

Published Daily except Saturdays by MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE, INC. 221 N. North St. Phone 722-8141. SOBERT W. RUMEL, Editor. HENRY GREEN, Advertising Manager. GERALD S. LATHAM, Bus. Mgr. ERIC W. JENSEN, Jr., Mng. Editor. EARL A. ADAMS, Jr., Mng. Editor. HARVEY L. HILMAN, Tel. Editor. RICHARD J. JEWETT, Sports Editor. CLYDE S. HART, Women's Editor. DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

Subscription Rates: By Mail—In Advance, Copy 10c Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00. Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00. Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.25. Sunday Only—One year \$4.25. By Carriers—In Advance—Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Hill, Prineas, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent and on motor routes Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00. Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00. Carriers and Dealers—Copy 10c. All Terms Cash in Advance.

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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION. NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION. AFFILIATE MEMBER. Flight 'o' Time. Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO Aug. 6, 1952 (Wednesday). Jon W. Cooper of Medford was named winner of an honorable mention award in the senior division of the Fisher Body Craftsman in Guild model car competition in Detroit, Mich.

20 YEARS AGO Aug. 6, 1942 (Thursday). Building permits to allow construction of 10 new houses on a block in northwest Medford are issued from the city building inspector's office.

30 YEARS AGO Aug. 6, 1932 (Saturday). The state highway commission announces it will spend more than \$400,000 on southern highways during the winter.

40 YEARS AGO Aug. 6, 1922 (Sunday). Banks announce Medford payroll in this week is the largest in three years.

50 YEARS AGO Aug. 8, 1912 (Tuesday). Fire Chief Amson orders that all Medford residents turn off water when fire sirens sound.

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

1. Is bronze a metallic element or an alloy? 2. What mythological figure is represented as bearing the earth on his shoulders? 3. Is Nelson Rockefeller the son, or the grandson, of the late John D. Rockefeller, Sr.?

4. When our eyes adjust themselves to a darkened room, are the pupils expanded or contracted? 5. What great mountain range lies between India-Pakistan and China?

6. Was George Washington an only son? 7. Which of these has horns—rhinoceros or hippopotamus? 8. In what country is Tel-Aviv?

9. How many feet are in a statute mile? 10. When is it 3 p.m. Standard Time in New York? What time is it in San Francisco?

Answers: 1. Alloy. 2. Atlas. 3. Grandson. 4. Expanded. 5. Rhinoceros. 6. Israel. 7. 2,200. 8. None (PST).

Death and Public Opinion

Win Marks of Radio Station KBOY called us Saturday to report on a poll he had taken. The poll was reminded that LeeRoy Sanford McGahuey will die in the gas chamber Aug. 20—two weeks from today—unless Gov. Mark Hatfield exercises executive clemency. Then the poll was asked, "Are you in favor of the death penalty?"

Of the 158 responses, 87 were opposed to capital punishment; 71 favored it.

THIS kind of poll, of course, is not a sampling of opinion, and cannot be construed as a necessarily accurate reflection of the views of all Jackson county people.

But it is revealing, in that it was in the county where McGahuey committed his murders, and where he was tried and convicted by a jury which did not recommend clemency. It is also reminiscent of the fact that the last time Oregon voters cast ballots on capital punishment, it was retained only by a tiny minority—some 12,000 votes out of more than 540,000 cast.

And it is also reminiscent of the fact that for many years Oregon did not have the death penalty.

OREGON'S basic laws do call for the death penalty at the present time. But the Constitution also gives the Governor the unfettered right to commute a sentence; indeed, the duty to do so, should he feel it is called for.

It is too bad he must make his decision in a political climate, during his campaign for reelection. This intensifies the pressures on him in a situation already difficult enough for any man.

Nonetheless, knowing of the Governor's abhorrence of taking human life, of his sincere and deep religious feeling, and of the fact that Oregonians are nearly divided on the subject and no one really knows whether, at this moment, a majority approves or disapproves capital punishment, it is our hope the Governor will see fit to commute McGahuey's sentence.—E.A.

The Dignity of Life

How is it possible to oppose the death penalty, and at the same time favor legalized abortions under certain circumstances? Isn't this incoherent and contradictory?

