

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: Dec. 5, 1953 (Saturday) Dave B. Lowry of Medford has been elected new president of the Oregon State Horticulture Society.

20 YEARS AGO: Dec. 5, 1943 (Sunday) Larry Schude unanimously re-elected president of Crater Lake Area Council, Boy Scouts of America.

30 YEARS AGO: Dec. 5, 1933 (Tuesday) Medford City Attorney Frank Farrell instructed to telegraph city's wishes concerning liquor legislation to Jackson County legislators in Salem.

40 YEARS AGO: Dec. 5, 1923 (Wednesday) Medford Fire Chief Roy Elliott and members of fire department rescue automobile stuck at crossing just before passenger train arrives on scene.

50 YEARS AGO: Dec. 5, 1913 (Friday) Medford registration board, including W. T. York, M. A. Rader and F. M. Jordan meet in council chamber of city hall to register voters for city election.

What's Your I.Q.?

- 1. Egypt is about the size of Texas and Arizona combined: is it 35, 65, or 85 per cent desert? 2. What unit of measure denotes 12 dozen? 3. In which state is the famous "Painted Desert" of the Southwest? 4. Is the Amazon River in Burma, Korea, or South America? 5. A farthingale is a species of bird: true or false? 6. Are the so-called Fair Trade Laws federal or state laws? 7. In what country were the Hukbalahap guerrillas active? 8. The initial theory of evolution is attributed to whom? 9. Who first discovered iron in the U. S.? 10. Birds do not perspire as do many animals: true or false?

Answers: 1. 35 per cent. 2. Gross. 3. Arizona. 4. South America. 5. False (hoop skirt). 6. Federal law. 7. The Philippines. 8. Charles Darwin. 9. Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1585, in what is now North Carolina. 10. True

Congressional Record

One of the nation's most curious periodicals is the Congressional Record. It is often quoted by people who wish to make a point, on the theory that anything that appears in a publication with such an authoritative-sounding name must be authoritative.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The Record is a mish-mash of debate, official records, prayers, eulogies, correspondence, editorials, articles, even poetry - anything, in short, which any member of either House of the Congress wants to get "on the record."

HAVING nothing better to do one recent evening, we took a copy home with us, curled up in a chair, and went through it. Note we did not say "read it," although we read a good deal. There is far more than an evening's reading in an average issue.

In this issue (for Nov. 26) there were 132 pages of the body of the book (from page 21599 to 21731; page numbers continue from issue to issue throughout a session of Congress) and 26 pages of Appendix, plus five or six pages of directory and proceedings. (The appendix is a catch-all where members can print articles, speeches, etc., ad nauseam.)

Most of it is printed in 7 1/2 point type (slightly smaller than that used in Mail Tribune news stories), but much of it is in 6 1/2 point type (slightly larger than that used in Mail Tribune bowling scores, markets and classified ads).

It contains a lot - a LOT - of reading material. OBTENSIBLY, the body of the Record is a verbatim transcript of the daily proceedings of the House and Senate. (To spare tender Congressional feelings, the House comes first one day, the Senate first the next day.)

In actuality, it is almost impossible to tell exactly what did transpire, except in very general terms. Some of the speeches printed in the Record have never been uttered in the halls of Congress, but are there as "an extension of remarks."

Each member of Congress sees a proof of his part in the day's debate, and may edit or revise it as he sees fit. Therefore, the Record often records what a member wishes he'd said, instead of what he did say.

IN THE Senate, particularly, it is difficult to get any coherent idea of the proceedings, because the Senate dearly cherishes the right of Senators to say anything they want to, and at about any time.

Thus a debate on the merits of the Library Services Act may be going along interminably (from page 21601 to page 21613) when, all of a sudden, up pops a resolution to pay the expenses of the Senate committee attending the funeral of President Kennedy. This attended to, by unanimous consent, the debate continues.

Because the Senate has no limit on debate, the portion of the Record devoted to its proceedings usually is considerably fatter than that recording happenings in the House.

ORATORICAL style, particularly in the Senate, is hardly brisk and to the point. Those who have heard the oleaginous periods of Sen. Everett Dirksen have heard it at its apogee. But others don't trail far behind. Here is a fairly typical exchange:

Mr. DOUGLAS. Madam President, (Senator Neuberger presiding) will the Senator from Oregon yield? Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Madam President, I am delighted that the Senator from Oregon has brought the bill before the Senate. I hope very much that it will be passed.

