

Medford Mail Tribune

Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 33 North St. Phone SP-2-1431

Subscription Rates: By Mail - In Advance, Copy 10c Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$10.00

Official Paper of City of Medford Official Paper of Jackson County

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLISHERS

1960 PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDITORS

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 Oct. 6, 1950 (Friday)

State police and deputy sheriffs raided an establishment south of Ashland and confiscated three slot machines and one dice machine.

20 YEARS AGO Oct. 6, 1940 (Sunday)

The county budget committee will meet Wednesday and is expected to draft the final 1940 budget.

30 YEARS AGO Oct. 6, 1930 (Monday)

The Oregon Labor Federation, in its convention here, has endorsed the candidacy of Senator McNary to succeed himself.

40 YEARS AGO Oct. 6, 1920 (Wednesday)

A Federal court jury acquitted an Ashland farmer on a charge of violating the Volstead act.

50 YEARS AGO Oct. 6, 1910 (Thursday)

The declaration of the Republican state central committee in Portland yesterday in favor of the direct primary law is taken as an indication that the party fears defeat in November and is doing all it can to prevent it.

What's Your IQ?

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

1. In which city is the University of Pennsylvania?

2. Which is the only U. S. cabinet post that is for a definite tenure?

3. Who was the last of the prophets?

4. A lactovegetarian would include which beverage in his diet?

5. Is the magpie a fish, bird or butterfly?

6. Which is the hardest of all jewels?

7. Was the only child of a U. S. president to be born in the White House a daughter of Cleveland, T. Roosevelt or Taft?

8. What letter should be omitted: "The unwieldy way she swung the axe was amusing."

9. Is trudge the name for a fish, an oysterman's tongs, a swimming stroke, or a slow pace in walking?

10. Monet and Monet were two famous French painters.

Answers: 1. Philadelphia; 2. Postmaster general; 3. Malachi; 4. Milk; 5. Bird; 6. Diamond; 7. Cleveland (Esther, Sept. 9, 1893); 8. "I" in unwieldy; 9. Swimming stroke; 10. Painters.

Not TOO Slow, Please

The U. S. Public Health Service estimates that air pollution in the city of Portland is costing each of its residents a "minimum" and "conservative" amount of \$10 per year, or an annual total of some \$4 million.

If the estimate were applied to Medford (and there is reason to believe that, due to smudging and other factors, a comparable Medford figure would be higher), that means the total air pollution bill in Medford alone is in the neighborhood of a quarter-million dollars.

The estimate is based on a per capita cost for "extra cleaning, property damage and other direct damage caused by pollutants in the air," and does NOT include "the undetermined damage to health which the health service authorities have reason to believe is considerable."

WE are inclined to agree with Medford's able mayor, John Snider, that a "go slow" approach to air pollution control is necessary.

He has pointed out that unduly severe air pollution control measures would be inclined to damage the industries which provide Medford people's bread and butter.

As a result we probably don't need and don't want a "crash program."

But there is another danger, and that is going TOO slowly in finding out just what the problem is, and how to go about cleaning it up.

ONE of the necessary (and important) elements in a government based upon the consent of the governed is that a majority be convinced that a specific program is a good one, and worth whatever it may cost.

In the case of air pollution, we are certain that a majority would be glad to see the city and county governments taking concrete and decisive steps toward pollution control. It would make life more pleasant, and, according to the PHS, would save them money.

But minorities (in this case the lumber mill people and the orchardists) have their rights, too, one of which is not to be forced out of business by sudden and unrealistic demands for costly and radical new control procedures.

THERE is a middle way. Many of the lumber mills in this area are investing considerable sums in equipment which will lessen their outpouring of smoke and cinders.

Many of the orchardists are converting to orchard heaters which put out far less smoke, on a five-year industry program.

How effective these measures will be remains to be seen.

