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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

October this year has been the wettest month since weather records have been kept here with the monthly total so far registering 8.87 inches, 7.58 inches more than normal.

Six officers from the Medford police department are attending a basic police training school which started today in Grants Pass.

20 YEARS AGO

The Medford city council last night voted to eliminate the city real estate department and apportion the work formerly done by that office to other departments.

From Artie Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column, "China is reported in a mood to join the Axis powers, and become an enemy of democracy. America should lose no time, and strain every nerve and muscle to deliver all relief rice before the move comes to pass."

30 YEARS AGO

A Portland firm was awarded the contract to pave Crater Lake highway from Eagle Point to Trail.

Special policemen will be on duty here tomorrow night which is Halloween.

40 YEARS AGO

Two respectable gentlemen engaged in a fist fight in downtown Medford yesterday over the proposal to transfer the courthouse from Jacksonville to Medford.

Three citizens were fined \$10 yesterday for getting drunk on lemon extract.

50 YEARS AGO

The city's new water supply system was temporarily shut down yesterday when the pipeline crossing little Butte creek burst.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. Without looking - how many holes are on the disk of a dial telephone? 2. What types of fish are found in the Great Salt Lake in Utah? 3. What President of the United States wrote the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution? 4. What sea disaster was partly responsible for causing the Spanish American War? 5. What was the first major league team to win a World Series? 6. What was the "promised land" to which Moses led the Israelites? 7. Where was Simple Simon going when he met the plectrum? 8. Do the Green Mountains of Vermont belong to the Appalachian or Blue Ridge range? 9. The Ganges river empties into what body of water? 10. We've heard it did-but is it a fact that London bridge once fell down? Answers: 1. Ten. 2. None. 3. James Madison. 4. Sinking of the U.S.S. Maine. 5. Red Sox. 6. Canean (New Palestine). 7. To the fair. 8. Appalachen. 9. Bay of Bengal. 10. Yes. A storm carried it away in 1901.

County Offices

Over the past several days, we have reviewed, briefly, every candidate and measure which will appear on the Nov. 8 election ballot, except the candidates running for county office.

These local offices—district attorney, county assessor, county commissioner, county treasurer, and county surveyor—are all important positions, even though the races for them lack some of the drama of those which have received more publicity.

County government is close to its own constituents, and for this reason the voters have a somewhat better chance to become well acquainted with the candidates—although it must be admitted they don't always take the trouble to do so.—E. A.

District Attorney

The district attorney technically is a state officer (the state pays a portion of his salary), but his jurisdiction is limited to this county.

It is a quasi-judicial office, and the incumbent is called upon to make many decisions affecting the rights of his neighbors. He is the state's criminal prosecutor for the county and the legal advisor for county government. In both of these roles, he can exert much influence on what sort of a community we have.

He has heavy responsibilities, and considerable discretionary authority to go with them.

WE believe that either of the candidates—Alan Holmes, Republican, and Gerald Scannell Jr., Democrat—would serve ably in the office.

As nearly as we have been able to ascertain, both are honest, integrious, competent lawyers. Holmes has had experience as a deputy DA, as municipal judge, and in private practice. On the basis of experience alone, he probably has somewhat superior qualifications.

But Scannell has been chief deputy DA for three years, and had similar experience in another county. He has handled much of the trial work of the office recently, with considerable success.

So there isn't much to choose between them on that score.

THE choice, then, must be made largely on the basis of their personality and attitudes.

After consultation with a number of lawyers for whom we have respect (and in both political parties, by the way), we have come to the conclusion that Scannell will be our choice.

We have had our differences with him on the matter of opinions he has rendered, but on examination they appear to be legally sound, even though somewhat confusing in syntax.

Believing that either man would serve ably, we recommend a vote for Scannell.—E. A.

County Commissioner

Paul Rynning, Medford Republican, for many years Jackson county engineer and surveyor, and Edwin H. Taylor, Democrat, Central Point area farmer and businessman, are the two candidates for county commissioner.

Both are good men. On the basis of demonstrated ability and experience, we recommend the election of Paul Rynning.—E. A.

