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Flight 'o Time
Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of The
Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and
40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Oct. 2, 1949 (Saturday)

A total of 2,975 Jackson
county men have registered
for the peacetime draft.
A group of Medford square
dancers won first place in the
Southern Oregon competition
at the Josephine county fair-
grounds.

20 YEARS AGO
Oct. 2, 1938 (Sunday)

Mrs. Maud Morse, extension
specialist in parent education,
conducted two meetings for
Jackson county parents last
week on "The Common Prob-
lems of Parents."

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "It
rained Wed., setting some of
the dust, the football teams
hereabouts have started to
bite."

30 YEARS AGO
Oct. 2, 1928 (Tuesday)

Two Medford nurses have
embarked on a 2,500-mile
hike to New Orleans.
An all-around vaudeville
program is scheduled for to-
morrow at Hunt's Craterian
theater.

40 YEARS AGO
Oct. 2, 1918 (Wednesday)

Woodmen of the World
schedule meeting here.
The state militia company
will drill on the streets to-
night instead of at the base-
ball grounds, and will be dis-
missed early to enable the
members to attend the Griz-
zys dance

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- "Flickertail State," is the
nickname of Wyoming, North
Dakota, or Idaho?
 - Name the noted author
who wrote "Treasure Island,"
and "Kidnapped."
 - Was the "Full Dinner
Pail" the Republican slogan
in 1896, 1900, or 1904?
 - What is a prince consort?
 - Into what sea does the
Danube flow?
 - Name the first Negro
ever to pitch in a baseball
World Series.
 - Which two composers
are most famous for fugues?
 - What transaction was a
nickname "Seward's Folly"?
 - In what book is this proverb
found: "A house divided
against itself cannot stand"?
 - For which fall flower is
"mum" a nickname?
1. North Dakota. 2. Robert
Louis Stevenson. 3. 1900. 4.
The husband of a female sov-
ereign. 5. Black Sea. 6. "Satch-
el" Paige. 7. Bach and Han-
del. 8. Purchase of Alaska.
9. The Bible. 10. Chrysanthe-
mum.

The Silly Season

The silly season is upon us.
The election campaign in Oregon, which has
been pretty quiet up to now, is beginning to warm
up. And part of the warming-up process, inevit-
ably, is the flinging of charges and counter-
charges by opposing candidates.

This effect has been most noticeable in the
race for governor, and for congress in the first
and fourth districts. It hasn't yet penetrated to
the more localized races, at least insofar as we've
been able to discern.

MOST of these charges are pure political fluff.
A few of them may be of substance.
Mark Hatfield and Bob Holmes, the Republi-
can and Democratic candidates for governor,
have been tossing brick-bats at each other for
more than a week now, and from this distance it
sounds remarkably like two small boys, squared
off in the corner of the school-yard, yelling
"You're a such-and-such!" and "You're another!"
at each other.

The fact is that neither of the candidates have
as yet developed any real issue. Both are basic-
ly decent, friendly men; both are intelligent;
both are of a liberal cast of mind. It's too bad they
can't find something more worthwhile to argue
about than campaign tactics.
It's a disappointing show, so far.

SOME small amount of political noise has been
issuing from the first district, where Con-
gressman Walter Norblad, the veteran Republi-
can incumbent, is in a race with Democratic At-
torney General Robert Y. Thornton for the con-
gressional seat.

The loudest blast heard so far has been
Thornton accusing Norblad of violating security
when he told a women's group about the X-15,
the proposed new American man-carrying space
rocket. This was promptly refuted by Norblad,
with a strong assist from some supporting news-
papers, by pointing out that what he had said had
all been widely publicized throughout the coun-
try for the past many months.

Maybe some other issues have come to light
in the first district, but if so, we've not been
made aware of them.

IN THE fourth district, Congressman Charlie
Porter has been making the rounds of open
houses, coffee hours, mills, and pounding the
streets, telling his constituents that he wants to
be reelected on the basis of his record.

