

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

Published Daily except Saturdays by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 25 North First St., Ph. 174-4411

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An Independent Newspaper Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Mail — In Advance
Daily and Sunday — 1 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday — 6 mos. 10.00
Daily and Sunday — 3 mos. 5.00
Sunday Only — One year \$5.00
Single Copy (Mailed) 20c

By Carrier — And Motor Route
Daily and Sunday — 1 year \$21.00
Daily and Sunday — 6 mos. 12.75
Daily and Sunday — 3 mos. 6.50
Sunday Only — 1 year \$5.00
Carrier and Vendors — Copy 10c

Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Leased Wire
U. P. I. Telephone News Pictures
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Advertising Representatives:
NELSON ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES
Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver.

1963 NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

Member California Newspaper Publishers Association

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. 8, 1953 (Tuesday)

A valley meane, apparently dependent over marriage problems, fired three shots into his sleeping 3 1/2-year-old daughter and took his own life afterward yesterday.

Jackson County employment, as expected, continued to decline during November.

20 YEARS AGO
Dec. 8, 1943 (Wednesday)

City Police Judge Ralph Woodford reports \$184 collected in fines during November.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Who remembers the bygone days when at this season of the year, the only drafting going on was the schedules of CCC camp basketball teams?"

30 YEARS AGO
Dec. 8, 1933 (Friday)

Circuit Judge H. D. Norton resumes duties after being absent because of illness.

Dr. A. F. W. Fresse elected president of Jackson County Medical Society and Dr. R. W. Stearns named to attend state convention.

40 YEARS AGO
Dec. 8, 1923 (Saturday)

Jackson County pioneers attend dedication of memorial tablet at historic Jacksonville Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. H. Hamlin, longtime county resident, recalls time in 1871 when three feet of snow stood on ground in Medford area for six weeks.

50 YEARS AGO
Dec. 8, 1913 (Monday)

U.S. Attorney C. L. Reames leaves for New York after delivering principal address at Elks Memorial in Ashland.

Medford livery stable worker accused of posing as bartender at Moore's saloon to steal two dozen bottles of whiskey; attempts to make off with loot hidden in apron.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is sup-r-mar; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. With what industry do you associate the words Cheltenham, Caslon, Gothic?
2. Does the Statue of Liberty hold the torch in her right or left hand?
3. In what country is Guy Fawkes Day celebrated?
4. Name the Montana man who is Senate majority leader.
5. The title of the wife of a Maharajah is what?
6. What are the male, female, and young of a deer called?
7. What is the name for the tribunals that try military personnel for military offenses?
8. In what U. S. city was President McKinley shot?
9. Which of these planets can most closely approach the earth: Venus, Mars, Mercury?
10. What is considered the most valuable gem?

Answers: 1. Printing. 2. Right hand. 3. In England. 4. Mike Mansfield. 5. Maharanee. 6. Buck, doe, fawn. 7. Courts martial. 8. Buffalo, N. Y. 9. Venus. 10. Oriental ruby, found in Burma and Thailand.

The Oswalds Among Us

What kind of a man was Lee Harvey Oswald? How did he get that way? The pieces are beginning to fall in place, as more and more is known about him and his past. An introverted and unhappy boyhood led to an introverted and unhappy manhood. He didn't like his own country; he didn't like Russia, either. He couldn't get along with others, even in the pro-Castro committee with which he claimed affiliation.

He failed as a Marine, he failed as a citizen, and, ultimately, he failed as a human being. WHY was this so? And do the same forces which warped the mind and personality of Oswald also operate to warp the mind and personality of other youngsters? We all know the answer. Of course they do. There are potential Oswalds in every community in the country who, for one reason or another, do not fit the pattern of life today, and in rejecting it, find other and often unacceptable patterns of behavior.

The jails, prisons, correctional institutions and mental hospitals are full of them. And at what a terrible cost to society. AT ONE time in the nation's history, there was a place for these maladjusted characters to go — the frontier. Often, in the wide open spaces they found themselves, and the history of the westward movement is full of men who, while they could not get along in organized society, were fully capable of living in the wilds, and even making successful careers for themselves.

Today the frontier, the wide open spaces, is gone. And all men must find their place in society, whether they are equipped to do so or not. As the population increases, so will the number of persons who cannot make the adjustment unassisted. And so too will the forces which warp the minds and personalities of these weak and defenseless souls.

