

EVERYONE IN SOUTHERN OREGON READS THE 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. 17, 1953 (Thursday) Medford police officer Leo A. Mitchell catches two men in act of burglarizing store on South Riverside Avenue.

20 YEARS AGO Dec. 23, set for launching of SS Jacksonville at Kaiser shipyards in Portland; Judge J. B. Coleman, K. K. Kubli and Benjamin Beekman to be honored guests.

30 YEARS AGO Dec. 17, 1933 (Sunday) Aaron Schollars, 89, of Medford, who drove a team at the Battle of Gettysburg, recovering after lengthy illness.

40 YEARS AGO Dec. 17, 1923 (Monday) F. Wilson Wait, director of Medford's DOOK band, receives offer of similar post at La Grande.

50 YEARS AGO Dec. 17, 1913 (Wednesday) C. Wig Ashpole leaves for Portland with a shipment of cattle which he plans to market there.

Miss Lorraine Godlove elected president of Christian Endeavor group at Christian Church.

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

1. In what document are the qualifications for President and Vice President of the U. S. set forth? 2. What famous monument in Egypt has the body of a lion with a human head?

Answers: 1. Constitution. 2. Sphinx. 3. Malachi. 4. New York City. 5. Vermont. 6. False. 7. Harry S. Truman. 8. Hot. 9. 25. 10. Lawyer.

Brother's Keeper?

We believe in foreign aid, in spite of the fact that one can't buy meaningful friendship with dollars. We believe we should help underdeveloped nations move into the 20th Century world for both selfish and unselfish reasons. Peace and stability probably aren't possible in a world in which some nations are very rich and others are very poor. And so we must help these nations to develop their people and other resources if we can expect to live together peacefully in this world community.

MOREOVER, we ought to help our fellow-man simply because he needs help and we can afford to give it. We ought to be willing to help those in need for the same reason—we are willing to tax ourselves to help the unfortunate within our own nation.

We recite these arguments as background for an interesting set of facts recently published by the United Nations.

Outside aid provided to the world's poorer nations now averages about \$6 billion per year, the UN has announced. More than half of this comes from the United States, by far the richest nation in the world. We provide help for 81 nations, but 80 per cent of our foreign aid dollars go to 20 countries. The Soviet Union provides far less help — about \$400 million to 29 nations, it was estimated.

WE DON'T quite know what to conclude from these figures.

The American share of the total isn't surprising. Some other nations provide a larger share of their national income for foreign aid, but we are so rich that we still dominate the picture. Nevertheless, we should urge other nations to help more than they have.

Perhaps the most disturbing factor is the small size of the total. Six billion dollars is a lot of money. But its a drop in the bucket in terms of total world wealth. And it's doubtful if it's anywhere near enough to help the poorer nations get off the ground.

If man is his brother's keeper, then there's room for better keeping. — Capital Journal, Salem.

Out of Character

The Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League of America has taken it upon itself to stop all Oregon commercial fishermen from catching fish in the Columbia River. It is preparing a ballot measure which would stop the issuance of licenses for Oregon residents to catch fish, commercially, in the Columbia, and would prohibit the processing, in Oregon, of fish caught in the river, whether caught by Oregon residents or not.

Washington gillnet fishermen would still be able to fish the Columbia. Fish so caught could be processed in Washington. The measure would be a near death-blow to the Oregon communities and residents along the lower reaches of the river. This is probably the most consistently-depressed area, economically speaking, in the state to begin with.

Such a move is out of character for the League.

THE Izaak Walton League has been one of the nation's most valuable conservation organizations. It has long fought for improvements in water supplies, not only for fish and game, but for people and industry. It has been in the forefront against various special interest raids upon national resources.

But the Oregon division, in this instance, is attempting just what the national organization has long tried to stand off. The Oregon group is trying to put one group out of business at the expense of another. Biologists see no need for increased escapements of mature fish in the Columbia. Closing the river to commercial fishing only from one side, would not help if such escapements were needed.

The Oregon group of the IWLA is pulling a "dog in the manger" stunt with its proposed initiative. It should not be allowed to get away with it. — The Bulletin, Bend.