His opponent, Paul Geddes, has been mak-
ing the same rounds telling the voters he wants
to be elected, and bases his case largely on Por-
ter's record.

But they can't be talking about the same re-
cord. Porter is talking about what he believes in
and what he has done, and Geddes keeps talk-
ing about what he seems to think Porter believes
and has done.

Somebody's wrong.

PORTER happens to believe that Red China
should be recognized as an existing, operat-
ing government (which it is) by this country. He
extends no hand of friendship, but he believes
that we are being blind by trying to pretend that
if we don't recognize that nation, maybe it will
go away.

Geddes has twisted this stand, which is per-
fectly logical and supportable, whether or not
one agrees with it, to make it sound as though
Porter is friendly to the Chinese Communist re-
gime—something which "just ain't so."

Porter has called for an end to testing H-
bombs—a position supported by many scientists
and other thoughtful men—IF and WHEN Rus-
sia agrees to do the same. Geddes has charged
he (Porter) has advocated ending them with no
assurance that Russia would do likewise—an
assertion which is, at best, based on misinforma-
tion.

Porter voted against the so-called "omnibus
farm bill" on the floor of congress, but voted for
a "rule" to permit the bill to be brought to the
floor, on the grounds that the house as a whole
should have the chance to debate it and vote on
it. Geddes has charged him, incorrectly, with
voting for the bill—which speaks poorly of his
understanding of congressional procedures.

THESE are samples of what's going on in the
fourth district congressional race. There are
others.

Up to this point, we think Porter has all the
best of it. He has signed the non-partisan fair
campaign practices code, and called upon Ged-
des to do likewise. And he has pointed out nine
instances, some of them mentioned above, where
he believes Geddes has already violated the ban
on using misrepresentation, distortion or other
falsification.

Geddes' strongest point, so far, is his claim
that he would devote his time to representing the
fourth district, and, in effect, would let others
worry about the questions of war and peace, of
diplomacy and our relationships to the other na-
tions of the world.

IF HE means what he says, he is promising to
neglect one of the most important duties of
a congressman. For what issues are of more im-
portance in these troubled times?

And his allegation that Porter has neglected
the district won't hold water, either. Porter's ac-
complishments, his interest in all phases of the
economy of the district, his aggressive and effec-
tive work on its behalf, all can be documented
and proven.

Thus is our thesis for the day substantiated:
The silly season is upon us.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"KUFF WOKE ME UP. HE THOUGHT THE HOUSE WAS ON FIRE!"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

MR. NIXON'S SHOCK

On Saturday, Mr. Nixon issued a statement saying that he had been shocked when he read the morning papers.

There had been a news story carrying the information that out of about 5,000 letters received at the State Department, 80 per cent were critical of the Administration's policy at Quemoy and Matsu. Mr. Nixon was shocked because there was so much opposition and he was even more shocked that the bad news had been published.

In fact, he was so shocked at the publication of the news that he promptly accused the subordinate official who gave it to a reporter of a "patent and deliberate effort . . . to sabotage" the policy of the Secretary of State.

THIS is a very serious charge, and it is one which cannot be passed over lightly. For here we have the Vice President denouncing as sabotage what was in fact a truthful answer to a legitimate question asked by a responsible reporter in the course of quite normal and standard newspaper practice. On questions of wide public interest it is a very common practice of the American press to ask the White House, the Departments, and the members of Congress what their mail shows about public opinion. Yet suddenly Mr. Nixon professes to be so shocked at such a news story that he can think of no explanation except to accuse a helpless official of what, were there any truth in the accusation, would be a high crime against his country.

So we must ask whether Mr. Nixon presumes to say that the reporter had no right to ask the question about the State Department's mail. He will not presume to say that. Then what does he think was the duty of the State Department official? Should the official have refused to answer the reporter's question? Or should he have lied to him?

Mr. Nixon must not make such reckless and unfounded accusations against innocent men. They are a reminder that there is still with the old Nixon, whom the new Nixon is supposed to have outgrown. For it was the practice of the old Nixon to imply that those with whom he did not agree were on the verge of treason.

