

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North First St., P.O. Box 2-5141
ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor
HERB GREY, Advertising Manager
ERIC W. LILLEN JR., Managing Editor
EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor
HARRY COOPER, Sports Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Features Editor
OLIVE STARKER, Women's Editor
DALE BRUCKSON, Circulation Manager
An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription Rates:
By Mail - In Advance, Copy 10c
Daily and Sunday - 1 year, \$10.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos., \$6.00
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos., \$3.50
Sunday Only - One year, \$4.25
By Carrier - In Advance - Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Seaside, Coquille, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent, and on motor routes, Daily and Sunday - 1 year, \$10.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos., \$6.00
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos., \$3.50
Carrier and Dealers - copy 10c
All Terms Cash in Advance
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Length Wire
U.P.I. Telephoto News Pictures
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION
Advertising Representative:
NELSON ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES, Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
AFFILIATE MEMBER

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
May 4, 1952 (Sunday)
The Medford city council has accepted an appraisal of the Myron Root properties needed for the opening of West Eight st. across the Southern Pacific railroad tracks.

20 YEARS AGO
May 4, 1942 (Monday)
Medford fire department representatives appear before city council to request increase in department staff from eight to 12 men.

30 YEARS AGO
May 4, 1932 (Wednesday)
Rogue valley orchardists attend meeting in Seattle to discuss shipment of fruit to east coast by refrigerated steamships.

40 YEARS AGO
May 4, 1922 (Thursday)
Project shortening of Green Springs highway from Ashland to Klamath Falls by approximately 30 miles reported nearing completion.

50 YEARS AGO
May 4, 1912 (Friday)
Editorial in the M-T comments on proposed initiative measure fixing a minimum wage for men of \$2.50 a day and \$1.75 a day for women; great opposition to measure expected because of "large amount" of minimum wage.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Which of these states has supplied the greatest number of presidents: Virginia, Ohio or New York?
2. On how many hills was ancient Rome built?
3. Which President of the U. S. was the first to die in the White House?
4. Can a cat see better in the darkness or daylight?
5. What was the name of the Promised Land to which Moses led the Israelites?
6. Did Chop Suey originate in China, Japan, Korea or the United States?
7. The waters of what river are confined by Hoover Dam?
8. What is the heaviest natural liquid?
9. What is the capital of California?
10. Cows have stronger horns than bulls: true or false?

Answers: 1. Virginia. 2. Seven. 3. William Henry Harrison. 4. Daylight. 5. Canaan. 6. U. S. 7. Colorado. 8. Mercury. 9. Sacramento. 10. True.

Logical Dunes Compromise

Speaking on the coast the other day, Robert Duncan proposed a "compromise solution" to the controversy over the creation of the Oregon Dunes National Seashore Recreation Area — or, as some insist on calling it, Park.

He suggested that, instead of some 50,000 acres, much of it now in private ownership, and on both sides of the highway, including three fresh-water lakes, that the proposed area be confined to the west side of the highway, which is mostly in public ownership at present.

He also suggested that there be no authority to condemn private property for park or recreation area purposes.

THE Roseburg News-Review, which has opposed the Seashore proposal in the past, finds Duncan's proposal a good solution. "It would appear he may have come up with the answer to the Sand Dunes Park hassle," the newspaper said.

The Eugene Register-Guard, which has supported the larger park proposal in the past, also finds the suggestion a possible basis for compromise. It said:

"... His idea is interesting. He reasons like this: If the area between the highway and the ocean can be acquired now, then perhaps in future years, a parcel at a time, land east of the highway could be added to the park. This might mean that the complete park would be 50 years in the making. But Oregon would have the park ..."

"The most appealing thing about the suggestion is that it would get the park service into the picture. Only the park service has the stature and reputation, nationally, to guarantee that the spectacular dunes area would have the kind of protection and notice it deserves."

IF the Register-Guard, strongly pro-park, and the News-Review, heretofore strongly anti-park, can find in this a basis for compromise and support, perhaps it is the answer.