At first glance it may seem so. This department has taken both these positions in recent days, and we got to wondering about it.

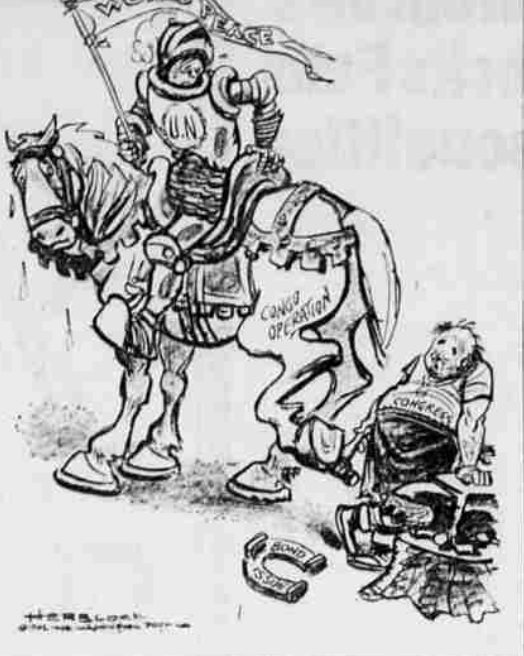
It seems to us that the key to the answer is one of attitude, of a dislike for human suffering, as evidenced in one case by a man facing certain death, and in the other by an easily preventable birth which could well, probably would, result in mental and physical anguish for many people over a long period of time.

Communication Satellites

The heated battle for control of America's communication satellite system continues. Supporters of the bill—which would give virtual control of the satellite system to AT&T—have attempted to use the recent successful Telstar experiments as proof that AT&T should play the dominant role in developing and controlling our satellite system.

THE successful Telstar experiment was indeed a fine achievement. However, it does not necessarily follow that AT&T should therefore be the beneficiary of the \$470,000,000 public investment in satellite communications.

"Don't Rightly Know If I Can Spare A Nail"



Washington Report

By William S. White (of United Feature Syndicate)

SENIORITY Washington—The Southern Democratic primaries are returning more than familiar faces for the next Congress. They are also returning men whose already great power—gained through the congressional seniority system plus high Southern political talent—is now being still more increased through the sheer fact that again they have survived.

Dixie, thus far in its primary elections, is in no mood for much change. Senior members are being renominated with little opposition or none. And in the South, still a one-party region so far as Congress is concerned, renomination is equivalent in nearly every case to re-election.

For Dixie understands that no other section understands half so well. To have really potent representation, it is necessary to let your representatives stay in Congress long enough to accumulate real seniority.

SO, THE meaning of the South's primary mood this year is that the already deep entrenched of Southern power in Congress are being dug deeper and wider. Thus it is that Southern primaries have a national significance not to be found in any other part of the nation.

This is so because no one man's vote automatically equals another man's vote in Congress. The true decision rests in the legislative committees—and the kernel of the true decision rests within the chairmen.

These chairmanships do not fall mostly to Southerners through dark conspiracy. They fall that way because seniority of service is the route to chairmanship, and the Southern fellows have a way of coming back and back here to become incredibly "senior."

Thus, little Arkansas, in re-electing Sen. J. W. Fulbright—except for the formalities of the November election—has sent back a man whose voice in the great affairs of the world will easily surpass those of our three biggest states—New York, California and Pennsylvania.

FOR FULBRIGHT is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. As such, his views on the proper conduct of foreign policy are more nearly decisive in the vital, inside stages than those, say, of Senators Kenneth Keating and Jacob Javits of New York, Thomas Kuchel and Clare Engle of California and Hugh Scott and Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania all put together.

Similarly, in re-electing Rep. Wilbur Mills again—except for the November formalities—an even smaller number of Arkansas voters has returned a man whose influence over the economic affairs of this nation is greater than that of all the junior congressmen of from several states. For Mills is chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Apart from largely determining who shall pay what tax and what tariff and what welfare payroll deductions, ways and means has one other little function. It helps determine what new congressmen shall have what assignment to any other committee of the House.

AGAIN, look at Louisiana. The thumping return there of two moderate veterans, Sen. Russell Long and Rep. Hale Boggs, is presented as a victory over right-wing challenge. But it is something else, too. Again it shows that Dixie savvies how congressional power is arrived at—and kept. Long has been here 14 years; Boggs 16.

