

Medford Mail Tribune

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10 YEARS AGO Nov. 2, 1950 (Thursday)

The first and only candidate for mayor of Central Point filed his nominating petition just before the deadline Tuesday.

Final specifications for a new bridge across Bear creek at Jackson st. have been received here from the state highway department.

20 YEARS AGO Nov. 2, 1940 (Saturday)

Oregon Senator Charles L. McNary closed his campaign for the vice presidency of the U. S. today with the charge that the Democratic candidate for vice president, Henry A. Wallace, "sacrificed the farmer in favor of a flabby good neighbor policy."

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Poles" column: "The postmaster warned last week for one and all to do their Christmas mailing, pronto!"

30 YEARS AGO Nov. 2, 1930 (Sunday)

A heavy vote is expected in Jackson county Tuesday when local voters go to the polls.

Valley turkeys are now selling for 29 cents per pound.

40 YEARS AGO Nov. 2, 1920 (Tuesday)

Early returns from today's election indicate that the county is turning down a proposal to transfer the county seat from Jacksonville to Medford.

C. E. Gates has been re-elected mayor.

50 YEARS AGO Nov. 2, 1910 (Wednesday)

The Rogue River valley won first prize at the Canadian National Apple Show in Vancouver, B.C., yesterday with a carload of Yellow Newtowns.

A site agent for the bureau of location of federal buildings is in Medford this week looking over various sites for a new post office building.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Who is the Primate of the church of England?

2. What government department is charged with the maintenance of light houses and airways?

3. A brig has how many masts?

4. Who went to the sea in a beautiful pea-green boat?

5. What is the highest possible poker hand which one can hold in a game with no wild cards?

6. What are American cruisers named after?

7. Mr. Smith gave a party for 50 couples; he promised to give a \$5 gift to every woman present and a \$10 gift to each man. All of the women attended, but only half of the men. How much money did Mr. Smith give away?

8. What body of water divides Maryland in two sections?

9. Name the world's largest inland sea?

10. Who in the Bible had a coat of many colors?

Answers: 1. Archbishop of Canterbury. 2. Department of Commerce. 3. Two-mast and fore. 4. The owl and the pussy cat. 5. Royal flush. 6. U.S. cruisers. 7. Chesapeake bay. 8. Mediterranean. 9. Caspian. 10. Joseph.

The Candidates Revealed

After more than two months of campaigning, the people of the United States may or may not be a bit weary of it all. But they certainly have had ample opportunity to eye the candidates, read and hear what they have to say, and consider the varying views of commentators and the ever-present "political observers."

Most of them undoubtedly have made up their minds which way they're going to vote.

But still, if the pollsters can be believed, there remains a small but tremendously significant number of people who have not, definitely and finally, made up their minds.

THIS small number of voters is significant because it is they who will decide the election.

Those who have already decided are so evenly divided that the "undecided" vote—the independents, the party-members who nonetheless vote for man rather than party—are the ones who will make the big choice between the two candidates and will pick the next President of the United States.

And that is a tremendous responsibility. So this essay is addressed to them.

WHY do we believe so strongly that Senator John Kennedy is by far the better choice for President?

There are four principal reasons.

First is the fact that the next Congress will be controlled by the Democrats. That is virtually certain.

President Eisenhower has managed to get along pretty well with Democratic congresses, although his 160 vetoes indicate that legislative-executive cooperation could have been far better than it has been.

But an administration headed by a President Nixon would not command the same respect and attention and even affection in Congress as the one headed by the war-hero President, whose good faith and decency are so taken for granted.

A Democratic congress and a Nixon administration would fight like cats and dogs, and the country would suffer thereby. The job wouldn't get done in the way it should.

SECOND, while the two candidates are not really very far apart on their overall beliefs as to foreign policy—matters of life and death in a nuclear age—we believe that a fresh start by a new and vigorous administration would clear away a lot of cobwebs, and get rid of the legacy of ineptness which has characterized the leadership of our state department for nearly eight years.

We would see more action, and less simple "reaction" to whatever the Communists might pull; we would see fresh, imaginative approaches to the neutrals, the uncommitted nations, the rising new countries of Africa and Asia.

We would see a greater comprehension and understanding of the world as it really is; less a myopic view of how we would like to have it.

THIRD, there is the realm of domestic affairs. Vice President Nixon pays lip-service to the needs of education, agriculture, the aged, unemployment, sagging production, lack of home-building, resource development, science, research, space technology. But he is far from convincing.

Torn between the views of Governor Rockefeller on one hand, and Senator Goldwater on the other, Mr. Nixon has found it impossible to spell out with any clarity a program of his own, and has contented himself with vague generalities, promises, equivocations, and evasions.

