

MEDFORD TRIBUNE

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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

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. 5, 1948 (Tuesday)

A new boys' chorus is being organized here. Fire drills are being held at Medford's schools.

20 YEARS AGO Oct. 5, 1939 (Wednesday)

A total of 195 airplanes used Medford's airport during September.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The farmers remark upon the scarcity of candidates this fall, and claim those who do show up, look no better than the corn did last June."

30 YEARS AGO Oct. 5, 1928 (Friday)

The American Legion drum corps is sponsoring the third in its series of dances tomorrow night.

J. W. Wakefield, Republican, warehouse, comic opera authority and insurance agent, returned this morning with four mule-tail deer gracing his fenders.

40 YEARS AGO Oct. 5, 1918 (Saturday)

A total of 12,378 visitors registered at Crater Lake this summer, setting a new attendance record.

A big cannery is proposed here as a result of Medford's approval of establishing irrigation.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Navy Veterans know that "skivvies" are two-man subs, T-shirts, or gas inflated rafts?

2. A patty shell is a type of seashell; true or false?

3. Name the Carthaginian general who invaded Italy in the Second Punic war.

4. High, thick cloth and rubber overshoes fastened with one or more buckles are called "A.....s"?

5. Is it stalagmites or stalactites, that form and hang from the roof of a cave?

6. What are the five positions on a men's basketball team?

7. The Pilgrims celebrated Thanksgiving by a feast prepared from their first crops gathered in 1620, 1621, or 1622?

8. If served the fulcrum of the turkey, would it be the wing, leg, neck, or wishbone?

9. Womens components of the armed forces fill their quotas with draftees; true or false?

10. Was Sherlock Holmes a fictional or real-life character?

Answers: 1. T-shirts. 2. False. 3. Hannibal. 4. Arctics. 5. Stalactites. 6. Center, two guards and two forwards. 7. 1621. 8. Wishbone. 9. False. 10. Fictional.

About Newspapers

October 1 to 8 is National Newspaper Week. To mark the occasion, we are reprinting the following comments from the Eugene Register-Guard, which sum up nicely the thoughts of many newspaper people on this event.

Newspapermen are great scroffs about some of the special-observance weeks during which Americans are supposed to honor the invention of stay-tied shoestrings, the essential services performed by chimneysweeps or other vital things and services. And so when they come to National Newspaper Week, as they do each October, they are faced with an embarrassing dilemma—like a bunch of little boys with new slingshots and pockets full of rocks who have just recited the Cub Scout promise.

Their first impulse is to dash off a trite little piece, bury it somewhere deep inside the next edition, and go on to more important things. A lot of them follow that impulse. But some wrestle with their conflicting attitudes and decide that maybe, after all, Newspaper Week is one of those special observances in which the public has a real interest. Why? Because, in a sense, a newspaper is everybody's business. Usually some readers are satisfied with it, some are disgruntled and feel free to say that they are, and that the blankety-blank sheet ought to do this, that or the other thing differently.

THERE'S an old adage that there are two things that everybody knows how to do better than the guy who's doing them. One is laying a fire-place fire. The other is publishing a newspaper.

If nothing else, Newspaper Week gives the working newspaperman a chance to tell how he thinks a newspaper should be operated and how he's trying to follow these convictions.

As the Register-Guard's policy statement at the top of this page has proclaimed for 30 years, "A newspaper is a citizen of its community." That idea, or something very close to it, is fundamental in the American tradition of newspapering.

All that any newspaperman can hope is that the paper he's working on is a good citizen of its community. And toward that end, he must employ his own labors and such talents and experience as he may have at his command.

NOT all newspapermen are writers. Some sell advertising. Some work as printers or pressmen. Some are bookkeepers. And still others are circulation motor route drivers, proofreaders, mechanics, plant maintenance workers or photo-engravers. However, all of them feel a keen sense of participation in the job of getting the news—timely, factual information—to the public as quickly and in as accurate form as is humanly possible. It takes a lot of team work to produce a daily newspaper. It takes a lot of people who believe the job is worth the trouble.

Here, at the Register-Guard, the combined efforts of 225 people are directed to the service of a community of more than 150,000 residents. "Public service" may sound like a too-lofty phrase to be used in describing the function of these Register-Guard employees, yet, it is concern for and attention to the public's welfare that binds them together in the spirit of newspapering.

NEWS writers endeavor to report local events and developments "without fear or favor," in order that the public will know what's transpiring in the community. Editors offer opinions separate and apart from the news pages, sometimes with the intent of instructing readers, more often to direct their attention to happenings and situations which the editors feel are significant and merit thoughtful consideration.