When my wife was a Member of the House of Representatives, in 1945 and 1946, she was the House sponsor of the original Library Extension Act, along with the great Senator from Alabama (Mr. HILL). I have a deep family interest in this measure.

Mr. MORSE. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. HILL. In my many years in Congress, I have not had a finer, abler, or more effective colleague than the then Congressman from Illinois, Mrs. Emily Taft Douglas.

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, I wish to associate myself with that fine tribute to Mrs. Douglas. I also wish to thank each of the Senators who have supported the bill, beginning with the distinguished Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) who spoke just a minute or so ago. I wish to express my appreciation to the able Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. McINTYRE) for his support of the committee bill and for his kind expression regarding my work on it as chairman of the education subcommittee.

On last Friday, my good friend, the distinguished Senator from South Carolina (Mr. JOHNSON) and my very able colleagues on the subcommittee the distinguished Senators from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH), Pennsylvania (Mr. CLARK), Vermont (Mr. PROUTY) gave effective support to the bill, as did the distinguished Senator from New Jersey (Mr. WILLIAMS) with whom I also serve on the committee. I thank them and my good friend, the very able and distinguished

THAT GIVES the idea. So it goes for thousands upon thousands of words, at umpteenth thousand dollars a page. The Record serves a purpose, but so much of it is phoney, misleading, confusing, and repetitious (the issue at hand had one article printed in at least three different places) that it is long overdue for a drastic overhaul.

And for any who may think that anything in the Record is necessarily authoritative, be it known that several editorials have appeared therein which were written by E. A. - E. A.

Back Into The Woodwork



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

HOPEFUL AUGURIES WASHINGTON-Now that the muffled roll of funeral drums has died away at last, this city is beginning to resound with all the rather squalid noises that customarily are heard after every change of national administration.

The word is being put about, for instance, that President Johnson and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara have an old feud, originating in past disagreements about the national effort to conquer outer space. This story has in fact been made up out of whole cloth.

The new President in fact regards his Secretary of Defense as just about the most remarkable public servant to emerge in recent history. In these cases, however, the facts hardly matter. The inventors of this and other stories of the same sort simply see an opportunity to sow suspicion.

They fabricate the seeds from which suspicion may perhaps grow. They hope to profit if the seeds sprout. THE seed-scattering is purely speculative, in short, and the seeds will surely fall on barren ground if all those concerned bear themselves well and wisely. This is all that really matters in a time of painful transition like the present one.

And it is hardly necessary to point out that what matters most of all is how the new President bears himself. By now a good deal of evidence has accumulated on this vitally important point, and all of it is evident on the good side of the ledger. Besides the qualities the new President revealed in his remarkable address to the joint session of Congress, he has shown a delicacy of touch and feeling which might not have been forecast, even by his warm admirers.

Consider, for instance, the problems President Johnson had to solve in order to put together his admirably conceived and ideally composed special commission to investigate President Kennedy's assassination.

TO begin with, Chief Justice Earl Warren flatly refused to serve when the President's offer of the chairmanship of the commission was first transmitted by Solicitor General Archibald Cox and Deputy Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

The President then called the extremely reluctant Chief Justice to the White House. He patiently heard all the Warren arguments against members of the Supreme Court playing any roll whatever, except the role

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Political Unrest Makes Progress In an Emerging Turkey Difficult and Uncertain



By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

The marble ruins of ancient cities along Turkey's coastline, the remains of a Roman aqueduct, Istanbul's winding narrow streets and its covered bazaar are symbols of Turkey's past.

Modern dress, the alphabet and a western-style parliamentary system are the outward symbols of an evolving modern Turkey started on its way more than 40 years ago by Kemal Ataturk.

Yet just as Turkey, astride the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, lies both in Europe and

Asia, so its social structure stands astride both ancient and modern times. More than half its population is illiterate. Erosion is eating away the topsoil of its farmlands and unemployed peasants are flocking to mushrooming cities.

Despite \$4 billion in aid, Turkey still is unable to carry itself. And between the peasants, resentful that they now must pay taxes to help Turkey help herself, and students and young officers impatient at the slow pace of Turkey's revolution, there is generated a tension which leads to a perpetual state of crisis or near crisis.