So, as a matter of self-protection, and as a matter of long-range economy (to say nothing of the humanitarian aspects), society has been forced to begin using its resources to help them.

IT HAS started counselling services in the schools. It has organized a system of public health measures, which more and more is devoting its attention to mental and personality quirks. And it is setting up child guidance and family counselling clinics.

It is difficult to measure the effectiveness of such measures. But it is much easier to measure the costs if they fail. They are measured in the millions of tax dollars poured into police protection, the courts, the jails, prisons, hospitals and other institutions, to say nothing of the loss to society of constructive, taxpaying citizens.

If these social services are able to salvage only one child a year from a hopeless and useless life, they will, in the long run, have paid for their own cost of operation.

AT BUDGET time last year, pleas were presented to the Jackson County budget committee for needed funds for the local child guidance and family counselling clinic, funds which were denied.

It may be idle to speculate on the results, or lack of them, this particular action might cause. But it is not idle speculation to observe that we're going to have to do far more than at present if the safety and security of society is to be preserved from the potential Lee Harvey Oswalds who are growing up in our midst.—E.A.

A "Waste" of Funds?

The newspapers of Oregon were peppered with letters to the editor, before and just after the Oct. 15 election, in which the writers sharply attacked the use of public funds to maintain a guard at the home of Gov. Mark Hatfield.

The guard had been ordered there by the Legislature, on evidence showing that the Governor had been the target of vicious mail and telephone calls, of vandalism at his home, and once of bullets which struck his automobile only minutes after he and his wife and two small children had left it.

Since the assassination of President Kennedy, we haven't seen any such letters, and hope to see none. Is it a "waste" of public funds to protect the lives of our Chief Executive and his family, who, by the very nature of the task we have elected him to do, is the target of cranks and nuts who will not stop short of violence? Surely not.—E.A.

Betancourt Vindicated

Without going into all the background and details, it is a pleasure to note that Venezuela has passed, with flying colors, a major test of constitutional democracy — far too rare in Latin lands.

President Betancourt has served his term and, against the violent opposition of pro-Castro forces, has given the nation a free election — its second in history. He will now step down, having done the job he set out to do.

All this, of course, shows up for the nonsense they are the accusations that Betancourt was a flaming red, which were tossed around so freely a year ago by the likes of Dan Smoot.—E.A.

'It's The Christmas Season—Time To Hang Up The Legislation'



Today and Tomorrow
By Walter Lippmann
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ON CONTINUING In the preceding article I talked about some of the difficulties at home and abroad which complicate President Johnson's intention to continue the policies of President Kennedy. It is taking too simple a view of his problems to overlook the deadlock and standstill which prevail at home and abroad.

Although President Kennedy might have waited until he had been re-elected, he could not have put off indefinitely a serious reappraisal of many of his foreign policies. The condition of affairs has changed tremendously since these policies were first conceived and formulated. They were addressed to the world of the late 1940s and the 1950s when there were two, and only two, great powers.

Now, there are several, and the two big nuclear powers are finding that in the outer world their control is weakening and their influence diminishing. IT WILL be necessary to reappraise the policies which come down from the time when the non-Communist world, and particularly the European part of it, looked to Washington for leadership because it depended wholly upon the United States for its defense against communism and for its recovery from the war. This abnormal relationship had to come to an end. It was the avowed purpose of our postwar policies to bring it to an end. And though it is human to cling to a superior place, we must recognize that Europe has recovered and enjoys a freedom of action hitherto denied it. This is because the balance of power has been organized successfully to rule out great war.

By the end of the 1950s, when the New Frontier was struggling to come into power, the abnormal preeminence of the United States had already begun to fade away. The phenomenon was then ascribed to the weakness of Eisenhower and not to the nature of things. It was necessary at that time to prepare ourselves for giving up our former position of undisputed leadership. Insofar as our European policies have been working badly, it is not so much because General De Gaulle is spoiling them but because events have overtaken them. General De Gaulle has not brought about the decline of NATO and the American-led Atlantic partnership and the primacy of the United States in all the underdeveloped continents. General De Gaulle is pointing out the decline of an American leadership which was temporarily necessary but inherently abnormal—abnormal in regard to the na-