ON THE substance, it is, of course, true that foreign policy cannot and should not be conducted by counting the letters which reach the government. It is true that the right policy is often unpopular and that governments which let themselves be governed by opinion polls are weak and are very often wrong. But it may also be true that the policy of the government is wrong and that those who criticize and oppose it had better be listened to respectfully and carefully. That happens to be true in this case. For no one can pretend that the Administration has so clear a policy on the offshore islands that the policy is not open to genuine debate.

The policy is, in fact, not yet determined and in the country, especially among the informed and experienced in foreign affairs, the debate is proceeding. All the signs point to a mounting conviction that the Administration

has blundered into trouble, and that it needs help to extricate itself. Mr. Nixon says that "what is at stake . . . is the whole free world position in the Far East." That may be true. But if the whole free world position in the Far East has come to be at stake in Quemoy, then they have much to answer for to the American people and at the bar of history who allowed the whole free world position to be staked on so absurd a thing as the offshore islands.

IF WE look beyond the angry words which are being exchanged, the actual situation has for the moment at least been stabilized. There is no evidence that the Communists mean to invade Quemoy. There is good evidence that we do not mean to allow Chiang to draw us into an attack upon the mainland. Our immediate policy is to help Chiang run the blockade, which probably means that there will be no decision at Quemoy for some time to come. Thus there is going to be time for mediation to work.

If so, there is also going to be time for a debate in this country on whether and how our China policy should be revised. The debate will turn first of all on how to disengage Chiang's army and ourselves from the offshore islands, and then on what is to be the future of Formosa, once our military and political commitments have been reduced to Formosa itself and the Pescadores.

As Formosa is invulnerable to military conquest by the Red Chinese, as it can be taken only by a coup from within, the problem of Formosa—unlike the problem of Quemoy—is a political problem. It is a problem not for the United States alone but for the whole international community.

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Editorial Comment

LEGAL KILLING COSTLY

Most callous and one of the most questionable arguments advanced by supporters of capital punishment is that it is cheap: A convict can be dispatched neatly for a few dollars cost to the state, whereas his board and room in prison costs taxpayers more than \$1,000 a year.

A logical extension of this argument is, of course, that penal costs would be even cheaper if more crimes were covered by the death penalty. But no responsible body of citizens is seriously advocating such an economy measure.

Actually, there is irrefutable evidence that application of the death penalty is an expensive business. A death sentence invariably results in a series of appeals, for which the state must pay its share. It has already cost the State of California several hundred thousands of dollars in a vain attempt to bring Caryl Chessman to execution. A cell block full of prisoners could be maintained for years on a comparable amount.

The cost of administering death penalty also appeals to the accused, who must finance appeals. Thus, the rich or talented, like Chessman, are favored. This is one reason why famed criminologist who is well known in Portland, has written: "Until capital punishment is abolished, there is little hope of even-handed justice in murder trials."

—Portland Oregonian.

Little Difficulty Foreseen In U.S.-Japan Treaty Talks

By EARNST HOBERECHT
UPI Correspondent

Tokyo (UPI)—The United States anticipates no really great difficulty in negotiating a new mutual defense treaty with Japan and the first formal exploratory talks will begin here within a few days, authoritative sources told United Press International today.

It is expected the old security treaty signed Sept. 8, 1951, will be replaced by a completely new document.

This is the Japanese desire, and it was understood the Americans will approach the problem from that angle.

U. S. Ambassador to Japan Douglas MacArthur II will head the American negotiating team in the talks with Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Japanese Foreign Minister Aichihiro Fujiyama.

Has Special Problems
UPI was told the United States will seek to work out a new treaty instrument between Japan and the United

States along the lines of those which America has with its other allies. But at the same time, the Americans will take into consideration Japan's special problems, such as her post-war constitution which is interpreted as prohibiting the stationing of Japanese troops abroad.