Whistle Stop

Ordinarily a train derailment is no laughing matter. But papers in Albany and Corvallis are finding some merriment in a recent derailment near Marion. Because the tracks were blocked, the SP's Cascade was routed through Corvallis. That marked the first time in 40 years that a mainliner had gone through Corvallis. And that's a long time between trains. The occasion for the train in Corvallis 40 years ago was a flood which sent the water of the Santiam over its banks.

What kind of a catastrophe would it have to be before a mainliner would again visit Roseburg, Grants Pass and Medford? — Eugene Register-Guard.

Constructive Proposal

A maker of foundation garments, in conjunction with U.S. Rubber Co., has developed a fiber with a stretch factor of 700 per cent. It is extremely light-weight. It can be made into a yarn so thin that a pound of it can be stretched for 100 miles. Just the thing out of which paychecks should be made. — Oregon Statesman, Salem.

"Keep Christmas In Your Own Way And Let Me Keep It In Mine"



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

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PRESIDENT SCROOGE: WASHINGTON — Much can be learned about American politics — and much ironical amusement can also be obtained — from close observation of President Johnson's attack upon the budget, under the sacred banners of "thrift and frugality." For sheer drama, is almost equals the battle of San Juan Hill.

The motive of all this public cutting and slashing must above all be borne in mind. The President feared from the first that he could not drive the creaking Congress to rapid action on the civil rights bill. Hence he early decided to try for a partial consolation prize, in the form of fairly prompt action on the tax reduction bill.

The link between tax reduction and the 1964 budget, so long insisted upon by Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, was the central point in the new President's first White House meeting on budgetary problems. Budget Director Kermit Gordon and the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, Walter Heller, began by arguing against an overly tight budget.

Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon made the counter-argument, for which one may reasonably suspect, President Johnson had been waiting. "You can either have a budget over \$101.5 billion," Dillon said in effect, "or you can have \$11 billion of tax reduction. But you can't have both."

Even Walter Heller thereupon replied that, if this was the real situation, he, too, opted for a tight budget. After that, unanimity prevailed throughout the Administration. And the President was then safely able to promise Sen. Byrd an advance peek at the budget, in return for a reluctant promise by Byrd to send the tax bill from the Finance Committee to the Senate floor.

Next came the grand attack upon "needless spending" which has filled the headlines almost as though it were an old-fashioned cavalry charge led by President Scrooge in person. In this entertaining but far from valueless operation, the President's chief lieutenant has necessarily been Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, whose department absorbs the lion's share of each year's Federal outlays.

THE valuable part of the grand attack was the President's decision to back his Secretary of Defense in making a long series of overdue economies in Defense Department operations, by closing all sorts of obsolete military bases and installations all over the United States. This is the hardest thing to do in politics. The Boston Rope Walk survived for nearly a century after the U. S. Navy

converted from sail to steam, and the Boston Navy Yard survives today for precisely the same reasons. McNamara had in fact proposed the same economies to President Kennedy. But President Kennedy had not felt able to back his Defense Secretary in this instance, since President Kennedy was no longer in the happy position of a brand-new occupant of the White House, from whom every single Senator and Representative hops for some favor or other.

President Johnson, of course, is in just this position. Furthermore, he judged that the gain in Congress from a strong economizing gesture would more than outweigh the loss caused by the outraged feelings of the Senators and Representatives whose states and districts were losing local sources of profit and employment.

President Johnson even approved the suppression of a small military in Georgia of the hitherto untouchable state of the chairman of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees. And this, as someone in the Pentagon remarked, was "like closing the angels' choir-loft up in heaven."

THE howls of the economy-pinched lawmakers (most of whom howl about "too much Federal spending" every other day of the year) are now so deafening that you can hardly hear yourself think in the U. S. Capitol. Yet the President's judgment about the political timing of these useful savings seems to have been correct.

Some real economies have also been made in personnel, and in other areas as well. Finally, it must be added, paper savings are being made, in the best manner of improvident householders, by deferring eventually unavoidable spending on maintenance and the like, both in the Defense Department and in other departments.