tional spirit of the Europeans, abnormal also in regard to the historic traditions of the Americans. IN MY view, President Johnson will do well to begin with a confident acceptance of an accomplished and unavoidable fact—that our position in relation to Europe is no longer that of guardian and tutor. From abjuring the pretension to superiority in world leadership will come, one may hope, the end of that eager-beaverism which has interfered with our serious thinking and has done nothing but irritate and destroy confidence. We should accept the fact that since we are no longer needed or able to lead Europe, the time is over for hot-foot missions to Paris and London and Bonn and Rome to sell some one of our devices. It is time to relax and wait considerately and receptively for proposals from Europe. It is most emphatically not the time for the new President to consider traveling abroad, for him to listen to the naive argument that, face to face with the European leaders and with sufficiently large crowds cheering him along, Europe will relax once more into the dependent posture of the 1940s and the early 1950s. The time before our elections is too short, the accumulated problems here at home are too many, to allow time or energy for the diversions and distractions of propaganda travels abroad. What cannot be done through diplomatic channels, or face to face in Washington, must most certainly not be done at all. We are in the 1960s, and we must search our minds lest we accept unexamined the assumptions of the postwar years, lest we act on the reflexes which were conditioned in another age. The paramount theme of the 1940s was the necessity of American intervention to save European civilization from destruction. The paramount theme of the 1950s was to consolidate the western world against the onset of revolutionary communism. The paramount theme of this decade as we know it thus far is that we are emerging from a two-power world and entering one where there are many powers. It will be false to say that a recognition of the change in our relative position is a revival of isolationism. A reappraisal of our position involves no retreat from the task of maintaining the nuclear peace. It means no withdrawal and no desertion of our friends. But it does mean a change in our role in power politics, let us say from wooer to wooed, from buyer to seller, from seeker to sought.



GREAT IDEAS...
From the Great Books
By Mortimer J. Adler
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PASSIVE RESISTANCE
Dear Dr. Adler: Our country is witnessing today a massive demonstration of "non-violent action," not only by organizations and persons for civil rights, but also by peace unions, labor groups, etc. This has taken the form of picketing, marches, sit-ins, and other types of passive resistance. What have been the views of the great philosophers and thinkers on non-violent and passive action, as opposed to violence? Would most of them approve or disapprove of what is happening in America today?
Lily Wang
61 North St.
Camillus, N.Y.

Dear Miss Wang: Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the Indian independence movement, was the most eminent and effective spokesman for passive resistance as a method of achieving social and political reforms. His teaching has inspired present-day leaders of non-violent revolutionary movements, such as Martin Luther King. Gandhi himself, however, was indebted to a long line of ethical and religious thinkers, both in the Eastern and the Western traditions. He began with the basic Indian religious precept that one must not harm any living thing, and added the New Testament injunction of non-retaliation or non-resistance to evil. He was also deeply impressed by Tolstoy's preaching of non-violence as the only moral and effective way of achieving social reform, and by Thoreau's program of civil disobedience as the only righteous response to unjust laws and institutions. The result of these various streams of thought was Gandhi's doctrine of passive resistance, which he summed up thus: "Conquer hate by love, untruth by truth, violence by suffering." He argued that there is a good principle in human nature—"the God within man"—which must be awakened if social reform is to take place, and which can be aroused only by loving, non-violent, action. Violence, he said, evokes counter-violence and makes the oppressor or evil-doer more fixed in his ways. Love and friendly persuasion—in word and in deed—drive out hatred, force, and fear. The emphasis of Gandhi's doctrine, however, was not on passivity but on action. Hence, he substituted for "passive resistance" a more positive term—"satyagraha"—coined from two Sanskrit words meaning "truth or right" and "firmness or determination." The new term connotes absolute, constant commitment to serve truth and righteousness with sacrificial, non-violent action—such as economic boycotts, hunger strikes, non-payment of taxes, public demonstrations, or lying in the path of trains. Only those who have cleansed themselves of hate, fear, and violent impulses can exercise "satyagraha" effectively. An inner rightness and purity is required to convert others and to remain firmly non-violent against the strongest provocations. But Gandhi, like Martin Luther King in our own day, found that many of his followers were inwardly unprepared; they resorted to