The Americans were said to feel it will take some time to reach agreement on all details of the new treaty but were described as approaching the talks with an open mind and a desire to achieve results which recognize the equality and partnership of the two countries.

The Japanese have not yet given the Americans any details of what they want in the new treaty, the sources told United Press International.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

QUEMOY REALITIES

Taipei, Formosa — It is encouraging to see Quemoy for yourself, as this reporter has just done, simply because the reality looks better than the statistics. There is nothing wrong with the statistics. The Chinese Communists have indeed fired more than a third of a million shells into Quemoy and its dependent smaller islands. A largely effective artillery blockade of Quemoy has indeed been established by heavy barages on the landing beaches. The Quemoy garrison and population are indeed being supplied by mere limited blockade running; and the Quemoy position cannot be indefinitely defended in this manner.

But when you actually see Quemoy and its defenders, you learn two additional facts of cardinal importance. In the first place, in startling contrast to their performance in Korea, the Chinese Communists have thus far done a pretty miserable job with the military means at their disposal. And for just this reason, in the second place, the problem of Quemoy is not quite so urgent as one might suppose.

THE poorest of the Communist performance in this fighting has been both startling and mystifying. The most dramatically bad showing has of course been in the air. The Communist air force outnumbered the Nationalist air force by very nearly five to one. The MIG-17s that the Communists chiefly rely on are also at least marginally better aircraft than the F-86s which the Nationalists have sent up against them. By any reasonable standard, the Communists ought to have been able to count on smashing victories in the air.

Instead, the crack Nationalist pilots have inflicted a series of really dramatically humiliating defeats on the Communists. There have been three major and several minor air battles thus far. In all, the Communists have lost 25 aircraft certainly and seven or eight more probably, as proven by American study of the gun cameras' photographs. The Nationalists have meanwhile lost two aircraft in combat. In other words, the confirmed loss ratio has been close to 15 to 1.

THERE has been nothing accidental about this really staggering loss ratio, either. It has been consistently maintained. While this reporter was still on Quemoy, the Communist air commander made a desperate effort to retrieve himself, sending up 100 MIG-17s against only 36 Nationalist F-86s. The result was the biggest Communist air defeat to date.

As a practical matter, these Nationalist air victories do not directly encourage Quemoy's defenders — we on Quemoy had no idea that a wild air fight was going on several miles above our heads. But they have to be thought about in connection with a related factor in the situation. Despite the immense weight of metal thrown, the Communist artillery has also been pretty wretched until now.

You might suppose that very small islands which have received something like 100,000 tons of shells in about a month's time would show the effects rather gravely. More than half of the enemy fire has fallen on Little Quemoy and the two really tiny islands, Ta Tan and Erh Tan. Allowance has to be made for the much heavier damage suffered by these positions which no reporter has yet been able to see at first hand. But even after making this needed allowance, no visitor to Big Quemoy can feel very much respect for the Communist gunners.

THE physical damage they have done is negligible, mainly because they have been using airburst and super-quick-fused shells. The casu-

alties are very small in comparison to the enormous numbers of anti-personnel shells fired. The one solid accomplishment has been the artillery blockade of the beaches. And although this artillery blockade has become the key feature of the whole problem, it is still not tight enough so that the blockade cannot be run by the resolute Nationalist Marines in their small amphibious landing craft.

The reasons for the astonishing decline in the Communist military performance since Korea are really anyone's guess. This reporter would guess that this remarkable phenomenon has two causes. First, there are many reasons, convincing to anyone not absolutely stultified by the existence of a moral-political crisis inside China. This would be automatically reflected in the armed forces. There are signs that confirm this suspicion, too. Quite possibly, for instance, the Communist pilots are ill-trained because they are not trusted with enough fuel for long flights.

Second, the Peiping leaders evidently went into the Quemoy fighting as Stalin went into Finland, with delusions of invincibility. The pattern of the fighting suggests that they even hoped Quemoy would go down like the walls of Jericho, at the sound of the first great artillery barrage.