This budget will not quite equal some of the budgets prepared by the great corporate executives of the Eisenhower administration, who would have a lot of trouble with the Securities and Exchange Commission if they handled their companies' accounts as they handled the Federal accounts. But the 1964 budget will have its element of fakery, all the same.

Both the drama and the fakery are in the American political tradition, and they will probably produce the desired practical result — which is simply to pass the tax bill reasonably soon. Yet the irony of all this remains uncomfortably noticeable, in a country that might well solve the obstinate problem of poverty in the midst of affluence by spending no more than the sum annually spent on cosmetics alone.



"Does it seem to you people is nicer to each other since the Kennedy tragedy, or is it just the Christmas season?"

Chinese Intensify Drive in Africa With Soviet Union Serving as Major Target



By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

In April, 1955, in Bandung, Indonesia, 29 nations met for what Indonesian President Sukarno called "the first intercontinental conference of the so-called colored peoples in the history of mankind."

It also marked the beginning of Red China's determined drive to extend its influence beyond Asia and to the emerging new nations of Africa.

In the last two years, as the Soviet Union and Red China have become more deeply embroiled in their ideological war,

the Chinese have intensified their drive in Africa, with the Soviet Union a major target and with the difference in the colors of men's skins noted at Bandung a major weapon.

At the third Afro-Asian solidarity conference held in Moscow, Tanganyika, in February of this year the head of the Chinese delegation told Soviet representatives "the whites have nothing to do here."

At a meeting of journalists in Jakarta, the Chinese sought to bar Soviet participation on the grounds that the Soviet Union is not an Asian country.

As the Chinese have pressed their claims to being the only true friends of black Africa, they have referred contemptuously to the Russians as "white" and "European," and have stressed the solidarity of yellow and black races against colonialism.

Pressing the Chinese case in Africa with personal visits this week are Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi, first stop the flag-decked streets of Cairo.

One objective is an attempt to undermine Soviet influence in personal conferences.

Another is to press for another Bandung-type conference. Red Chinese newspapers have been stressing the need for "solidarity and mutual support of Asian and African peoples on the basis of the Bandung spirit."

There could be no solace for the free world if either the communism of revisionist Russia or orthodox China should take root in Africa.

But tragic consequences of an entirely different sort would be the result if the Chinese were to be successful in their attempts to divide the world between white and colored.

At least the early stages of

Chou's tour were less successful than he might have hoped. President Nasser who was to have greeted him, was away in Tunisia.

The Cairo newspaper Al-Gumhouria noted that one of Chou's aims would be to try to end the "virtual international isolation" growing out of Sino-Indian border fighting "which showed China as the aggressor."

Nor are the new African nations quite so unoppressed as the Chinese seem to hope. Last February's Tanganyika conference left many delegations angry at the thought that the Red Chinese had used them simply as a cover for an attack upon the United States, and an attempt to present these attacks as representing the voice of Africa.

It led to this cold conclusion by Tanganyika Minister of Home Affairs Oscar Kambona: "We are not going to accept the enemies chosen for us by others."

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 initials 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.

Birds, Fish, Turtles

To the Editor: Arriving in Brittany one sunset at a wayside inn, dinner was skylark in. We objected eating sweet songsters. Our host said: "You refuse. That does not put them back singing in the sky!" We nevertheless ate only potatoes.

Latin countries lack Saxon land's love of birds. We move at snail's pace "South-of-the-Rio Grande," trying to conserve our migrants there. We ourselves once did but little better. When passenger pigeons were a dime-a-dozen in pioneer Chicago, pigeon pie was cheap.

Go to the land of lush prairie, of catfish fry. Cross Dixie to proceed through Cuba's royal palm forest to Batabano sponge fishery. There they serve you fish conked in paper bags, with a dessert of Isle-of-Pines fresh pineapple, dripping with "pine" honey. You then will still hear of dishes based on err turtle.

Fished to near extinction, National Parks now save these toothsome turtles. Virgin Islands National Park recently planted 1,200 babies. Each can grow to half a ton. One Dixie university hatched 20,000 eggs.