violence on crucial occasions. The ability to suffer harm without retaliation is the great test of the non-violent fighter against evil, and it is also the ultimate demonstration of the merits of his case—an incarnate lesson, learned with his own hurt body and feelings. The adequacy of non-violent resistance as a method of overcoming evil in all situations has been challenged by many leaders and thinkers. The eminent Jewish religious philosopher, Martin Buber, for instance, argued in an open letter to Gandhi, that evil must be resisted and prevented from destroying the good by any necessary means—even by force. Yet, Buber said, violence must be used only as a last resort and with love—not out of hate. "We should be able even to fight for justice—but to fight lovingly." Gandhi himself admitted exceptional cases where killing is necessary and right, for instance, where an armed lunatic is a danger to the community. The killer in this case is to be regarded as a benevolent man. However, such exceptional violence, Gandhi also insisted, must be done out of love and good will, not out of a vengeful spirit. You can win a 54-volume set of the Great Books of the Western World by writing a letter, not to exceed 150 words, incorporating a question of general interest for Dr. Adler to consider for inclusion in this column. Each week he will select as first prize winners the writers of the best letters. He will use ONE of these letters as a basis for a future column and will answer it in terms of the intellectual heritage of the Great Books—43 works by 74 authors, spanning 30 centuries of thought. Address the letters to Dr. Mortimer J. Adler, in care of this newspaper.

Matter of Fact
By Joseph Alsop
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EQUATION TO SOLVE
WASHINGTON — Whatever else happens, politics go on as usual. In the last days leading politicians of both parties have therefore been hard at work, taking soundings all over the country, in order to chart the outlines of the new American political situation. The results of these soundings are interesting in themselves, even though they contain no great surprises. And they are certainly worth summarizing at this time, since they usefully define the radically changed political equation which President Johnson must try to solve. To begin with the least unexpected, President Johnson still has the same grave handicap that doomed his bid for the Presidential nomination in 1960. As all political buffs will recall, this was his apparent lack of any popular following in the big industrial states. THUS in Pennsylvania, for instance, the then Governor, David Lawrence, was Johnson's warm friend and admirer. Other things being equal, Lawrence would certainly have preferred to throw the Pennsylvania delegation to Johnson. In part, Lawrence was blocked from doing so because too many of the local Pennsylvania Democratic leaders were convinced that the voters in their districts preferred John F. Kennedy. But Lawrence also ended by choosing Kennedy from conviction, because he too was somewhat reluctantly forced to agree that Kennedy could carry Pennsylvania, whereas Johnson probably could not do so. The recent soundings show that this old pattern has not been radically altered by President Kennedy's years in the White House. President Johnson is still thought about, first of all, as a Texan and a Southerner. Mainly for that reason he still arouses little enthusiasm in the big industrial states. Formidably sensitive political antennae are part of the equipment of this formidable man. He has not had to wait for soundings by the local Democratic chiefs in order to sense the areas where he will have to work hardest for the support needed for re-election.

A GREAT many Southern voters are in fact responding to the fact that Johnson will be the first Southern Presidential candidate since the Civil War, in just the same way that a good many Catholic voters responded to the fact that John F. Kennedy was the first Catholic candidate. It remains to be seen, however, whether this initial Southern response will survive the inevitable bitterness of the coming battle over the civil rights bill. Meanwhile, President Johnson's extremely vigorous preparations for that battle not only reveal a strong, previously proven belief in equal rights for all Americans. They also reveal his own reading of the political equation. Formidably sensitive political antennae are part of the equipment of this formidable man. He has not had to wait for soundings by the local Democratic chiefs in order to sense the areas where he will have to work hardest for the support needed for re-election.

THUS he has gone all out to assure his Administration's continuity with the Kennedy administration. He has done this not only because he believes deeply in President Kennedy's approach to national problems, but also because he considers this continuity is absolutely essential to win over the big industrial states. Here, as in the case of the civil rights bill, his convictions and his reading of his interests exactly coincide. "With less than a year to go before Election Day, President Johnson has no time to waste. His task will be made harder, too, by the widespread predictions that he will be able to work all sorts of miracles with a do-nothing, sordidly complacent Congress. As President Johnson is no better placed than Kennedy to produce Congressional miracles; and it is unfair to the new President to set a false standard by arousing false expectations. But the new President will also be aided in his task by the dreadful Republican disarray that the hot-eyed Goldwater enthusiasts can be counted on to cause. And precisely because he is a formidable man, the new political equation is certainly not beyond his power to solve to his advantage.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

President Johnson has set as a goal for his administration a five million increase in the number of jobs. Such an increase, he said, would bring the number of jobs available in the U.S.A. to a record total of 75 million. Which is to say: The present population of the United States is somewhere in the neighborhood of 188 million, according to the experts. A total of 75 million jobs would mean an average of one job for each two and one-half persons. HE added: "The air today is polluted as much by noise as by virus, bacteria, fall-out or dirt. If your nerves go jangle, jangle, jangle, the trouble may lie not in tired blood but in DECIBELITIS, which means noise sickness."