We certainly would go along with the suggestion, with a couple of provisos.

The first is that the three counties involved, Douglas, Lane and Curry, set up adequate zoning safeguards, so that non-park area will not be converted into the honky-tonk rural slum type of development that we see too often adjoining recreation areas.

The second is that it be clearly spelled out that a seashore recreation area is a different kind of "park" than Crater Lake or Yellowstone or Yosemite or Grand Canyon. The word "park" has semantic connotations for some people which disguise the fact that this would be a place for people to have active fun, and not merely sit and watch magnificent scenery.

THE distinction is already made within the Park Service itself, at Cape Hatteras, but it is not yet generally understood.

But it is important that it should be understood, and our suggestion would be that "Oregon Dunes National Seashore Recreation Area," or something similar and equally descriptive, be used instead of the word "park," which is subject to misinterpretation.

The third point is that authority should be given for the acquisition of further land, but not through condemnation. This has been the basis of Senator Morse's objections so far; also those of many people living in the area. By eliminating condemnation, but providing for purchase, the basis for support would be widened.

ONE potential stumbling block might be Governor Hatfield and his natural resources committee chairman, Dan Allen, who have up to now insisted on state control over some aspects of the area which seem too broad for many Park Service adherents.

Another stumbling block might be Senator Maurine Neuberger, who has been such a staunch and devoted advocate of the larger area proposal. However, it does not appear the big Dunes area can be obtained under existing circumstances, and perhaps Senator Neuberger could be persuaded to go along with the compromise proposal as better than nothing.

Park "purists" will not be satisfied; neither will those (like Congressman Durno) who believe the Forest Service is the agency to administer the area.

BUT for those of us who strongly hope this unique area can obtain national recognition, and believe that the Park Service is the only agency which can provide it; and for those who are willing to compromise their desires to obtain a step in the right direction, this proposal makes sense.

Half a loaf, the old saying goes, is better than none. And under this proposal, the "half loaf" could eventually grow to something approaching the "full loaf" which so many people believe is desirable.

Our suggestion: That the responsible authorities get together, determine whether they can honestly support this eminently logical suggestion, and get on with the job.—E.A.

Didn't Say

This one's been in the paper before, but it bears repeating, particularly since election day is two weeks from today.

It was in Bonnet Cecil's column a week or so ago, and it goes this way:

A long-winded politician was sounding off at a political rally. One farmer arrived a half-hour late, and after listening for a while, asked his neighbor, "What's he talking about?" The neighbor shook his head and grumbled, "Dunno, he didn't say."—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"WHILE YOU'RE OUT HERE, TAKE A SNIFF! DON'T THE EARLY MORNIN' AIR SMELL ANY BETTER?"

... 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.

Gracious Wife

To the Editor: I recently visited the Duncan for Congress headquarters at 311 East Eighth st.

While there I met Mrs. Duncan.

I came away convinced that the man who won such a charming, gracious, intelligent wife would certainly receive my whole-hearted support for Congress.

M. C. Lucas
Holland Hotel
Medford

They're Grateful

To the Editor: We wish to express our thanks for all the wonderful gifts and the thoughtfulness of our friends and neighbors when our home burned last week. We appreciate each and every thing that was done for us.

Mr. and Mrs.
Stanley M. Lee
Route 1, Box 236D
Rogue River, Ore.

What A Relief!

To the Editor: Congratulations and cheers to radio station KSHA. Now we can turn our radio on again. What a relief!

After being punished with blasts of horrible rock and roll and hearing Yea, Yea, Yea, dum, dum, dum, and pap, pap, pap, we gave up and kept it turned off.

One station played "Ooooh, Norman" three times early one morning. How they ever got any advertising business is a mystery to me. How can people get in a mood to buy anything, or even listen to commercials, after being constantly irritated and tortured with such awful racket?

We are from San Diego and used to good radio music, and this is the one thing we have missed the most. So we do hope some of the other long suffering citizens will write in and join me in heartfelt thanks and appreciation of this new station.