He promises a brave new world, but fails to say in what way it will be either brave or new.

Senator Kennedy, to the contrary, has the advantage of a vigorous, forthright platform, as well as a long legislative record of constructive support of specific programs and plans in all these areas.

FOURTH, and not least important, is the character of the two men themselves, as it has been increasingly revealed as the campaign progressed.

Nixon, starting from the lofty pinnacle of his adroit acceptance speech, has slowly but surely descended to the shrill, giggling, little-boy attacks of the last week, with more than a hint of the "Old Nixon" of '48, '50 and '52, when in-nuendo and sneer took the place of honest debate and advocacy. His slipperiness on the issues, too, never lets one know, for sure, how he stands at the moment, or will stand the next day.

Kennedy, in contrast, has been remarkably forthright and consistent from the start. He doesn't hedge, nor dodge. Once or twice, when he's slipped, he has corrected himself—something we've never heard of Nixon doing.

BOTH men have succumbed to campaign-type exaggerations. We don't think things in the United States are quite as bleak as Kennedy sometimes tends to make out—although on the international "prestige" issue, he's been absolutely right, and perhaps even conservative.

Nixon's you've-never-had-it-so-good boasts are belied by the stark facts of international affairs, on one hand, and by half-capacity steel production, housing slump, unemployment, and other "recession" indications, on the other.

Discounting the political hoop-la, Kennedy's talking sense; Nixon's talking nonsense. America needs Kennedy.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"HEY, DON'T BRING YOUR BONE IN HERE! YOU'LL GET OL' RUG HAIRS ALL OVER IT!"

U.S. In the Middle, Like It or Not, In Algerian Situation; Pressures Rising

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor

The support or at least the sympathy of the United States is a goal ardently sought by both sides in the Algerian war. To achieve it, diplomatic blackmail is not an unknown tactic.

The Algerian revolt entered its seventh year on Nov. 1. It costs the French a billion dollars and the lives of 2,500 French soldiers annually. Rebel casualties run six or seven times higher.

Other victims are those caught in between the 500,000-man army in Algeria and the Algerian rebels who fight their will of the whip war from ambush, by the knife across the throat in the night or by a bomb tossed through

the doorway of a sidewalk cafe. Torture has been a tactic familiar to both sides.

For the French, the stakes are pride and the riches of the Sahara. For the rebels it is nationalism and their claims to independence.

Many in France are desperately weary of the war, of the endless stream of casualties and of the financial burden.

The one million European settlers in Algeria, fearful of being engulfed by 10 million Moslems, and the French army brought about the downfall of the French Fourth Republic with the cry that "Algeria is French."

Now the pressure from students, intellectuals and the left-wing of French politics seeking an end to the war al-

most equals that from the soldiers and the settlers.

The result is a rip-tide of violence and intrigue that conceivably could lead to the downfall of President Charles de Gaulle's Fifth French Republic which came to power on a promise to end the conflict.

With this rip-tide, the attitude of the United States takes on added importance.

In recent weeks, two new elements have been added. On the heels of Soviet Russia's "de facto" recognition of the rebel government has come the threat not only that Soviet and Red Chinese arms will reach the rebels but that Chinese "volunteers" will join them as well.

Algeria's neighbors, Tunisia and Morocco, threaten to form a "federation" with the Algerian rebel government.

But Abbas' words are a threat, especially to the United States, that it may not always be so. De Gaulle goes his way in lonely grandeur but with the clear understanding that in Algeria as elsewhere France expects loyalty of its allies.

These are some of the pressures and the United States' dilemma.

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Report Tells of Problems in Cuba; Difficulties Mounting

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington (UPI)—A responsible and to a degree an official rundown on the overall economic situation now prevailing in Fidel Castro's Cuba makes these points:

Castro's nationalization of Cuban industry has created several difficult problems for the Cuban economy, such as:

1. The government-controlled administration of nationalized industries has imposed a program of leveling of salaries in which the skilled employees are reduced to or near the level of the unskilled. The ensuing displeasure of the skilled technicians has tended to weaken their support of Castro and to cause them to escape Cuba if they are able to do so.

2. Most of Cuba's industry is being equipped with U.S. machines and is operated with U.S. manufacturing techniques. Therefore, the U.S. embargo against replacements and spare parts to Cuba is likely to apply a heavy brake to the Cuban economy.