County Assessor

Candidates for assessor are Ray Schumacher, the incumbent, a Democrat, and Herbert Hunter, a Republican.

The office is largely a technical one, with little or no policy-making function, but requiring ability and experience to do well. We have heard good reports of the way Schumacher has conducted the office, and see no reason for a change.

We recommend his re-election.—E. A.

County Treasurer

The candidates for treasurer are Chester Rapp, young Ashland car salesman, a Republican, and Karl Janouch, the Democratic incumbent.

Our impressions of this contest are similar to those concerning the assessor's office election. We see no reason to change, and thus recommend the reelection of Karl Janouch.—E. A.

County Surveyor

The race for surveyor has been a bit heated. Ed McGinty, the Democratic candidate, has charged that Mark Boyden, Republican, present deputy surveyor, has improperly used county office facilities for his private business.

This is always a hazard when public officials are permitted by law and the nature of the office to do work outside the office. But in this particular case, where the job is part-time and the pay is low, it seems a sensible solution, and we fail to see any wrong-doing, despite McGinty's rather intemperate charges.

Also, Boyden has stated that, if elected, he will establish his own private office away from the courthouse, and separate his two functions—public and private.

BOTH men appear to be adequately qualified for the office, though Boyden's educational qualifications seem to be superior to those of McGinty's. Boyden's general experience has been at least equal to McGinty's, and his experience in the office is also an asset.

We shall probably cast our own vote for Boyden, but make no recommendation.—E. A.

Dennis the Menace



OUR BABY SITTER JUST CALLED AND CANCELED OUT. MR. WILSON, AND WE WERE WONDERING IF...HELLO? HELLO?...

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

KENNEDY AND THE NEW DEAL

Having seen something of the New Deal in the thirties, I have been struck with how much alike and how very different are the Roosevelt and the Kennedy campaigns.

The difference is that Roosevelt was "radical" in a Kennedy is today. The similarity is that Roosevelt did in the thirties what Kennedy will do now—which is to bring new blood and new brains into a tired and discouraged government.

The secret of Kennedy's appeal lies in the hope he arouses that the country will enter into a time of renewal and revival, of hope and of energy, of fresh interest and of confidence.

THE difference is important and highly significant. It is not, I think, an oversimplification to say that when Roosevelt took office at the depth of the Great Depression, he committed himself to a substantial change in the structure of the social order. He set out to reduce the political and economic power of the banks and corporations and to build up the countervailing power of the labor unions, of the farmers, of the Negroes and other depressed and submerged minorities.

It was upon this radical structural change that Roosevelt established the welfare state. The controversies which Roosevelt aroused in the thirties were violent and bitter. They were much more violent and bitter than those which Kennedy arouses, except of course among his religious enemies. The great bitterness and violence of the thirties was due to the fact that the central issue then, unlike the central issue now, was a change in the internal balance of power among social groups.

For many who felt that they were hurt by this change Roosevelt was regarded as a traitor to his class. The cutting edge of his bitterness was not that he provided welfare measures for the poor, but that he pushed through changes in the relative status and power and privileges of

banks, corporations, unions, farmers, and Negroes.

THIS radical issue is lacking in the present contest. For the situation has changed in the course of these 30 years. The balance of the social group has changed very considerably. Big business now deals on even terms with the big unions and there is a rising sentiment that both need to have imposed on them a sterner social discipline. The farmers still have serious problems. But they are not, as they were before the New Deal, on the outside of government looking in.

In 30 years there have virtually disappeared those problems of power and privilege which were the central concern of the New Deal. This has come in part because of the New Deal itself. In greater part it has come because of a technological and managerial revolution which has expanded enormously the productivity of the American economy and the distribution of its goods among consumers.

SINCE there is no issue of social power, the whole spectrum of what is left, the center, and the right has shifted to the right. Unlike any other large country in the world, there is no socialist, much less a Communist, party in this country. I would describe Kennedy's social philosophy and program as about the same as that of the British Conservatives under Mr. Macmillan. They are hardly distinguishable from the philosophy and program of a progressive American conservative like Governor Rockefeller.