Mrs. A. J. Hutchinson,
P. O. Box 22,
Shady Cove, Ore.

On Personal Disarmament

To the Editor: You are to be heartily commended for bringing out in your Editorial, "The Right To Bear Arms" (4/29/62), the unconstitutional nature of the Anusio Bill, which would require our firearms to be registered. The inalienable right to keep and bear arms with which to defend one's home and loved ones (dates back to the days when the Pilgrim Fathers carried their muzzle loaders to church with them.

It is suicidal to require the registration of weapons in a free country. France found that out in World War II, when the Nazis confiscated, first the registration records, then the weapons of the French people. It was a registration-and-control law similar to the Anusio Bill, which spotlighted the Czechoslovak patriots and enabled the Communists to disarm them and take over their country. In every Communist take-over the people are disarmed first.

Mr. Anusio states in his proposed bill that information as to the location of arms in the United States would be indispensable to the prosecution of a war. Such information would be indispensable to the enemies of the United States, that is.

There are those who believe that a well-armed American citizenry would provide more defense against invasion by a foreign enemy, or a takeover from an enemy within, than all the "National Defense" which the Kennedy administration will be able to buy with all its billions of dollars.

Mr. Jackson Replies

To the Editor: Mr. Wernmark: Since when does it require courage to voice a criticism of any candidate for public office when his methods leave his motives open to question?

It seems to me that your remarks contained at least two errors. You simultaneously underestimated your own importance in assuming that you were singled out; and you underestimated the reading of most people in our country to speak out against evidence of unfairness on any level, high or low.

I will express a second opinion here that the irre-

sonable remarks made against the Mail Tribune were barren of clear judgment and tact. Do you make a habit of speaking just before you think? You couldn't have been more wrong in your accusation.

The Mail Tribune has not been unkind to you. In fact, it has extended courtesies to all the candidates alike in the interests of public service. It is unworthy, again in my opinion, to try to blame them for your own lack of perception. Sometimes, you just can't pass the buck. I think everyone will agree that Eric Allen was indeed generous in the policy of the paper by going so far as to print even your unwarranted implication. I think it deserves a round of applause rather than a kick in the teeth.

Does your concept of public service really hinge on keeping someone else out of office? Perhaps that would be a contribution, but I can't help wishing you had shown just where the improvement would be.

You accused me of trying to mislead the people. Not so. I don't think either of us is clever enough for that. Remember the saying about trying to fool all the people all the time? It's worth thinking over.

You mean, even with diligence you couldn't locate me? Perhaps you should have asked for help! I live here, work here, will vote.

I was touched by your reference to honorable men; but, may I remind you that Brutus was also an honorable man. It didn't help Caesar much, though. But then, Caesar was ambitious, wasn't he?

Regarding "tilting the fiasco," whatever that means, all Webster says about it is: "ridiculous failure, not on the level." If you say so, maybe that does fit the occasion referred to better.

You know, Mr. Wernmark, if you're not more adept at politics than you are at verbal jousting, you are going to have it rough, come election time.

Charles Jackson
35 Second St.
Ashland, Ore.

Foolish Questions?

To the Editor: I second the motion of Mrs. Ray Burnette to "investigate" the rural school budget before voting on it.

Some investigating should be directed to that portion of the budget, approximately \$100,000, for operation of the "Curriculum Center."

A few years ago, there was only a small, part-time, operation of a so-called "County Film Library," which depended upon donations by the various school districts for its operation.

It appears that the Rural School Board assumed the responsibility for the operation of the "library," thereby relieving the districts from making donations for its operation. The bill was presented to the tax assessor, who in turn passed it on to us. The library has grown into the present "Curriculum Center" with the present budget.

I find nothing in the laws relating to the Oregon public school system that would authorize the rural school board to assume such responsibility.

In answer to my question to the Rural School Budget committee, during the last public hearing, "Is the Rural School Board authorized, by law, to present a tax bill for operation of the Curriculum Center?" I was informed to confine my questions to the budget figures.

