M. Babcock Route 2, Box 63-B Jacksonville, Ore.

To the Editor: Tears were shed; some openly, some in the hearts and some in the minds of all who felt the ineffable shock and sorrow our nation's loss.

My tears at President Kennedy's unnecessary death were for a man; a young, vital man who, with his capable background and intelligence struggled against almost impossible odds for decency, kindness, peace and tolerance.

Then within hours, at the height of the world's mourning, another man died. I cried again at that moment of death for Lee Oswald. I cried not for the man but for the nation. For my wonderful United States in which so much hate and revenge and bigotry has eaten a free-running sore.

I cried because there is no time to allow the sore to heal. The only time is NOW. And the medicine appears to be fast disappearing; a powerful and healthy dose of individual, personal introspection.

How, I ask myself repeatedly,

can an invincible man such as President Kennedy die for a principle, only to have its very purpose forgotten in the next moment?

Or perhaps he died for nothing.

G. B. Farfan, 723 S. Newtown St., Medford

Twelve Things To the Editor: Twelve things to remember:

- 1. The value of time. 2. The success of perseverance. 3. The pleasure of working. 4. The dignity of simplicity. 5. The worth of character. 6. The power of kindness. 7. The influence of example. 8. The obligation of duty. 9. The wisdom of economy. 10. The virtue of patience. 11. The improvement of talent. 12. The joy of originating.

Jerry Golden, 520 N. Front St., Medford

Can We Do Less? To the Editor: Well we recall in our late President Kennedy's inaugural address of 1961 — "Ask not what your country can do for you — ask rather what you can do for your country."

How sad that he was called upon to make the supreme sacrifice.

Can we do less? Our hope, sympathy and love joins yours there.

The Mary A. Williams Family, 722 37th St., Sacramento, 16, Calif.

God Weeps To the Editor: A nation mourns. With rain swept streets And sodden sky, And why not rain? Cannot God cry?

That small men kill And good men die? The million prayers That haunt the air What chance, indeed, God not be there?

She does not walk alone, Who keeps her vigil By the casket holding but his clay. She is his wife . . . in death, today.

She gave him up to death, Perfected, death took him From her side. But she had promised And will that promise keep. To comfort, as a wife. She has no time to weep. Before the wet dawn came. They both returned, once more. She follows as they bring Him through the White House door.

Assassins weep. Have you no tears to shed? Then let the grey skies weep. Our president is dead.

An Anonymous Reader Central Point, Ore.

We Felt It To the Editor: In the history books, we read about the "shot that was heard around the world." It could truly be said that the shot that took the life of our President was the "shot that was FELT" around the world.

Ruby Ralston 2602 Biddle Rd. Medford

Protest To the Editor: This letter, which attempts to express the feeling of all the members of Local 9238 of the Communications Workers of America, Medford, Ore., concerning the passing of our late president, is written with reluctance and in indignation.

It is written with reluctance for these few mere words cannot express the true measure of sorrow that each of us has over the passing of John F. Kennedy, whose beliefs and ideals were so encouraging to the cause of working people.

This letter is written in indignation over the action of our employer, Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company, who refused to permit the installation forces to observe the National Day of Mourning for our late president. We were shocked and outraged at this demand of a seemingly benevolent and public-spirited corporation.

This demand would have been understandable if our services and labor had been necessary to help with the increased workload that all telephone companies experienced last weekend; but, instead, we were called to work to continue installations of new telephones so that, apparently, the company could commence charging for its services one day earlier.

We fully realize that this is but a trivial incident when compared to the events, and their consequences, of last weekend; but it was not incidental or trivial to our members. In addition to the personal loss that we all experienced we felt that we had also been stripped of our dignity by the commercially motivated demand of this financial corporate giant. We believe our only recourse is to make our indignation known through a public protest.