What Kennedy stands for is not a change in the structure of our society. In this fundamental respect he is undoubtedly conservative. He does not intend to take the ship of state apart and rebuild it to a new design.

What he does intend to do is to provide it with a captain and officers who know where they are going and have the will to go there. For a ship, however soundly it is designed and constructed, can drift aimlessly in the stormy seas if it is not properly fueled and navigated and commanded.

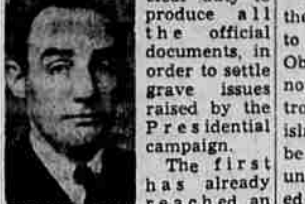
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Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

LET'S HAVE THE DOCUMENTS

Washington—There are now two cases in which the Eisenhower administration has a clear duty to produce all the official documents, in order to settle grave issues raised by the Presidential campaign.



The first has already reached an acute stage. It arises from Vice President Nixon's repeated assertions that American prestige is at an all time high overseas, and his charges that it is "downgrading America" to say that our prestige has declined.

It has now been authoritatively revealed that the U. S. Information Agency conducted an official inquiry into this very matter of American prestige during the summer. Soundings taken in many countries showed decline in American prestige. According to the "New York Times," the data produced by the inquiry disclosed "an almost unanimous belief that the Soviet Union is (now) the leading military power."

WHEN this became known, the House sub-committee on Government Information asked for the data in question. The U. S. Information Agency, pleading "executive privilege," has now refused to release the data. Since comparable data have been released in the past, the plea of privilege is distinctly peculiar.

The second and even more important case of this sort also arises from the Vice President's more recent assertion that the American government has never contemplated abandonment of Quemoy and the Matsu islands.

Precisely the contrary story has been repeatedly published. The most authoritative account was given in the "Saturday Evening Post" by this reporter's brother, Stewart Alsop, after the last Quemoy-Matsu crisis in 1958. This account, which was not officially denied, stated that in April, 1958, the President and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles agreed "that it ultimately would be best for all concerned for the Nationalists, with American logistical support, to evacuate the offshore islands."

THE persons chosen to persuade Chiang to carry out the President's wishes were the Chinese Nationalist's best friends in Washington, Adm. Arthur Radford and former Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson. But the Vice President now claims the object of the Robertson-Radford mission was to secure a mere military redeployment, and not to obtain actual evacuation of the islands.

On being queried, former Assistant Secretary Robertson somewhat amplified this claim by the Vice President. The aim of the mission, he stated to this reporter, was to "re-

duce the number of troops on Quemoy and the Matsus," so that the loss would be less "if the islands fell" under Chinese Communist attack.

The Robertson phrase, "if the islands fell," would seem to be the key to the puzzle. Obviously, the President cannot have wished to cut the troop strength on the offshore islands, so that the loss would be less "if the islands fell," unless the President envisioned the fall of the islands as a quite possible and acceptable eventuality. He cannot have envisioned the eventuality, if, in 1958, he considered that it was essential to defend the islands.

EVIDENTLY, therefore, the President in 1958 wished Chiang to withdraw his major forces to strengthen the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. Some troops could have been left on the offshore islands, but they would have been treated as expendable outposts at best. In the outcome, Chiang adamantly refused to do anything of the sort. As a result of the phony "unleashing," he had committed most of his best troops to the islands, and he told Radford and Robertson that he meant to keep most of them there, as he did.

This was one reason, in turn, why Secretary Dulles insisted on a strong stand in the Quemoy-Matsu crisis of 1958. In 1958 not so many Nationalist troops were still committed on the offshore islands that their loss would have gravely impaired Chiang's power to defend the main island. The other reason for the Dulles decision was to avert the total loss of Asian confidence in the United States, which would have occurred if the islands had been given up at the Chinese Communists' gun-point. The gun-point evac-

uation of the other offshore islands, the Tachens, in 1958, had shown how grave the loss of confidence would be. But from the known record, and judging by that tell-tale phrase, "if the islands fell," President Eisenhower certainly wished for a peaceable troop withdrawal, not at gun-point, after which the offshore islands could be treated as expendable. The feeling that something should be done to "get Chiang off the island" was again strong in the Eisenhower administration after the crisis of 1958. Once again, the known record should be supplemented with all the documents in the case. (c) 1960 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

It was a near thing, this week.