When undersigned last was in Everglades National Park, a friend suggested calling on a banana fleet owner. His first question was turtles. "I keep one boat on turtles. We catch them on Central America banks. When a darky catches one, he flaps it on his back, marks his sign and the date. We corral them in a Caribbean island close to Florida. Sometime, one escapes. He then worked his way over seafloor back to his home, 700 miles away. This skipper knows the turtle has no compass. Do your books tell?"

Scientists still have much to learn. Above 1,200 baby turtles, however, are growing. Those 20,000 eggs are given care. U.S.A. further has a self-guiding UNDERSEAS nature trail with bright colored corals in Virgin Islands National Park. A high Washington official, underwater in skindiving outfit, cut the ribbon while brilliant tropical fish kept their thoughts to themselves.

C. M. Goethe, 3731 Tenth st., Sacramento, 18, Calif.

Mrs. Kennedy's Aid To the Editor: Please accept my thanks for your editorial "On Honoring JFK" in your Dec. 12 issue. You have expressed much better than I could my feelings on this subject, a feeling I believe is shared by many thousands of our fellow citizens. Harry Reasoner on CBS news also voiced this thought.

There is another point in this connection I should like to bring up. The Mail Tribune carried a news story about a proposal by one or more of our Congressmen to present a bill granting large sums of money to Mrs. Kennedy as an expression of the nation's love and admiration for her. I share those feelings. Nevertheless, it is generally accepted as fact that John Fitzgerald Kennedy was the recipient, from his father, of sums totaling not less than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000), which presumably goes to his wife and children.

Cannot our feeling for Mrs. Kennedy take shape in other forms than money which assuredly she does not need and equally assuredly, the rank and file of taxpayers do need? F. C. Foster, Trail, Ore.

Editor's note: According to law, all Presidents' widows are entitled to \$10,000 per year, plus the franking (free mailing) privilege. In addition, Congress voted \$50,000 for Mrs. Kennedy's office expenses for one year only, to handle the hundreds of thousands of letters and telegrams she has received since her husband's death. Also, Secret Service protection is being provided her and her children for the period of a year.

Clean Right Hand

To the Editor: Referring once more to the brutal assassination of President Kennedy, as everyone who is sensitive to the political implications of such crimes now knows, Oswald claimed to have been a "Marxist" — a claim to which, if guilty, his bloody crime gave the lie, for true Marxists know that Marxism and deeds of individual violence are absolutely antithetical, mutually repellent. Nevertheless, malignant minds among capitalist apologists imagined they saw an opportunity for exploiting the tragedy to denigrate Marxism and to set off a new witchhunt.

But this is 1963, not 1901, when President McKinley was assassinated by the anarchist Czolgosz, and when "anarchism" and "socialism" were mixed in the public mind. Today the mood of reasoning Americans is one that recoils from whitechunts.

Today there is one party — the Socialist Labor Party — that can hold up a clean right hand, a hand with the taint of no man's blood on it, and say that murder is wrong under all circumstances. The Socialist violates no principle and does not play the hypocrite when he condemns the assassination of President Kennedy.

Lydia Burnham, 814 Warner St., Prescott, Ariz.

Greetings From Turkey To the Editor: How we miss the Mail Tribune over here in Turkey. Having the paper sent by air mail is prohibitive, as far as cost is concerned, and it would be a month old before we received it by boat, so we continue to miss it.

Turkey is a land of great contrasts, modern in some ways and very backward in others. Modern cars, oxcarts and little pack burros all travel the cobblestone streets here in Samsun.

Samsun is on the Black Sea and has a population of about 90,000 people.

Open markets with many fruits and vegetables are available, but of course we miss our supermarkets. Bread is sold unwrapped, in bread stores, and has to be carried home without wrapping unless you supply your own.

Almost all the Turkish people you talk to would like to go to the United States to live, especially the young people.

We are having a great experience here, teaching under the Fulbright program, but as Christmas approaches we are just a little lonely for friends and family.

There is no observance of Thanksgiving and Christmas in this Islam land (except on the U. S. military bases) and we cannot so much as purchase a Christmas card.