3. Sugar is the basis of Cuba's agricultural economy. It has cost Cuba in the past about four cents to produce a pound of sugar. The current world market price is approximately 3.25 cents a pound. Cuba received in its barter deal with Russia only 2.90 cents a pound. Until a policy change this year, the United States bought a great quantity of Cuban sugar at a subsidized price ranging from two to three cents above the world market price.

4. Cuba now is producing sugar at a loss, unless the difference between production costs and prices is made up by two advantages of the nationalization program:

First, the nationalized sugar operations need not pay taxes and, second, they need not pay interest on any debts incurred by private management.

Castro has cut the wages of sugar workers in an effort to make the industry profitable. These workers also are affected by a detectable food shortage, even of such staples as rice and beans.

There is a U.S. dollar shortage in Cuba, created by withdrawal of the U.S. sugar subsidy and by the shift of U.S. tourists away from Cuba.

Castro's public relations spending to recoup the tourist business has been a failure by choice of the U.S. citizens at whom the effort was directed.

5. Rural folks who long have used all the daylight there is and more, do not need any one to tell them that "fruits, berries and beans can be picked in the early morning hours."

Remember how fast wartime nationwide "D.S.T." was knocked out when Congress had a chance to vote on it? It was snatched back through the votes of the minute urban area. Over the vast rural area, the idea is despised and as far as possible ignored.

Oregon has always "flown with her own wings." Just because other states choose to do crazy things, does not mean that we need to emulate them.

On Measure 2, Nov. 8, vote another resounding NO.

John Q. Stewart, 933 NE 12th st., Grants Pass, Ore.

Attacks Protested

To the Editor: Please allow me space in your editorial columns to protest the attacks being made against Monroe Sweetland, Democratic nominee for Secretary of State of Oregon. In addition to the dis-

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.

Who Pays? To the Editor: In regard to Dr. Ray L. Casterline's letter in the communications of last week, yes we admit that Dr. Durno's bill passed and the doctors were assessed \$5 extra, but who really paid the bill? Why the patients, of course, a part of that assessment was paid by each and every patient that visited the doctor's office. Look at your doctor bills today and what they were three and four years ago.

There never was a law passed yet to raise or increase taxes, whether it be manufacturer's, wholesale or retail, or doctor's services, but what it is passed to the public, it is added to each and every article that is sold and service rendered.

In regard to Dr. Durno trying to turn the clock back 35 or 40 years, it can not be done. Can he doctor the way he did 35 or 40 years ago? Of course not. He cannot go back to the horse and buggy days with doctoring or legislation. He is to old for the job. I will not vote for any candidate over 50 years old. The older ones cannot keep abreast of present day times and conditions.

Fletcher S. Spencer, Murphy, Ore.

"No" on D.S.T. To the Editor: For all the information to be found in the current Voter's Pamphlet one would think that there is one side only to the "D.S.T." question.

Considering how many times Oregon voters have had to squelch the foolish old hoax, one would think that those up state legislators, (whose names must have been twisted) who signed the silly spoof, should be aware that with the 40 hour week, Saturdays off, fast freeways and too fast cars, few suffer for lack of daylight.

Perhaps the most incredible statement, "D.S.T. will make healthier, happier children." What state has "healthier, healthier, happier children." The school population is increasing partly through the influx of folks fleeing from those "progressive" neighboring states which have "D.S.T."

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torious which Mr. Sweetland's opponent has systematically indulged in for the duration of the campaign, Mr. Sweetland is now the victim of outright slander from the crackpot and lunatic fringe of the Republican party.

This same crackpot group, which once attacked Senator Robert A. Taft as a socialist, is now out to destroy Mr. Sweetland here in Oregon by insinuating that because he knows a bit about the problems of our country and proposes to do something about them he doesn't measure up to the standards of Americanism set by the pre-McKinley, post-McCarthy, 150 per cent patriots who compose the Neanderthal wing of the Republican party.

The facts are that Mr. Sweetland has never, in the 25 years I have known him, advocated any action or program except within the framework of our American constitutional system. The facts are that in the period 1946 to 1948, when the Communists for the first and only time attempted to infiltrate and influence the Democratic party, Mr. Sweetland and I stood shoulder to shoulder in the successful fight to defeat and remove them, first from the Young Democrats, and then from the Democratic party itself. There were other people in that fight, but none was alerted earlier and none fought more effectively than Monroe Sweetland. What were his crackpot critics doing while that fight was going on? The facts are that they were helping the Communists slander him—exactly as they are doing now.

It is bad enough that Mr. Sweetland's opponents are circulating criminal libel concerning him in the midst of an election campaign and are apparently escaping the arrest and prosecution prescribed for them by law.