Advertising representatives not only work to help merchants and those offering personal services in presenting their advertisements efficiently and effectively. They also follow a code governing what can be accepted for advertising in this newspaper, a code which strives to protect readers against misrepresentation or exploitation.

Printers and other mechanical department workers quickly translate the elements of each edition into type metal and then onto the printed pages which circulation supervisors immediately dispatch toward the newsstands, doorsteps and rural route boxes where readers wait for them.

MEANWHILE, employees whose duties are not directly involved in the production-distribution process are nonetheless conscious of the prime of objective of the entire organization. Even young newspaper carriers usually take a quick look at "what's in the paper today" before they start their delivery rounds.

It's an infectious thing, newspapering. It's a business sometimes filled with harassments and frustrations, but more frequently it's one that fosters a personal sense of purpose.

A newspaperman comes to expect that not everyone is going to agree with the way his paper is operated, and that's as it should be. As one sage editor has observed: "If readers have minds of their own, they're sure to disagree with much of what they read." And so, finally, it comes down to a simple fact. The biggest profit in any newspaperman's life is the knowledge that his paper, by holding the light of information high as it can, is helping illuminate the area in which the public's interest is determined, protected and promoted—in accord with the public's assessment of fact and comment the newspaper has provided.

Dennis the Menace



"HOW WOULD YA LIKE TO CUT MY HAIR IF I WAS THIS TALL?"

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Why Another Station?

To the Editor: After reading the news article on the new radio station, I can't help but wonder what the Rogue valley is coming to. Of all things it needs it is NOT another radio station. Both Eugene and Salem are larger than either Medford or Ashland and between them they have no more than 10 stations.

What will this new station use to support itself? Heaven knows the merchants in the valley have enough stations asking for advertisements. I strongly felt the Federal Communications commission would have been wise to halt any new stations from coming into the valley after station KBOY went on the air in middle 1934.

The new station will be run by a church group and I assume will have mainly religious programming. This leads me to wonder if the people connected with it have ever checked the local stations for religious programs. Each of them have regular religious programs throughout the week. Therefore I do not feel the reason for the new station is because of any lack of present church shows.

Radio stations need money not only to stay on the air but also to get on the air. I understand the price is rather high, to set a station up for broadcasting. I can't help but feel the money which this station will cost the church could be put to better use. I'm sure many will agree there is a need for a good youth center in the valley. There are very few, if any, places where teens can go of an evening. Those now present are not equipped to handle very many teens at one time. The price the station will cost would help to build, or build, a good youth center which could supply things for the interests of a great number of teens. It seems to me it's a waste of money to buy a new radio station.

If this station comes in that will mean two new stations in less than a year's time. At that rate it won't be long until the valley can claim the saying "cheaper by the dozen" as a slogan for their numerous radio stations. (Name on file) Ashland.

Physically Handicapped

To the Editor: On the occasion of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, Oct. 5-11, I believe it is in order if I submit a few words in that spirit.

At the national convention of Disabled American Veterans in Louisville, Ky., in August, a feature of the program was a report asked from the 48 state commanders, on the employment condition, and the situations of partially disabled veterans in regard to the effect of the so-called recession felt throughout the nation this year.

My report as pertaining to veterans specifically, follows: Of current new applications for work 135 of 342 handicapped were veterans. Of applications on file, old and new, 1251 of 3075 handicapped were veterans. Of non-agricultural placements 135 of 238 handicapped were veterans.

Of initial counsel interviews, 45 of 110 handicapped were veterans. We of the DAV know and understand that any person physically handicapped is in need of employment that fits his remaining abilities, as well as the disabled veteran. But the very nature of our organization, as indicated by our

name, explains why we focus our activities especially on the veteran in this NEPH movement.

Our DAV program for rehabilitation of the disabled veteran has been formulated with employment as the end result. We know that only through employment on a job where his remaining abilities can be used, can a disabled veteran be truly brought back to his place in society. We realize that when a disabled veteran loses a job, he loses more than the average able-bodied man. It isn't as easy for him to replace his job with another. And incidentally, he knows that, and it is reflected in his loyalty and effort while on his job.

The disabled veteran usually has been barely able to make ends meet with his modest disability compensation, and he isn't likely to have much put aside for these rainy days. He needs the break of a little extra consideration when it comes to hiring and lay-offs.

Our report on employment for disabled veterans teaches us clearly that we must not relax in our efforts to let the public know that Disabled American Veterans are valuable when properly placed in employment.