Perhaps my question is

Military and Political Considerations Put U.S. on Defensive With NATO Allies

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst

At the NATO meeting in Athens, the United States finds itself on the defensive both militarily and politically.

Britain does not accept NATO Supreme Commander Gen. Lauris Norstad's view that the intermediate-range ballistic missile is the logical successor to his tactical bombers, which fast are becoming obsolete.

West Germany and some of the smaller nations want several changes made in U.S. policies governing nuclear stockpiling and nuclear weapons.

Both West Germany and France are suspicious of U.S. probing efforts looking toward a settlement of the Berlin question.

On the question of the manned aircraft vs. the missile, the British point out that a missile cannot be recalled once it is launched but a manned plane can. Inherent in the argument is the possibility of touching off a war by mistake.

They admit that bombers are vulnerable on the ground because they depend on large runways and vulnerable in the air because they can be spotted by radar and shot down.

But they believe these weaknesses can be eliminated, with an accompanying increase in security and accuracy.

The question of nuclear stockpiling rises from continuing resentment against exclusive U.S. control.

Nations in which these weapons are stockpiled are demanding that they not only know the location and size of such stockpiles but also that they be consulted over their use.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer goes even further and demands that the West German army be equipped with nuclear weapons.

On the question of Berlin, West Germany continues to fear that the United States

intends to give some recognition to Communist East Germany as part of a package deal, and will seek reassurance that such is not the case.

France disapproves both of U.S. nuclear policy and of the Berlin talks and is not likely to change appreciably. In any event, President Charles de Gaulle is developing his own nuclear capability and long ago banned U.S. stockpiling on French soil.

Washington Report

By William S. White

(c) United Feature Syndicate

FRANKFURTER

Washington — A discreet but desperately intent and profoundly hopeful watch is being kept by many upon the progress of the most distinguished patient

George Washington University hospital ever had, Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter.

For upon the ability of this great old jurist to turn to his bench next fall — and this he is calmly determined to do, in the 80th year of his life — hangs so very, very much.

Mr. Frankfurter collapsed at his desk on April 5, only a little while after yet another in a long line of his historic dissents from a supreme court majority which to many seems determined to put its own notions of what is "good" and "liberal" above the timeless mandate for a remote, impersonal justice which is the Constitution of the United States.

The particular case was this: Mr. Frankfurter refused, along with Justice John Marshall Harlan, to go along with the majority's decision that the federal courts are hereafter to have the capacity to interfere in the political decisions of the states as to how legislative districts shall be apportioned as between rural and urban areas.

It was, for Justice Frankfurter, only another example of a long-consistent line of philosophy which comes to this: the constitution means what it says and cannot rightly be altered by any court, however noble its motives, in order to avoid or end political "mischiefs." Such "mischiefs," in the justice's philosophy, must be ended by the people themselves through the regular political processes, however long and hard the process may be.

The supreme court is not properly a participant in political decisions. The function of the court is neither to reform American society nor to remake American laws. The function of lawmaking is exclusively that of Congress.

In a word, in today's language, Frankfurter is not only a great constitutional conservative. He is, in fact, the special leader of a gallant minority defense of constitutional conservatism which, even with his own powerful mind in action, is hard pressed enough on the high court.

For years he has been the chief protector of the traditional American belief in a balanced government — so much rightful power to the president, so much rightful power to Congress, so much rightful power to the judiciary. He is, therefore, literally irreplaceable.

For if, tragically, he should retire, a great new imbalance in a court already imbalanced toward judicial innovations would be the sure consequence. And this would be so even if a successor should happen to have most, or even all, of Frankfurter's superb equipment in constitutional history.

The supreme court is, after all, an institution made up of men. It can no more afford

to lose a patriarch such as this, however able and promising his successor, than can any other institution made up of men.

In the old gentleman who rests today in George Washington University hospital, in fear neither of life nor of death, there must be a lively appreciation of irony in all this. Two decades ago excited conservatives sometimes regarded him as the very model of "radicalism."