BUT this much we do know: If they are NOT effective, if the same old smudge, smoke and cinders problem continues year after year, the people of this area, residents of city and country alike, are going to rise up and demand that their governments take action.

And such action, by its very nature, would have to be immediate and drastic.

No one wants this—if it can be avoided.

The best way to avoid it is to continue to seek voluntary cooperation from the offending industries; to continue to explore the roles the city and county can play in setting up standards and prescribing safeguards; to continue our awareness of the problem and our determination that it will be solved, and in a reasonable amount of time.

HOW much longer, after all, can Medford continue to afford putting a quarter of a million dollars into cleaning up? How much longer can we afford the undefined but suspicious effects on our health, and that of our children?

How much longer are we willing to put up with an annual needless outlay of \$10 for each man, woman and child in the Rogue valley?

We will, for a while. "Go slow" is fine. But not TOO slow.—E. A.

The Problem

We are indebted to the Eugene Register-Guard for the following editorial.

All we did was to cross out the word "Eugene," and write in the word "Medford," and then change the figures from those applicable to the Eugene School district to those from the Medford School district.

Here is the Guard's editorial as adapted to Medford:

"Now attending Medford public schools are:

"4,403 elementary pupils

"2,949 junior high pupils

"1,507 high school pupils

"Project these figures six years. The junior high and high school pupils will be gone. There are 3,556 of them. In six years all 4,403 elementary pupils will be in either high school or junior high.

"See the problem?"

NOW note, please, that this is an increase in the number of high school students of 847 (and this includes only students NOW LIVING in the Medford district, and does not include those who can be expected to move here).

But even if the total IS only 847 more in six years, that means a MINIMUM of 28 new classrooms.

The inescapable fact: Medford is going to need a new high school soon. (And if you will talk to students and teachers at the present overcrowded one, they'll tell you the sooner the better.)—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



BOY IF YOU THINK MR. WILSON DON'T LIKE TV, YA OUGHTA HEAR WHAT HE THINKS OF TV DINNERS!

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.

H. S. Students' Letters May Win M-T Bond Prize

The Mail Tribune will award a \$25 U.S. Savings Bond to each of the two high school students who write the best short letters in support of their Presidential candidates.

One bond will go to the writer of the best letter in support of Richard M. Nixon, the other to the writer of the best letter in support of John F. Kennedy.

Letters submitted in this contest must be 300 words or less, and must bear the name, address, parents' name, school, class, and age of the writer. The contest is open to all high school students in the Mail Tribune circulation area in Jackson, Josephine and Siskiyou counties.

Members of the Mail Tribune news staff will judge the entries for originality, sincerity, forcefulness and overall effectiveness. Judges' decisions will be final.

The winning entries will be published in the Mail Tribune prior to election.

Creative Writing To the Editor: The adult education department at the Medford High School is offering a course in creative writing which, as shameful as it may seem, may have to be dropped from the curriculum due to lack of attendance and interest.

Dr. R. J. McGinnis, the founder and editor of Farm Quarterly magazine, has kindly consented to instruct such a class, provided enough interest could be aroused.

Dr. McGinnis's qualifications for teaching such a class not only include a background as an educator but also that of a practicing free-lance writer, correspondent and editor.

Dr. McGinnis was a foreign correspondent for United Press from 1921 until 1928, then he served as head of the journalism department for the University of Miami from 1928 until 1944.

In 1945 he founded the Farm Quarterly magazine and he is currently serving as consulting editor of that publication.

Dr. McGinnis has also edited and written a book, "Good Old Days," which is published by Harper's and will be available in just a few days in Medford.

Dr. McGinnis and his wife recently moved to the Rogue River valley and it would indeed be a poor welcome if the class which he has agreed to teach was canceled because of insufficient attendance.

It is seldom that we are fortunate enough to have a man with Dr. McGinnis's background offer his services such as he has done to the people of this area.