Lyle R. Brown, President Local 9208 Communications Workers of America Medford

Clarification To the Editor: With due respect to Mr. Dale of Ashland, Oregon and to the editor in his note of Nov. 15, 1963 regarding what is claimed in regard to a national holiday, namely Veterans Day, I respectfully cite to you the Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. 2, page 387 under "Armistice Day or Veterans Day," which states that on the anniversary of Nov. 11, 1918 and the signing of the armistice between the allies and Germany it was designated as a National holiday by Great Britain, France and the United States.

In the United States the President signed a bill on June 1, 1954 re-designating the day as "Veterans Day" in honor of veterans of all wars. I hope this clarifies my statement in regard to a national holiday.

Herman Lee Wood 725 N.W. Second St. Grants Pass, Ore.

Rest In Peace To the Editor: As the shocking news of President Kennedy's assassination swept across our land and around the entire world it brought forth mixed emotions, all dominated by sorrow for the passing of a great man at the height of a career dedicated to the welfare of mankind.

One might ask, what has been accomplished by the outburst of rifle fire that snuffed out his life? The answer is much; more than is revealed at this early date, not what the assassin had in mind, if a mind so warped can have a purpose. It did not cancel out his, our late President's, program, for if the lawmakers can only see it is made plain by the crowds that came to pay last respects. They came not to view the flag-draped coffin, not out of curiosity, but to show before God and man that they loved him. Their patient waiting in line said plainer than words "We respect you and your efforts. Let it continue!"

No, this sniper's bullet did not remove John Fitzgerald Kennedy from the American scene, it only removed him from the living and enshrined him in the hearts of his fellow countrymen for as long as there is an America. Nor will we soon forget the courage, devotion and loyalty shown by wife when she cradled his bleeding head in her lap through the few minutes of his life, nor did she falter or show panic as long there was a duty to perform. Her name will be there beside his in many pages of history of this brutal blot on the records of our

Strictly Personal

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

PERSONAL PREJUDICES It is one of the ironies of nature that intelligence and talent do not necessarily go together; and so we find people of talent without the intelligence to control their gifts, and people of intelligence without the talent to express their perceptiveness.

Those who tend to "blame" science for recent frightening developments in warfare and technology should recall what Gustav Le Bon said a long time ago: "Science has promised us truth . . . It has never promised us either peace or happiness."

Marx and his followers were guilty of a dangerous half truth when they propounded the maxim that "The moneyed class is not fit to rule"; this is true, but they failed to add that NO class is fit to rule — and perhaps the proletariat least of all.

The only time we are willing to admit that there are two sides to every question is when we do not adhere too strongly to either side.

It is the grandness of sound, rather than the objectivity of meaning, that sways most of us; for instance, "a thousand" sounds greater than "twelve hundred" because the very word "thousand" is more impressive than "hundred," until we take a second look at the context.

The most false dichotomy we can make is between "mind" and "emotions" or "heart" and "head" — for thinking and feeling are inseparably linked to one another like the blades of a scissor, and we cannot cut anything accurately or cleanly unless both blades are operating in conjunction.

Children, until they are civilized, tend to laugh at cruelty, deformity, or misfortune; in short, at anything they consider alien or inferior to themselves; as we get older, we discipline these reactions and no longer laugh at cruelty, deformity or misfortune in individuals — but, rather, we transfer such reactions to large and anonymous groups of people who, we permit ourselves the luxury of feeling, are alien and inferior. But are we any better than the children?

In a surprisingly large number of families, the wrong member is going for psychiatric help: the more disturbed one who is rigidly opposed to getting help has driven the more flexible and less disturbed one into treatment — which can hardly have a satisfactory solution.

The peril of divided authority was never more forcefully or tersely put than by Napoleon, when he observed: "One bad general does better than two good ones."

time. Jacqueline Kennedy will forever remain loved, revered and respected in the hearts of her countrymen.

The vast crowds waiting in the rain and filing past his bier in solemn respect and a clear cut vote for his two most important measures, one to cut taxes, the other civil rights, in all its intent, and it is to be hoped that Congress will see this and pass these long overdue pieces of legislation. There could be no greater monument erected to his memory.

May his soul rest in peace. C. R. Burrill 834 1/2 Cherry St. Central Point, Ore.