They did not at all understand him then. But, most poignantly, they do now. For in plain and simple truth he is the indispensable guardian of that ordered and responsible liberty which is, and always has been, true conservatism.

THE DEVIOUS DANGER

The people who are "against" pornography are like the people who are "against" crime.

All they can see is the obvious — but the obvious does not do nearly as much harm as the devious.

For instance, I attended a movie last week. It was a Hollywood product labeled "romantic comedy." There wasn't a line in it that was censorable, not a scene that was physically "indecent" — yet the whole picture was bathed in an atmosphere of sniggering sexuality much more repellent than the honesty of, say, "Lady Chatterley's Lover."

Open pornography is simply what it is; we can take it or leave it. And most young people have enough sense to be bored by it after the first few exposures. But our whole culture in its more "respectable" forms — is permeated with sexual suggestiveness, in a sneaky, arch, and vulgarly commercialized manner. This ambience, I submit, is much more a "bad influence" upon young morals than frankly dirty passages in books.

Likewise, open crime by avowed criminals does not influence adolescents, nor does it undermine their respect for law and society. What is really subversive is the more or less "legitimate" crime — the payoffs, the favoritism, the slick deals, the sly evasions by big-time operators.

As a small but potent example, consider how marriage and divorce must be regarded by youngsters when they read that an affluent woman walks into a Reno court, swears that she is a bona fide resident of Nevada who intends to remain there, and walks out a few minutes later, a free woman.

She has broken no law, committed no crime — yet everyone knows why the divorce took place in Nevada rather than elsewhere. It is a deception that fools no one; but it nevertheless makes a mockery of our divorce laws, and reaffirms the cynical conviction among youngsters that an American with money can buy his way out of anything.

It is the atmosphere in which our social order is permeated that determines the reactions of young people. If our attitude toward sex is sly and hypocritical, youngsters will come to regard and treat sex as a base commodity. If our attitude toward law-breaking pays tribute to the sharp operator who can get away with it, and condemns only the small timer who fails, then we will develop a generation of aspiring sharpies.

A boy is not shocked who reads about a "bad guy" breaking into a bank; but his moral sense begins to be corrupted when he learns that his father has bent the law, or evaded it, or has failed to practice what he preaches. Such lessons are not lost upon the young, who pay much more heed to our hypocrisy than they do to dirty postcards or shivers of violence.

Back from France in 1913, General Pershing stopped long enough in Philadelphia one day to have an infected tooth yanked out. A short time later, he discovered that the dentist had sold the tooth for twenty dollars to a collector. Enraged, Pershing had an order printed in the Philadelphia papers demanding the immediate return of his tooth. 317 teeth arrived by the following morning's mail.

© 1962 by Bennett Cerf, Inc. All rights reserved. By K-2 Features Syndicate

Washington Report

By William S. White

(c) United Feature Syndicate

FRANKFURTER

Washington — A discreet but desperately intent and profoundly hopeful watch is being kept by many upon the progress of the most distinguished patient

George Washington University hospital ever had, Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter.

For upon the ability of this great old jurist to turn to his bench next fall — and this he is calmly determined to do, in the 80th year of his life — hangs so very, very much.

Mr. Frankfurter collapsed at his desk on April 5, only a little while after yet another in a long line of his historic dissents from a supreme court majority which to many seems determined to put its own notions of what is "good" and "liberal" above the timeless mandate for a remote, impersonal justice which is the Constitution of the United States.

The particular case was this: Mr. Frankfurter refused, along with Justice John Marshall Harlan, to go along with the majority's decision that the federal courts are hereafter to have the capacity to interfere in the political decisions of the states as to how legislative districts shall be apportioned as between rural and urban areas.

It was, for Justice Frankfurter, only another example of a long-consistent line of philosophy which comes to this: the constitution means what it says and cannot rightly be altered by any court, however noble its motives, in order to avoid or end political "mischiefs." Such "mischiefs," in the justice's philosophy, must be ended by the people themselves through the regular political processes, however long and hard the process may be.

The supreme court is not properly a participant in political decisions. The function of the court is neither to reform American society nor to remake American laws. The function of lawmaking is exclusively that of Congress.