If any of the readers are interested in creative writing, better expression, and having a wonderful informative time, just call SP 3-7220, the adult education department at the Medford High School and Mr. Vinzel or Mrs. Barber can furnish any information required.

Time is essential. If a few more people can be enrolled before next Tuesday, the class will continue as scheduled. If not, it will be canceled. Let's show our appreciation to Dr. McGinnis, let's not let that happen!

R. E. Lowe 1128 West Main St. Medford.

Mr. K and Trash Pamphlets To the Editor: Did you see Mr. K on TV as he mimicked the three monkeys that saw, heard and spoke no evil?

I say "mimicked" because he even looked like a monkey while going through his play-acting. No self-respecting monkey could imitate him, for to open his mouth is to speak evil of those who want nothing more than to be friendly brothers to all the world. As to seeing and hearing—he has more eyes than

a potato, and as for ears, he brought along some spares. Now to you, Medford person who sent me the booklet entitled "What About a Catholic President?" I wish to say that you have my address right, but perhaps you do not know that I am quite expert at analyzing hand-writing. Yours does not speak well of your good sense in sending unsigned trash to me.

I am a Protestant married to a Catholic. We are entitled to our own beliefs, and we are both headed for the same hereafter.

We are honest, kind and good neighbors, and we believe in Christ as our guide. If our footsteps do not make the same tracks in the sands of time, nobody will know the difference a hundred years hence.

If our young Democrat doesn't keep him word when, and if, elected-well, even a president can be impeached. Andrew Johnson was. However we have faith in Kennedy. You are welcome to yours in Nixon. I heard their debate of Sept. 27 and though I didn't change horses in mid-stream, I think both are very nice young gentlemen.

We Demos will do our best, but if your side wins - we will carry on as good citizens should for our country and our flag.

But you keep your pamphlets to kindle fire with. Christians do not need them.

Pearl Spackman, Jacksonville, Ore.

Lethargy and Poison To the Editor: If my good friend Philip Lee Burns had written his interesting letter direct to me, I would have answered it in that way. The Sept. 21 paper carried it, so I shall try to briefly answer for the benefit of some who might be interested in both sides.

Thanks, Lee, for your commendation on efforts being used to "jar" some into action relative to the liquor problem.

However, sad to say, too many well-meaning persons feel that it is the "misuse" of alcoholic beverages that is the evil. I have tried to do some "grass tacks" thinking. But when was an automobile poison to begin with? Alcohol is, was, and always will be poison. No matter how fancy the wrap, bottle, or high class place that dispenses it, it's still poison.

I believe the minister of your own church will agree with me. I understand that he has been very active in trying to help our city to stay clean. In fact I have been personally cooperating with him in his efforts.

Yes, I wholeheartedly agree that ignorance and lethargy

Hope Glimmering for Congo; Lumumba's Supporters Defect, U.N. Plan Offered

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor

A glimmer of hope has appeared that order might eventually emerge from chaos in the Congo.

This glimmering emerges from two sources - the Congolese capital of Leopoldville and from the United Nations in New York.

PHIL NEWSOM From Leopoldville comes word of steadily mounting defections among the followers of sometime premier Patrice Lumumba.

A trickle swelled to a stream with a report of the wholesale defection of 29 of the 44 senators and deputies from Lumumba's own Eastern Province.

They denounced him as a Communist attempting a dictatorship by terror.

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Of 137 votes in the Congolese house of representatives, Lumumba received 74.

The coalition long since has disappeared and the mounting opposition to Lumumba assures that he no longer could obtain the necessary majority in parliament.

There remains another step. This was proposed by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in his attempt before the United Nations General Assembly to moderate the chilling winds of the cold war.

No leader should be imposed on the Congolese people, he said. Rather, he should be a man selected by the Congo's own parliament.

The United Nations, he said, should work toward a revival of parliament as quickly as possible.

With a successor to Lumumba legally elected by parliament, the last ground would be cut from the Soviet claim that Lumumba remains the legal premier of the Congo.