IS THAT possible? There are two ways in which it might be done: 1. An economy in which people will be able to earn so much money that they will be able to pay practically any price for what they want. 2. An economy in which prices will remain so low that people can afford to buy what they want.

QUESTION: Which is the better way? ANSWER: Let's put it this way: L It can be done either way, but it can't be done both ways at once. If prices go up every time wages go up and wages go up every time prices go up,

compulsions and avoid exhaustion. In these early days he has the overwhelming sympathy and support of the American people, as did Harry Truman in 1945. Soon his degree of popular support will be what he himself — and the enemies that will arise — make it. Manner is not so likely to be confused with matter. The eyes of the people, will be more on what he does and less on how he does it, because he will not benefit by the public fascination with youth, style and glamour that so strengthened Mr. Kennedy's hold on the people. Here his problem in following Mr. Kennedy is not entirely unlike Truman's problem in following Roosevelt. It is more severe in that Truman had four years in which to prove himself and Johnson has one. For this reason, among others, he is bound to concentrate his considerable personal powers on the Congress, the chief block to action, seeking his biggest success where his predecessor suffered his worst failure — in the realm of domestic legislation. When Mr. Kennedy assumed office there was an electric feeling, at least around the White House, that a new day had dawned, that a sharp

Johnson: His Approach and His Problems

ing it hurt him more than the victim. When President Kennedy took office, he found some fluidity in foreign affairs. His creations, such as the Alliance and the Peace Corps, were imaginative, and his act of defiance over the Cuban missiles an historic stroke. But President Johnson now confronts an immobility in world affairs such as Mr. Kennedy confronted in domestic affairs. It is the great powers that have been losing their ability to act; it is the small powers that are creating what movement there is. This is true in our relations with our major enemy and it is true in relation to our major allies. The alliance cannot be held as it is unless the problem of sharing nuclear power is solved and it cannot be solved without a common agreement on the German role. All present signs are that President Johnson will continue to press for the multi-national nuclear fleet, including the Germans; that he will give no encouragement to De Gaulle's nuclear aspirations or general view of the future Europe. The leaders are new — in America, Britain, Germany and Italy — but the old dilemma of the West is unchanged.

break with the past could be made. There was much illusion in this, but acting upon the belief, President Kennedy poured upon the Congress an enormous cargo of proposals. President Johnson cannot do this and would not. The phrase, "politics is the art of the possible" is not a cliché in his mind; it is virtually his credo. His whole behavior as Senate majority leader demonstrated this. He operated a two-track legislative highway. On the main track he pushed unceasingly as those matters he judged COULD get through. To the side-track he relegated all those matters he judged could NOT get through, no matter how many powerful group-though they were of prime importance. For the present, of course, the priority of the tax and civil rights bills has been settled for him. On these he will concentrate his full energies, and in my opinion will have more success than Mr. Kennedy would have had, not only because of the country's chastened mood, but because he will be much rougher in private or obstructive Congressmen. Here he will be like Franklin Roosevelt, save in manner: Mr. Roosevelt cut political throats with the air of one say-



By ERIC SEVAREID
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The outlines of President Johnson's vital relationships — to his work day, to the American public, to the Congress and to the critical foreign problems — are already discernible and quite different from the circumstances that surrounded John F. Kennedy three years ago. Mr. Johnson is a strong human being, but to his age of 55 must be added the few extra years that a past heart attack enforces upon a man in terms of his daily conduct. Here the new President is his own worst enemy. He is not only a driving, obsessive worker, but he engages strong emotions in his work, more than did any of his three immediate predecessors. The circumstances of succession to the Presidency are so disturbing right now that President Johnson's first and plain duty to the country, regardless of his personal wishes, is to carefully control his work

"Control yourself — there'll always be people like that in the world!"