The state survey showed Oregon to be above average in veteran employment. Pat Graham, Commander Department of Oregon Disabled American Veterans Medford

Contact!! To the Editor: Just a few comments on the new game of "Contact Bridge" mentioned in your issue of Tuesday 30, top left on Page 6.

Contact bridge is the new development that is sweeping the country, originated largely because it was not considered sporting to kick or slug an opposing partner. In the smaller game—contact—the smaller, lighter partner is seated in the lap of the larger (usually male). Husbands and wives do not play together, thus eliminating the principal friction heretofore.

For the contracting partners, one hand is exposed, and partners alternate in playing the contract, as do their similarly seated opposition in play in defense.

In the new contact, pinching and kicking an offending partner guilty of poor play is considered ethical, as is judicious fondling of a partner for good play.

It's amazing—the number of young people who are learning the new game— youngsters who had to be forced to play formerly!

Sporting goods manufacturers and dealers are enthusiastic about contact too, since it opens up a new field of equipment—pads, shin guards, spiked shoes, etc.

It's a great game—contact—and bound to be popular for a long, long time. D. W. Robertson 1020 West 11th st Medford.

Nasser Recognizes New State of Guinea

Cairo (AP)—The United Arab Republic has extended diplomatic recognition to the newly-independent state of Guinea. UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser sent a cable to Guinea Premier Skou Toure Friday offering his congratulations to the new nation.

Guinea voted for independence from France in last Sunday's referendum on the new French constitution.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

STOP DRIVELING!

Taipei, Formosa — The Washington theory that improved methods of blockade-running are going to solve the problem of Quemoy is obvious wishful drivel.

That does not mean, of course, that it is useless to increase the tonnage of supplies delivered to the blockaded offshore islands.

As recorded in a previous report, the Communists have made an astonishingly inefficient military showing to date. Hence they have not Quemoy garrison's powers of resistance.

In these circumstances, improved blockade-running can buy time. The time can be used to find better military methods to force the Communists to lift the Quemoy blockade. But the idea that just buying time will solve the basic problem is like the idea of childishy imprudent people that an extension of a loan is just as good as repayment of a loan.

In sum, the basic problem is the blockade. And while the blockade is not lifted, there will be constant and growing danger of a Communist victory on these little islands which the President and Secretary Dulles have solemnly committed the United States to defend.

WHILE the blockade endures, there will always be another constant and growing danger, too. Chiang Kalshek has sworn that he will not wait forever to send his crack air units to relieve the Quemoy garrison by attacking mainland targets. Whatever its other faults may be, the Chinese Nationalist government does not share the present American government's predilection for big talk followed by big retreats.

All the available evidence suggests that Chiang will risk widening the war in an unpredictable manner before he risks defeat on Quemoy.

Anyone who looks at a small scale map of the Quemoy position ought to be able to see why mere improvements in blockade-running will only buy time.

IN the first place, even if the Communist military showing continues to be inferior, what can be accomplished by mere blockade-running will always be strictly limited. Big Quemoy island is being supplied by small amphibious landing craft scuttling over open beaches under heavy fire. More landing craft can ease the Quemoy position by putting in more supplies. But even on Big Quemoy, there is no known way to put in enough supplies, so that the garrison will be able to fight back.

On this point, all the American military authorities on the spot are in agreement. The Chinese and the wiser Americans are meanwhile growing more and more concerned about the three other islands in the Quemoy group—Little Quemoy, Erh Tan, and Ta Tan. No landing craft can reach these islands, which have been the targets of nearly half the entire massive Communist bombardment. On these islands, enough damage has already been done to begin to impair the defenses. And these islands are only getting and can only get the merest trickle of supply by air drop.

The Communists do not have to take just the little Tan islands; and they will amply succeed in making the leaders of the American government look like weak-willed braggarts and feebly failed friends in the eyes of every nation of Asia. By the same token, let the Communists merely attack the Little Tan islands, and Chiang plans to use his air power against the mainland without regard to the consequences.

IN the second place, in addition to the foregoing realistic supply facts, it is necessary to remember the character of the Quemoy position. It is altogether different from the position of Berlin, where there was a blockade but no shooting.

As this reporter has already pointed out, no garrison on earth can be expected to hold on forever in a position under heavy fire, with no relief except by blockade-running under fire, and with no possibility of fighting back. Any American government that asked an American garrison to hold on in these conditions would be lynched; and the Joint Chiefs of Staff would lead the lynching party against the White House.