We would like to take this opportunity to wish all our friends of the Rogue River Valley a wonderful Christmas and a New Year filled with happiness. That is, if this letter makes the communications column.

Victor W. Hay and family, Maarif Kalesi, Samsun, Turkey

Promotions Announced By Company Officer Capt. Donald W. Johnson, Grants Pass, commander, Company E, has announced several promotions in the unit.

They are: to SSgt. (E-6) Jerry E. Hull, Grants Pass; to Sgt. (E-5) Donald G. Dimmick, Grants Pass, Paul D. Lofland, Adrian; E. Stanfield, Norman; G. Misk, Central Point, Robert J. James, Talent, and Gary W. Smith, Medford.

Capt. Robert D. Murphy, Central Point, commander, Company F, announced the promotion of Dary M. Johnson, Medford, to Sgt. (E-5).

Strictly Personal

By Sidney J. Harris

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LOOKING AHEAD

One of the men most often named as a great prophet of the twentieth century was H. G. Wells. In his numerous books around the turn of the century, he quite accurately predicted many of the latest developments in science and technology.

Yet it is interesting that even so imaginative and speculative a thinker as Wells, who so clearly saw the shapes of things to come in many areas, had his own gigantic blind spots.

In his book, "Anticipations," written in 1901 and giving predictions of things to happen before the year 2000, Wells wrote: "I have said nothing in this chapter, devoted to locomotion, of the coming invention of flying. . . . I do not think it at all probable that aeronautics will ever come in many areas, had his modification of transport and communication. . . ."

And, a little further along in the same chapter, he wrote: "I must confess that to see any sort of submarine doing anything but suffocate its crew and founder at sea. . . . This, mind you, was not some rigid traditionalist, but the most daring extra-polarator of his times, much of whose brilliant "science-fiction" turned into fact before his own death.

If so prescient a man as Wells himself could not anticipate those which are enforced by other departments, such as the Treasury and the Post Office.

The Bureau searches for enemy agents and others who threaten the nation's security. It also tracks down kidnapers, automobile thieves and other criminals who violate federal laws. Its agents are given courses in law enforcement, crime detection and similar matters when they enter the department.

THE FBI has a laboratory in Washington with complete modern equipment for analyzing clues scientifically. It also has fingerprint files that contain more than 100 million sets of fingerprints. Its work is carried on through 52 field divisions in the U.S.

It has a dedicated leader—J. Edgar Hoover, who was named its director in 1924—four decades ago. He has developed the FBI into one of the world's most efficient law enforcement agencies. When he came on the job, he replaced untrained men with lawyers and experienced accountants, established new departments for training, set up a central fingerprint file and began studies of scientific crime-detection methods.

He made the FBI into an institution that is respected and admired all over the world.

THOUGHT in conclusion:

The federal government in these days seems often to be reaching for authority over more and more of the affairs that formerly were reserved for the states and the counties and the cities and the villages. The schools, for example, which it is seeking increasingly to finance—knowing that where the money comes from the authority will reside.

Might it not be better if we kept the federal government out of schools but invited it to take an INCREASING share in the detection and prevention of crime?

Crime is getting to be one of our big problems. We could use some help in preventing it.

HOW did they come to do it? As this is written, it hasn't been told.

But it seems to be another case of misspent lives—fooling around with evil or good-for-nothing characters instead of traveling the straight and narrow road and eventually getting somewhere worth getting to.

It didn't pay off. Under the Lindbergh kidnaping act, they face life imprisonment if they had harmed their victim, they could have faced the death penalty, which a jury may recommend if the victim of a kidnaping is harmed.

THE moral of it? Well, if all criminals could be caught that quickly, there would be less crime. For two reasons. The number of evildoers would be rapidly reduced and new recruits would be prevented from entering the crime business.

It's pretty well agreed that CERTAINTY OF PUNISHMENT is the most dependable crime deterrent.

WHAT did the FBI start? How did it get started?

THE Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is one of the branches of the U.S. Department of Justice. Its agents track down violators of all federal laws ev-