In a word, in today's language, Frankfurter is not only a great constitutional conservative. He is, in fact, the special leader of a gallant minority defense of constitutional conservatism which, even with his own powerful mind in action, is hard pressed enough on the high court.

For years he has been the chief protector of the traditional American belief in a balanced government — so much rightful power to the president, so much rightful power to Congress, so much rightful power to the judiciary. He is, therefore, literally irreplaceable.

For if, tragically, he should retire, a great new imbalance in a court already imbalanced toward judicial innovations would be the sure consequence. And this would be so even if a successor should happen to have most, or even all, of Frankfurter's superb equipment in constitutional history.

The supreme court is, after all, an institution made up of men. It can no more afford

to lose a patriarch such as this, however able and promising his successor, than can any other institution made up of men.

In the old gentleman who rests today in George Washington University hospital, in fear neither of life nor of death, there must be a lively appreciation of irony in all this. Two decades ago excited conservatives sometimes regarded him as the very model of "radicalism."

They did not at all understand him then. But, most poignantly, they do now. For in plain and simple truth he is the indispensable guardian of that ordered and responsible liberty which is, and always has been, true conservatism.

THE DEVIOUS DANGER

The people who are "against" pornography are like the people who are "against" crime.

All they can see is the obvious — but the obvious does not do nearly as much harm as the devious.

For instance, I attended a movie last week. It was a Hollywood product labeled "romantic comedy." There wasn't a line in it that was censorable, not a scene that was physically "indecent" — yet the whole picture was bathed in an atmosphere of sniggering sexuality much more repellent than the honesty of, say, "Lady Chatterley's Lover."

Open pornography is simply what it is; we can take it or leave it. And most young people have enough sense to be bored by it after the first few exposures. But our whole culture in its more "respectable" forms — is permeated with sexual suggestiveness, in a sneaky, arch, and vulgarly commercialized manner. This ambience, I submit, is much more a "bad influence" upon young morals than frankly dirty passages in books.

Likewise, open crime by avowed criminals does not influence adolescents, nor does it undermine their respect for law and society. What is really subversive is the more or less "legitimate" crime — the payoffs, the favoritism, the slick deals, the sly evasions by big-time operators.

As a small but potent example, consider how marriage and divorce must be regarded by youngsters when they read that an affluent woman walks into a Reno court, swears that she is a bona fide resident of Nevada who intends to remain there, and walks out a few minutes later, a free woman.

She has broken no law, committed no crime — yet everyone knows why the divorce took place in Nevada rather than elsewhere. It is a deception that fools no one; but it nevertheless makes a mockery of our divorce laws, and reaffirms the cynical conviction among youngsters that an American with money can buy his way out of anything.

It is the atmosphere in which our social order is permeated that determines the reactions of young people. If our attitude toward sex is sly and hypocritical, youngsters will come to regard and treat sex as a base commodity. If our attitude toward law-breaking pays tribute to the sharp operator who can get away with it, and condemns only the small timer who fails, then we will develop a generation of aspiring sharpies.

A boy is not shocked who reads about a "bad guy" breaking into a bank; but his moral sense begins to be corrupted when he learns that his father has bent the law, or evaded it, or has failed to practice what he preaches. Such lessons are not lost upon the young, who pay much more heed to our hypocrisy than they do to dirty postcards or shivers of violence.

Back from France in 1913, General Pershing stopped long enough in Philadelphia one day to have an infected tooth yanked out. A short time later, he discovered that the dentist had sold the tooth for twenty dollars to a collector. Enraged, Pershing had an order printed in the Philadelphia papers demanding the immediate return of his tooth. 317 teeth arrived by the following morning's mail.

© 1962 by Bennett Cerf, Inc. All rights reserved. By K-2 Features Syndicate

© 1962 by Bennett Cerf, Inc. All rights reserved. By K-2 Features Syndicate

© 1962 by Bennett Cerf, Inc. All rights reserved. By K-2 Features Syndicate