In other words, the artillery blockade has to be expected to crack the Quemoy position somewhere in the end, even if the Communists attempt no landing and do not succeed in bettering their present military showing. For

just this reason, they have insisted they must use their air power to the full before the risk of a crack in the Quemoy position grows too great.

THERE is not an iota of evidence that the Chinese leaders are champing at the bit to widen the war, in order to involve the United States and Communist China in a general conflict. That theory is not just drivel. It is a pack of lies. Chiang and Yu Da Wei and the others are in fact determined to make no risky move whatever, except as a last resort. They will only make such a move if this becomes absolutely necessary for the purpose to which the United States is also pledged—the purpose of preventing a Communist victory on the offshore islands.

For these reasons, the essential question is whether the American pledge, so solemnly given by the President and Secretary of State, ought to be honored and is going to be honored. That question squarely confronts the American people today.

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POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

"Topic A" last week, naturally enough, was the World Series. (We are informed that the world series is a series of baseball games played by two teams from a small part of the United States for the championship of the whole world—no other part of which is invited to participate. But no matter.)

The Series, as a northern contemporary declares, is "a plague more far-reaching and persistent than the Asian flu. Even the hermits can't escape it, as the hunters and hikers, the planes overhead, and the cars passing by all carrying radios blasting out the play-by-play account of this annual fall madness."

This virus, naturally enough, struck the Mail Tribune with a heavy hand Wednesday. There was a portable TV set tucked away in the "back room" next to the newsroom, and when duties didn't press too heavily, staff members

sneaked off to watch a half-inning or so. (At one point, only the society editor, and even she succumbed once or twice, looking in and crying plaintively "I wish I understood was going on!")

As nearly as we can determine, there isn't a bona fide Yankee fan in the entire office, so that joy was unconfined Wednesday afternoon, after a few breathless minutes Wednesday.

And the wire editor developed a small ulcer Wednesday, as presstime came, and the game went into an extra inning. He finally put the paper to press with a headline which said "Braves, Yankees Tied in Ninth." Enough copies of this were run off to take care of the mail and bus deliveries, and by that time the game had ended, Page 1 was "made over" with the final score in the headline, and things got back to normal again—until the following day.

With the Series coming to a conclusion, perhaps then everyone can get back to less important things—like politics, for example. Speaking of which—

The Republican party here moved its headquarters last week to the corner of Main and Riverside—and is now just a hop, skip and jump away from the Esquire theater, where Democratic party headquarters are located.

Maybe they're just trying to "localize" the political war. But unless the campaign warms up soon (the election is less than a month away) even that half-block of East Main street is going to be fairly peaceful.

Journalism—like politics—is different in different parts of the world. We heard from a friend of ours in South America some time ago about a paper which started an interview with a former president of Peru with these words: "We had to give our word of honor not to publish this interview. But as we think Mr. ... is a liar, we don't see why we shouldn't break our promise."

The old saying, "A man works from sun to sun, but women's work is never done," may have some substance to it. We suspect some feminine church-members think so, from a remark a local minister let drop some time ago. He was telling about a recent "work day" at the church, at which "the men worked hard, and then the women cleaned up after the men."

It figures. A staff member, one who occasionally has the sniffles, observes that when you get a prescription filled at a drug store these days, a single capsule is apt to contain an antibiotic, aspirin, a decongestant, a stimulant, vitamins and bicarbonate of soda. But, he said, this is not a new development. Time was you could buy the same thing from any traveling medicine wagon, claimed to be a sure cure for stomach trouble, colds, dandruff, fallen arches and baldness.

One of our young men journeyed up to Fish Lake last week to watch as it was poised to kill all the fish, including the trash fish, so that it can be restocked next year. (He picked up a couple of the dead trout, too, which are perfectly edible. But that's another story.)

He said there were a number of spectators, many of them attracted by all those fish, available just for the netting. One man remarked that more people showed up at the lake Wednesday than during the entire season.

One of the two skin divers who helped do the work is putting himself through college doing this work, our man reported. The diver said he hopes to continue it during summers, both to make money, and because he likes it.

But, despite the attraction of the fish, no one could escape the World Series. (See above.) For a while the main attraction was the TV set at the lodge, where fans quickly staked out their claims to the handiest chairs.

The Republican party is neighboring its "neighbor-to-neighbor" campaign until everyone has had a chance to give. Which prompted a friend of ours (we suspect he's a Democrat) to remark that that's just like the GOP—carrying the campaign into hunting season and then ask that ballots be becked by a buck. Oh well, that's politics.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

MR. DULLES ON TUESDAY

At his press conference, Mr. Dulles went a long way to show that he is now genuinely interested in negotiating a settlement of the Quemoy affair.