Potluck almost became a casualty of politics again. But, in the very nick of time, who (or what) should come galloping to the rescue, just like the United States Cavalry? The Hoover Hi-Lite, that's who (or what).

So, friends, with immense gratification and relief, we give you the writers for that sterling publication, who are little concerned at the moment, bless 'em, with America's prestige or lack thereof, the farm problem, the question of medical care for the aged, or such-like.

Their concerns are more along the lines of the coming of Fall, Halloween, Columbus day, and so on.

Take it, kids: I like fall because I love the pretty leaves. I love fall because I like to walk in the rain and fog. I love fall, all of fall.

On Halloween the witches fly. With their black cats in the murky sky. They sip and room over our head. They howl so much they wake the dead.

The dead turn over in the grave. The bats and vultures rant and rave. The headless horseman steals along. Chanting his weird and scary song. You may see this gory sight. If you go out on Halloween night. Ron Duce, Grade 6

We are boys and girls from Mrs. Shepard's second grade room. Mitchell Danielson brought a model of a cricket to school. We learned a lot about crickets. These are some of the things we learned: Craig: Crickets chirp at night. Mother Crickets lay eggs in the dirt.

Janice V: A cricket chews rags. A cricket is an insect. Pamela: A cricket has six black legs. He chirps at night. Crickets have 6 pairs to their bodies. He can sing with his wings.

Mitchell: You can tell how hot or cold it is if you listen to the number of chirps he makes. Mollie: The cricket chirps its eggs in a tube. The end. Cynthia: When a cricket chirps 129 times it is 70 degrees. A cricket is black.

We had a turtle in our room. Mark Sparzo and Joyce Holmes found him one day. We put it afterwards into an aquarium. We fed him bugs, but he wouldn't eat. One day we took him outside and watched him crawl away. We miss him. (Mrs. Colley's second grade room)

Halloween is here. All the children cheer, Goblins are creeping, Children are leaping. (Robin Cossette, Grade 3)

Witches are soaring. Bats are roaring. Moons are light, Pumpkins are bright. (Bobby Mayer, Grade 3)



(Courtesy Oregon Journal)

Voters Will Choose Man, Not Policies

By ERIC SEVAREID

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, who eagerly seeks the job of putting his shoulder to our constitutional fifth wheel, the vice-presidency, is not celebrated in the land of the knowledgeable for a goodly number of years. Yet it is he who has blurted out the lumpy, unpalatable truth—that "we are in for 25 years of international tension."

He might have stretched the time-table even further. But, while the Back Bay pecking order may ordain that the Lodges and Cabots speak only to God, there is no evidence that God has ever answered, so 25 years is a bold guess, even for a Brahmin devoid of doubts, without the double-check of a countdown from on high.

Lodge is Dennis the Menace in this campaign. In his barging insouciance he fails to detect the raiment on naked emperors, and with this blunt prophecy he has cheerfully denied the implication of nearly everything Nixon and Kennedy have been saying. They have been suggesting in their sales pitches that they keep remedies just under the counter for all our ills, from Latin gunmen and African tribalism to the Communist obsession with world revolution. Now Lodge has gaily announced that all that stuff under the counter is just palliatives, plasters and concoctions not yet approved by the A.M.A.

Like most present day politicians with the noble excep-

tion of Stevenson, the two Presidential candidates have been pandering, in effect, to that deep glandular urge we all feel but all know to be a false—the desire that history come to a stop, at least for a breathing spell. The Communists not only know it will not stop but jam down the accelerator at every opportunity. Kennedy and Nixon know it too, but only Lodge proclaims it, in the tones of the instrument that both announce and penetrates fog.