NONE of these encouraging facts mean for one moment that the Quemoy problem is not desperately dangerous. The distribution of Communist artillery fire plainly suggests a possible landing attempt, either on Little Quemoy or the Tan islands. Even if the American policy makers hesitate, such an attempt will automatically mean a widened war; for the Nationalists will then send all their air power against the mainland targets which they have not hit as yet.

Furthermore, the Communist artillery blockade is bound to produce the desired result in the end, all by itself, and even if blockade — running is much improved, a blockaded position under fire cannot be held forever by men who have no means to fight back. But the fact that the Communists have done a poor job, so far, at least means that the garrison can be relied on to hold Quemoy much longer than the statistics suggest.

The leaders of Chiang Kai-shek's government have been talking of using their air power to the utmost within no more than a fortnight. But a full month can probably be allowed, with reasonable prudence, for diplomacy and experience to convince the Peiping government of the unwisdom of persisting in its Quemoy venture.

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Different Viewpoint
To the Editor: I've read your editorial in answer to my letter in regard to using gasoline tax money for tourist advertising and would say you have definitely missed the point. I'm sure you could understand much better if you were to get another viewpoint. And to aid you in that respect, I invite you to take a ride over one example of our

county roads in the cab of my truck. I consider it a duty of yours to do something about roads such as these. A little pressure from your paper, in the right places would work wonders. After the shakeup you'd get on the aforesaid ride I'm sure you'd agree with me.
Floyd R. McCabe,
Mt. Pitt Star Route,
Box 80, Butte Falls, Ore.

CARRIER RETURNS HOME
Mayport, Fla. (UPI)—The aircraft carrier Saratoga arrived back at its home base here Wednesday after an eight-month tour of the Mediterranean.

THE COMMIES FEAR, there is less likelihood of war.

THERE is another interesting tale in the news. It seems that the Chinese Nationalist fighter pilots have been using American Side-winder air-to-air missiles in their aerial dogfights with the Red Chinese pilots. Russia comes through today with an excited protest that if that goes on the devil can be to pay. The inference is that our Sidewinders are pretty hot stuff.

Hmmmmmm. If we have new weapons THE COMMIES FEAR, there is less likelihood of war.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Far East stuff:
Secretary Dulles tells the reporters at a news conference he would be willing to meet with Red Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai if there were reason to believe something could be achieved toward solving the Formosa crisis. But, he said, he doubts the wisdom of such a move now.

Then—
He added—
He sees IMPROVEMENT in the crisis over the past two weeks, and believes the likelihood of open warfare has diminished.

AS TO Dulles, he is either stubborn or he is confident. Let's give him the benefit of the doubt. I think the nation's postmen, who are supposed to have a lot of experience with canines, will agree that the only way to handle a menacing dog is to betray no signs of fear.

We must at least remember that the President of the United States and his secretary of state have available intelligence reports that the rest of us do not have. Decisions if they are to be right, must be based on accurate information.

It must be presumed that the information upon which the responsible officers of our government are acting is such as to justify the course they are following.

BUT this, I think, should be added: There have been intimations from Washington that officials of our government feel that the American people are not backing the administration as strongly as they should in this Formosa straits business.

WE DON'T want to weaken the hands of our government. But—
We know how we feel. We know we don't want to go to war over a couple of little islands that are within gunshot of the Chinese mainland and therefore, by long international custom, may be regarded as a part of mainland China. Nor do we want to go to war to back a chimerical drive by the Chinese Nationalists to reconquer the mainland.

I have a rather strong feeling that under such circumstances the American people should let their feeling be known.

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The Bible is a book of faith, and a book of doctrine and a book of morals, and a book of religion, of special revelation from God. But it is also a book which teaches man his own individual responsibility, his own dignity and his equality with his fellow-man.

Daniel Webster

Chapel Mortuary

Across from the Courthouse

Frank Morgan — Harold Snodgrass, FUNERAL DIRECTORS

DAY OR NIGHT

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