It was on the basis of that claim that the Russians attempted to bypass the United Nations and send aid direct to Lumumba, who had proved their willing stooge.

It also formed the basis of their attack upon Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and of their demands that he resign.

It also was the basis of their charge that Hammarskjold had supported colonialism by failing to use U.N. troops to keep Lumumba in office.

The charge was so obviously false, and Hammarskjold's neutrality and determination not to interfere in the internal affairs of a state were so well known, that the Russian charge received serious support only from the Communist bloc.

But out of the possibility that peace may return to the Congo, there also emerges a bitter note.

That is that Hammarskjold may fall victim of his own integrity and loyalty to his office.

The Soviets will not forget that he thwarted their ambitions in the Congo and, by a boycott, could go far toward destroying his usefulness.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Let's take a look today at the Congo-which got its independence a while back, but WASN'T READY FOR IT.

Plagued by bad leadership and hamstringed by communist Russia and its intrigues, it drove out the white man before the Congolese were prepared to run their own affairs wisely and efficiently.

As a result, tragedy has stalked the Congo. Among their other misfortunes, the Congolese have gone hungry.

With their economy limping badly, there hasn't been food enough available to feed the people.

UNITED NATIONS with yeoman help from the United States, has been doing its best to feed the hungry.

When the white men left, everything stopped, including the collection and distribution of native foods.

So Food had to be brought in from the outside. The United States (having vast supplies of it on hand as a result of the surpluses arising out of the operations of the farm program) sent in hundreds of tons of dried milk.

But As has often been remarked, people are funny. The Congolese children don't like the taste of dried milk.

(Maybe they are more civilized than we think. A lot of us here in this country don't go wild over the taste of dried milk powder mixed with water.) Anyway, the children balked at it. They preferred hunger.

The United Nations people were equal to the emergency. They invented what they called a Soviet-American cocktail. It was composed of 40 parts of American dried milk and 12 parts of Soviet sugar. The rest of it was water - presumably Congolese water.

That helped. The Congolese children tolerated the concoction.

THAT suggests a thought: Wouldn't it be wonderful if, INSTEAD OF FINGERING THEIR GUNS AND RATTLING THEIR ROCKETS AND THEIR ATOM BOMBS, Russia and the United States could JOIN FORCES to alleviate the hunger of the billions of people in this world who (for one reason or another) don't have enough to eat?

FOOD isn't the only lack that has developed since the breakdown of government, with the inevitably accompanying breakdown of the general economy, including distribution of food.

and-see policy and while we waited Russia grabbed.

Those who call Mr. Porter "pinko" should remember this. He discussed Cuba but he never had a voice or a vote on foreign policy.

The day communism moved to our doorstep, all policy decisions were in the hands of the party backing not Porter but Durno.

Are foreign matters the real target in Doctor Durno's campaign? Or is it the Forand Bill which Congressman Porter supports and Dr. Durno defeated? Dr. Durno has stated on television that he is a friend to "our 15,000,000 old folks and against the Forand Bill because it leaves out six million of them," and therefore he supports contributory insurance. Surely he must know that the contributory insurance plan leaves out, not six, but 13 1/2 million of the old people and helps none without a degrading pauper's oath. With friends like that, they need no foes.

In a letter to this paper Dr. Durno suggested that the best thing to do about old age medical care was to wait until an AMA meeting next year and see what they decide. Charles Porter decided a long time ago. He has worked constantly for the Forand Bill and will no doubt continue to do so until it is passed.

That is the substance of his real political sin. It isn't foreign meddling or neglected constituents that make him a prime target, but rather a group of elderly constituents that he stubbornly and consistently refuses to neglect.

Mrs. Jane Gillaspie, 638 West Fourth St., Medford.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

THE KENNEDY CAMPAIGN En Route with Kennedy - In the Kennedy campaign safari, the buoyancy, the optimism, the sense of being on a rising curve, are now so strong that they are all but tangible.