There are no "solutions," no magic formulae, American traditional belief to the contrary. There are only palliatives, stop-gap preventatives and new experiments to be tried, for ours is the age of limited opportunities. That is why this campaign does not really represent a choice of "policies." The totally honest voter has to admit to himself that he just doesn't know whether getting rough with Castro will "solve" that problem any better than adopting what the British call "masterly inactivity"; he doesn't know whether giving up or defending those off-shore islands is the better way of avoiding war with China; he has not the faintest notion whether delivering atomic arms to Germany or withholding them gives the better prospect of quieting Russia in Europe, whether we should encourage De Gaulle to be tougher or more lenient with the Algerian nationalists, whether tight or easy credit offers the better long-term prospects for our economy.

So only a relative few will cast their vote on policy. More will vote on par, and the vast

majority will vote on personality. Woodrow Wilson once said that the national instinct is "for unified action and it craves a single leader . . . A President whom it trusts cannot only lead it, but form it to his own views." This is still true, 50 years later. Even in our age of pulse-taking, endless committees and commissions of experts dedicated to "finding the way," we fall back on the simple, tribal instinct of choosing a Man.

In any case, the problems of America and the world are now so fluid and unpredictable that present "policy positions" are almost meaningless. What counts are the intelligence, understanding, emotional balance, and, above all, the strength and will of the human mortal we assign to the frightful task of trying the new experiments. Little wonder that in the television debates the country has been weighing two men, not two arguments. I have been trying to do the same, reassembling my own impressions of Nixon and Kennedy over the years. They are these, in part:

Both men have been deeply, single-mindedly dedicated to self-education in public affairs. Both are work horses; either would accomplish in a day three times what Eisenhower accomplishes. Kennedy has the wider liberal education, though he is by no means the literary scholar his handy quotations from the classics would suggest. Kennedy is liberal by conviction; Nixon is liberal through political pragmatism and has no systematic, philosophical base to his thinking. Nixon assumes middle-class

mores and values to be the normal life—he has never known any other; Kennedy is fundamentally indifferent to them. Neither is a religious man (as Eisenhower is not), all the public posturing to the contrary. Nixon's self-confidence is somewhat febrile; Kennedy's goes to the roots of his being. I would say that he is the "whole man," save that in his absolute lack of fear, self-doubts or awe of the presidency there is something disturbing, as with those medal-winning infantrymen in the war whom psychiatrists concluded lacked some chord or nerve cell normal to men. By the same token, Kennedy is devoid of self-pity, while Nixon can indulge in it. In the sense that their ambitions rule their lives and the lives of their intimates, both men are intensely self-centered. Nixon is sensitive to the hurts suffered by himself; Kennedy is sensitive neither to his own hurts nor to those suffered by others. As President, Nixon would act a great deal of the time with an eye to the votes for his reelection. Kennedy's supreme confidence would make him less cautious and calculating in this respect. I am not at all sure that Kennedy is a more intelligent or conscientious man than Nixon. What I feel quite sure of is that he is a stronger man, the kind of human creature who can make a fateful decision and, like Harry Truman, sleep soundly in his bed. (Distributed 1960 by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.) (All Rights Reserved)

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A NEW ALARM clock, announces "Postage Stamp Magazine," will soon be on the market—guaranteed to get the laziest sluggard out of the hay. First a gentle bell sounds, then a louder one, followed by constantly swelling music. If this finds you still in bed, the alarm next simulates the barking of wild dogs and the screech of fire sirens. Its final trump card is a complete anti-aircraft barrage.

"There ought to be just one additional device," suggests the editor of "Postage Stamp." "If all the above fails, an automatic signal should go out to the nearest undertaker."

John Fuller suspects that a pro-Yale secretary has been tampering with a New Haven newspaper's stencil for Harvard's distinguished daily. It reads: "The Harvard Crumson." Fuller made another noteworthy discovery in New Haven: a Chinese piano player named Wong Key.

Jay Guren's motto for the week: "Please don't talk while I'm interrupting." © 1960, by Bennett Cerf. Distributed by King Features Syndicate