The problem is not one of encroaching communism but one strictly made-in-Turkey. From the regime of the deposed and later executed Premier Adnan Menderes, Turkey inherited galloping inflation and the headaches left by pell-mell but unplanned industrialization.

Two attempted military coups failed but political unrest has continued to mount. Finally, in last month's local elections the opposition Justice party emerged the chief winner and this week Premier Ismet Inonu, Turkey's 79-year-old link with Ataturk, stepped down.

The Justice party widely is regarded as the heir to the outlawed Democratic party which was led by Menderes and traditionally favored the Turkish farmers from whom it drew its

persuasiveness or that he was not a shrewd enough political manipulator. It is that we have come again into one of those periods, recurrent in our history after the exertions of war, when the Presidency is diminished.

WHEN President Kennedy tried to pull his countrymen across the New Frontier, he found the mass of the people too tired from the hot and cold war, too deafened by the high-sounding and impersonal public generalities, too absorbed in the return to their private lives.

Enormously popular though he was, he could not arouse in the people the energy to propel them across the New Frontier. In foreign affairs, President Kennedy's crucial experience was to learn that American influence in the world, and, therefore, the President's influence, were diminished as compared with what they were in the 1940s and the 1950s.

When he ran for office in 1960, he affirmed without questioning any important part of it the postwar legacy in foreign affairs. He would achieve its objectives more efficiently. With one great exception, this has not been done for the reason that it could not be done.

He achieved on thing brilliantly, which is changing the course of events, and that has been to convince the Soviet Union that it must perform, and that it can comfortably and honorably live within a balance of power which is decidedly in our favor. For that John F. Kennedy will long be remembered.

WE SHALL be wrong, therefore, if we look upon the Kennedy policies as if they were an architect's plans for a building which is begun, but only partly completed. The truth is that Johnson has suddenly become President at a time of deadlock and standstill at home and abroad.

Almost certainly, to be sure, Kennedy would have been re-elected. Perhaps he could have extracted from Congress a tax bill and some civil rights legislation. Most probably, the general peace of the world would have been maintained. But to realize what the new President must face, we must begin with the brutal fact that the big hopes and promises of the New Frontier are at a standstill.

It will be a political miracle if President Johnson can lift the congressional blockade on the New Frontier at home, if he can restore to the executive that national leadership which is always present when the American system of government works well. For what has happened is not that John F. Kennedy lacked eloquence and

world affairs. BUT the story is different. When we look at the big projects devised on the assumption, which is out-of-date, that, because the United States is the ultimate protector of the peace, it is also the appointed leader of the non-Communist world.

There are the grand designs for Europe, the strengthening of NATO, the Alliance for Progress in Latin America, the stabilization of the status-quo in South Asia; these projects of world leadership by the United States were all in disarray when President Kennedy was assassinated.

They have been overtaken by events, and President Johnson is going to have to do what President Kennedy would have had to do-which is to review and revise our policies. This will have to be done in the light of a re-appraisal of the facts.

For experience, which comes from everywhere, tells us insistently today that, though we are a great power, we are no longer, as we were in the post-war era of the 1940s and the 1950s, the paramount power in world affairs.

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chief support. Reflecting the farmer's rising discontent, the Justice party centered its fire on the new taxes necessary to pay for Turkey's ambitious five year development program.

Since Inonu opposes a coalition with the Justice party which also is regarded with suspicion by the Turkish military, Turkey now seems destined for an extended period of political uncertainty at a particularly unfortunate time.

Turkey's development program still is in its first year and is at a critical stage. The first year has been devoted to road construction, communications, harbor facilities, schools and clinics.

They were necessary but were not immediate income producers. To pay for them taxes were raised and must be raised again if an ambitious program to invest more than another billion dollars in the Turkish economy in 1964 is to be realized.

Included are plans to increase oil production, the manufacture of a new oil pipeline and plants to manufacture fertilizer, plastics and synthetic rubber. Turkey needs an annual increase of 7 per cent in her gross national product if she is to keep ahead of an annual population growth of 4.5 per cent. Political unrest makes achievement of the goal uncertain at best.