This is the first time he has done that. In all of his previous statements, including the speech prepared for the President, he has been talking as if he expected the Chinese Communists to back down unconditionally, to give up the blockade of Quemoy, and to get nothing in return. On Tuesday he let it be known through the veil of diplomatic language that a bargain might be struck in which Chiang's troops would be withdrawn and saved and the offshore islands would be evacuated.

It is evident, however, that Mr. Dulles is troubled in his mind about this retreat from a defiant showdown into the give and take of negotiation. What troubles him is whether, in making concessions, his adversaries in Peiping may not be encouraged and incited to raise their demands. "We are having," he said, "a very critical negotiation with the Chinese Communists. They are pushing and probing to find out whether we are weak, or whether we are strong." It is evident that Mr. Dulles takes it for granted that to offer concessions for a bargain is to be "weak" and that to refuse them is to be "strong."

THIS, it seems to me, is not a fully considered view of the actual problem in Quemoy and in the Formosan Strait. From the American point of view the true view of Quemoy is that it is a dangerous liability which weakens our power and our prestige in the whole area, and that to liquidate the liability is in fact to strengthen, not to weaken, our position.

For Quemoy is an exposed and vulnerable salient from which a good general would certainly withdraw if and when he was able to do it. And when he did withdraw, and had straightened his line and consolidated his position, he would know that he was stronger than he had been before. Strategically, a withdrawal from Quemoy will relieve the 7th Fleet of an ugly commitment and will increase the power of the 7th Fleet to defend Formosa. For it will relieve the 7th Fleet of the need to take great and incalculable risks to defend an indefensible island.

With a hundred miles of water and the 7th Fleet between Formosa and the mainland, Formosa is invulnerable to invasion.

As withdrawal from Quemoy would to Formosa will liquidate a dangerous liability and will consolidate the strategic position on Formosa, to what end? To establish a position in which we have the time and the opportunity to negotiate without too much pressure and with deliberation about the future of Formosa.

Thus it may be, as many believe, that Chiang's regime will be deeply shaken by a withdrawal from Quemoy, especially as it must now be accompanied, as Mr. Dulles implied, by a renunciation of the hope of reconquering the mainland. But even if Chiang's regime is shaken, the width of the Formosa Strait and the power of the 7th Fleet would mean that the future of For-

mosa can be determined not by fiat from Peiping but by an international treaty, agreed to by the victors in the war against Japan.

Were we disengaged from Quemoy and disentangled from Chiang's ambitions, there would be time to consider calmly what in the long run is truly important to us in Formosa. We know that in the long run our interest in Formosa cannot be tied up with Chiang's government. For that government is manifestly living on borrowed time. We know, too, that Formosa is much too near the mainland ever to be considered as an American strategic base. In time of war, Formosa would be a costly liability, what with the missiles that could devastate it and the submarines that could blockade it.

OUR true interest in Formosa, having done our duty to see that Chiang's people have a safe asylum somewhere, is that the island should not be militarized for an advanced Chinese base against the Philippines. Our best objective in Formosa is that it should become the autonomous and demilitarized home of the Formosan people, and that they should enjoy the prosperity which the island can afford them.

SO we should disengage in Quemoy. We should stand at Formosa for the purpose of negotiation. We should prepare for the passing of Chiang's regime. And we should go before the world in favor of a Formosan settlement of which we are the sponsors, asking no special privileges, strategic or economic, for ourselves.

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Editorial Comment

SHOULD SEE A DOCTOR

At least three candidates for re-election to the U. S. House of Representatives got some unsought help the other day.

The trio was marked for purging by none other than Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo, Dominican "Republican" dictator and Republican Representative Charles B. Brownson of Indiana. Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan and Charles O. Porter of Oregon. General Trujillo has threatened to ban imports from the districts represented by these objects of his wrath if they are returned to Congress.

How dumb can dictators get? —Albany Democrat-Herald.

RUNNING OUT OF LOOP-HOLES

The United States Supreme Court has plugged the legal loophole through which Gov. Faubus sought to wiggle with his scheme for operating Little Rock schools as "private" institutions.

No other action by the Supreme Court could have been expected, for Faubus' plan was plainly a subterfuge of extremely doubtful legality.

The legal net is tightening around the racial segregationists in both Arkansas and Virginia who have sought to evade the Supreme Court's orders against segregation. They must be expedient to circumvent the law. —Astorian Budget, Astoria.