Maybe Senator Kennedy and his people are deluding themselves. Maybe the Senator will fall flat on his face in the next television debate, although he looks as surefooted as a cheetah.

But the atmosphere of a campaign entourage is always a meaningful fact. (Who can forget the significantly dank confusion around Adlai Stevenson in 1952?) So this new Kennedy atmosphere is at least worth recording.

This phase dates from before the first television debate-it began with Kennedy's triumphant reception in Cleveland, just before he went to Chicago. But the aftermath of the debate has increased the buoyancy, and it has also increased the warmth of the candidate's welcome by the crowds who turn out for him.

THE crowds themselves have something to do with the buoyancy. One does not want to exaggerate. A lot of people in these Kennedy crowds would turn out for any Democrat. More would turn out for any passing show. Yet you cannot doubt, all the same, that Kennedy has somehow captured the imaginations of enormous numbers of the American people.

The "jumpers," as the reporters on the safari call the young girls who leap up and down in groups at Kennedy's approach, are an odd phenomenon in themselves. More remarkable still are the "touchers," the very considerable numbers of people, grown-up, hard-working people, who long to touch the candidate, as though he were imbued with some sort of valuable, transferable personal magic or private electricity.

One outwardly serious, sensible-looking old lady was even heard shrieking to a friend, "I can't get near enough. I'll touch you and you touch him for me." Though a current would thus flow from Kennedy through her friend to herself.

SOME kind of current does seem to flow, some sort of exchange does seem to take place between Kennedy and the tens of thousands who daily come to see and hear him. The effect is most astonishing in one of the big amphitheaters like the one in Hibbing, Minn., where Kennedy had an audience of 12,000 in a town of 16,000.

The great cavernous space is filled to the rafters, with people. The crowd is not ornamented, so to say, with

banners, streamers, and the like, for the Democrats are short of cash and have no dollars to spend for trimmings. The space, the crowd, the inevitable bands, the empty platform-that is all there is to it.

The lesser politicians file in first. There is an opening speech or two-sometimes a more skillful speech than the main speech yet to come. Then though a side door with aides flanking him to hold off the "touchers" who surge forward, Kennedy quietly enters. The instantaneous result is a thunder of cheers and you find yourself wondering what there is in this tall youthful-looking man with the shock of hair and the half-embarrassed smile to make him a master of men.

WHAT follows is more curious still. Voice training has cured Kennedy of his former habit of speaking in a sustained unvarying shout. The new lower-pitched, more variable Kennedy voice is not agreeable any more than the sound of bagpipes is agreeable, but like bagpipes, it can stir the blood.

Standing rigidly erect, rarely smiling, even more rarely gesturing, with deadly seriousness, with little change of rhythm, with no pauses to invite applause, Kennedy speaks in this stier, still harsh, but somehow stirring voice.

The speech is suited to the occasion and the audience. The construction is often disjointed. There are repetitions and sometimes there are blunders of phrasing. But the language is elevated, even literary, for this man is something of an artist with words, who has evolved a speaking style as personal as Adlai Stevenson's, and vastly more masculine.

THE themes, by now, are all familiar. The promise of more generous welfare measures, the emphasis on the need for growth at home, the stern insistence on the need for greater power abroad - these notes that Kennedy strikes are standardized by now. Underlying the publicized themes, however, there are other things that have received less attention. There is an intense sense of this particular moment in history. There is a somber estimate of history's possible movement. And there is a desperate urgency about the measures to assure a decent future.

These are somber times," he means it. There is no doubt he means it. The very fact that he means it combines with his visible, almost over-livisble, confidence in his own power to find a safe way through. It is this combination that moves the crowds, and makes the old women want to touch him.

It is a curious way to run for the Presidency and it may well not be a successful way. But it is interesting to watch.

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