But it is far worse that they should be circulating these particular libels against a man who has fought the good fight for human decency and freedom as has Mr. Sweetland.

It is well known that Mr. Sweetland and I have not always agreed on all matters of tactics and strategy, and that some of our disagreements have been lengthy and strongly sustained on both sides. I hope those facts lend additional weight to my statements.

I hope everyone in both parties to whom decency and fair play are more important than winning an election will join me in voting for Monroe Sweetland for Secretary of State.

Howard Morgan, Black Butte Ranch, Sisters, Ore.

"Yes" on 13

To the Editor: Referring to two articles in Communications the past two weeks, submitted by Everett Mitchell, secretary of a "credit" organization, telling taxpayers to "Vote No" on Measure 13.

The reasons he stated are not the true reasons, but are that his business associates are worried about how much high-rate interest they may lose. There isn't another bond issue that I know of that pays the state treasury over a million dollars per year.

Value to County

To the Editor: Voters, when you go to the polls Nov. 8, keep your eyes open for Measure 13, the War Veterans Bonding and Loan Amendment. The Oregon Veterans Loan program has provided homes and farms for nearly 1100 war veterans in Jackson county since 1945. The amount of these loans from

the State of Oregon was nearly \$9 million.

Last year, 144 war veterans in Jackson county borrowed \$1 1/2 million from the veterans loan program to acquire their own homes and farms. That is quite a contribution to the economy of Jackson county, but unfortunately it cannot last unless voters approve Measure 13 on the ballot this coming election day.

If Measure 13 is defeated, funds will be available this year in Jackson county for ONLY about 37 veterans in the amount of \$400,000, which is quite a loss to our county.

The nice thing about Measure 13 is that it will NOT cost the taxpayer a penny because the bonds are repaid from the veterans' monthly loan payment. Measure 13 will not increase your taxes as it is not a tax measure.

Keep this valuable loan program alive by voting "YES" on Measure 13!

Jerry V. Bianconi, Veterans Service Officer for Jackson County, Medford

Rynning Criticized

To the Editor: I note, with regret, your endorsement of Paul B. Rynning for county commissioner, "on the basis of his experience."

If experience results in the low pay, certain ready-made jobs, and the low morale of the county road department, then we're all for a new man with less experience, but new ideas.

Although Mr. Rynning is officially retired as county engineer, he still is very much in evidence, behind the scenes, as an advisor. A business which was run the way our former engineer and present county commissioners have been running the road department, would be bankrupt in a month.

Let's clean up the road department and give the taxpayers of Jackson county a break.

Please do not print my name. I need my job. (Name on File) Ashland, Ore.

Surveyor Dispute

To the Editor: The present county surveyor and his deputy, who is my opponent, by letters to the editor have attempted to justify the use of public facilities for private business. They claim that the surveyor's office has used their private equipment for public purposes at no cost to the county. An extreme example of such logic and reasoning would be that a county employee could use a county car or county gasoline for a private vacation because he worked overtime for the county without compensation.

The people of this county do not expect nor demand that an office holder should spend his personal funds or use his private equipment to operate a public office. To do so would put public offices on the auction block to be sold to the highest bidder.

If elected, I would use public facilities only for public purposes. If by chance I used my personal equipment for a public purpose, I could consider such use as a gift or donation to the public and not as an excuse or justification to use public property for my private business.

Edward A. McGinty, Candidate for County Surveyor, Medford

What Do You Think?

To the Editor: Would you believe that the Veteran's Administration, as it is administered by the present administration at White City, refuses to let the members of the domiciliary express their personal opinions, in a straw vote or poll, as to which way the country would vote in the coming election?

This cross section result was to have been published in our Domiciliary monthly paper called the "Dominions," and would have given the man's name and comment as to his opinion, only.

We are all of voting age and we know that the Veteran's Administration is non-political, but it is my personal

belief that this is carrying censorship a little too far. What do you think?

Malemute Slim (Owen C. Gearhart Sr.) White City, Ore.

Actions and Words

To the Editor: I see by one of his ads that "Durno is Labor's Friend."

How can this be? HE SAID he believed in collective bargaining.

HIS RECORD SAYS he voted against the bill providing for collective bargaining for state employees.

HE SAID he believes in the right of labor to organize.

HIS RECORD SAYS he voted against the repeal of the so-called organizational "picketing bill."

HE SAID he was concerned about the unemployed lumber and sawmill worker.

HIS RECORD SAYS he voted against a bill which would allow lumber and sawmill workers having wage claims against a bankrupt firm to have a labor left to supersede the warehouse receipts lien.

If he can't fit his action to his words he should fit his words to his actions.