Strictly Personal

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

PERSONAL PREJUDICES There is a certain prevalent type of pseudo-religious person who not only feels that repentance washes out past sins but also gives sanction for future ones, so that each act of repentance somehow buys "credit" for tomorrow transgressions.

People are neatly divided into those who talk about things they don't do, and those who do things they don't talk about; and society comes down hard only on those rash enough to try to combine the two.

Shaw said so many true and wonderfully witty things that it's a pity one of his silliest remarks is the most often quoted - that "youth is such a wonderful thing, it's a shame to waste it on children" - for in the first place, youth is also a time of trials and errors which we mercifully forget as we grow older; and, in the second, it is not at all wasted on children, but would be utterly wasted on adults.

Speaking of children, it appalls me to see so many mothers holding their small children in the front seat of the car with them, while the father drives; they would not permit the children to sit on the edge of a second-story porch, yet this "suicide seat" in an automobile is far more dangerous.

The three most important problems facing the 20th Century, in my opinion, are (1) Automation, (2) Population explosion, and (3) Peaceful use of atomic energy; and while the world quarrels about outmoded political and economic concepts, none of these problems is being realistically attacked by any nation or combination of powers, who are still stopping through the mire of 19th Century Machtpolitik.

Of all traits, I find of giving unsolicited advice the most offensive - especially since the chronic advice-giver is usually a person whose poor judgment and rigid convictions have made a mess of his own life.

A father tinkering with his motor was asked by his little boy what a certain part was; "Never mind!" I heard the father say, and the boy slunk away; ten years from now, the father will wonder why the boy never minds.

A person who is sick and cheerful arouses our admiration, while one who is healthy and sad excites our contempt; however, if we could realize that, with the latter, sadness is their sickness, we might be more sympathetic toward their unattractive ailment.

There may be many disasters and reversals, but only one tragedy in life: to grow old without growing up, to die a witless creature, without ever knowing what it is like to be an oak tree.

In Venezuela the other day, they held a presidential election. The voters faced a rugged choice. Voting is compulsory there. So if they stayed away from the polls, they might wind up in jail. Pro-Castro Communists threatened to shoot all citizens who turned out to vote.

But 90 per cent of Venezuela's registered voters went to the polls and cast their ballots. They voted AGAINST the Communists by a ratio of nearly one and a half to one. Apparently they knew what they wanted and were willing to take long chances to get it.

VENEZUELA has immense deposits of oil and iron. These natural resources have been developed chiefly by Americans. Sunday's election there seems to indicate that Americans are not as unpopular as the communists would like to make out. Maybe if we announced that from here on out we're going to enforce the Monroe Doctrine rigidly we'd get cooperation rather than opposition from our Western Hemisphere neighbors.

A READER of this column asks: "Will you please tell us what countries other than the United States have a national day of Thanksgiving for our blessings?" ACCORDING to the World Book Encyclopedia, only in the United States and Canada is a day set aside each year as Thanksgiving Day. For thousands of years, people in many lands have held harvest festivals. The American Thanksgiving Day probably grew out of these harvest-home celebrations. The first New England Thanksgiving day was celebrated during the second winter the Plymouth colonists spent in the New World. The first dreadful winter in Massachusetts had killed nearly half the members in the colony. But new hope grew up in the summer of 1621. The corn harvest brought rejoicing. Gov. William Bradford decreed that Dec. 13, 1621, be set aside as a day of feasting and prayer to show the gratitude of the colonists that they were still alive. There is no record of it, but it is quite likely that the memory of the harvest-home celebrations in England prompted the proclamation by Gov. Bradford. WHILE we're talking about American institutions, let's put in a word about rocking chairs. President Kennedy, as everyone knows, used one in his office. One of President Johnson's first acts was to bring his rocking chair to his office. In earlier days in our land, rocking chairs were much more widely used than now. On week days, people sat in them in the evenings, after the chores were done, for rest and relaxation. And, on Sundays, in the clement seasons, they were moved to the front porch - and there, on the Day of Rest, people rocked, and looked, and nodded and waved to their neighbors. And watched it world go by - on foot and in horse-drawn carriages. It just might be that if in these days we did more of that and less of the hell-raising that characterizes modern observance of Sundays and other holidays we'd be better off - both as a nation and as individuals.

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