COMMUNICATIONS

World Common Language To the Editor: I read, with much interest, your article by Don Dillon (UPI) of 7-26, about international language.

We have 2700 languages in the world. Obviously we cannot teach or learn any appreciable part of them, so we pick out three of four of the 2700 and ignore the balance (not the most important, either), certainly not a policy to make friends or influence people, and most unbusiness-like to the point of plain stupidity.

If we would spend a fraction of the money we spend on our foreign language program on a world common language like Esperanto, we could really accomplish something.

I almost lost, not only my shirt, but all my laundry, in Mexico City because I thought nearly every one in Mexico understood English. Mexico borders us for hundreds of miles, they teach our language for three years in their schools, and we teach theirs, but that maid certainly didn't know it, though she nodded her head when I asked if I could have my laundry done.

Of course the British didn't try to teach English to the natives. They didn't try to teach them manufacturing, either. They want to keep the natives down and build England up. I have no trouble with the small difference of pronunciation between Maine and Georgia. Don't worry about that.

If you want further information about Esperanto, the world common language, ask your library, or write to us. The Esperanto Club, H. E. Dillingor, Box 792, Placerville, Calif.

Knows He Is Innocent To the Editor: Will you allow our side of the story concerning the Claude Chase arrest, to be put in the paper in the next couple days? I would like to see it hit the front page like my husband's arrest did, but I know I will be lucky if it even makes the communications column.

I don't sound a little bitter, I don't sound a little jaded, I don't sound a little sullen, I don't sound a little angry, I don't sound a little resentful, I don't sound a little spiteful, I don't sound a little vindictive, I don't sound a little malicious, I don't sound a little spiteful, I don't sound a little vindictive, I don't sound a little malicious.

Did you know that Claude went willingly, when he was called in for questioning? And that Tuesday night when the State Police came to the house and said they wanted to see Claude that he was at work and when he came home from work and I told him they wanted to see him, he said to call them and tell them he would be down in one-half hour.

Drummond Reports

Walter Lippmann is on vacation. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence. (c) 1962 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

HOW TO GET A FARM PROGRAM Washington—The Kennedy administration should not feel too distressed because it has not been able to get from Congress the kind of farm bill it wanted. This is nothing new. The Eisenhower administration couldn't either.

Secretary Ezra Taft Benson wanted a freer market for farm products, but Congress would never permit sufficient flexibility of price supports to bring it about.

Secretary Orville Freeman wants a free market for farm products and greater control over production, but Congress refuses to vote him the needed powers.

Throughout this ten-year period U.S. farm policy has been half right, which means that it has been half wrong—and overwhelmingly unworkable. Mr. Benson wanted to reduce government controls over farm production but was never allowed by law to reduce price supports sufficiently to keep surpluses from going up and up. Mr. Freeman wants to maintain high price supports, but is not being allowed by Congress to exercise the control over production to keep surpluses from going up and up because of high price supports.

This half-right, half-wrong, almost wholly unworkable farm policy has been going on a long time. Isn't it about time to draw a logical conclusion from this long and costly failure of the politicians to devise a farm program which will serve the whole nation and arrest the growing gap between farm and non-farm earnings?

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

Washington—Everyone remembers how mightily Franklin D. Roosevelt swept over Alf Landon to win a second term. What was wrong with that time of political trouble for John F. Kennedy is how things stood for Roosevelt when he was at that point in his first term that Kennedy is approaching in his.

One-fifth of the labor force was still unemployed. The national income was nearly \$40 billion below 1929. Some 389 cases involving challenges to New Deal laws were pending in the courts. The NRA and the AAA, twin pillars of Roosevelt's recovery program, were not only in turmoil but were in the shadow of death. Many voters were annoyed by Roosevelt's family. Worst of all, Roosevelt was already in trouble with Congress (how familiar, which Democrats controlled) by a greater majority than they enjoy under President Kennedy.

The Republicans, then as now, had begun to recover from their defeat in a presidential election and were uniting against Roosevelt's legislation. Southern Democrats were marching off the reservation, which has a familiar ring too.

IT IS a fascinating exercise to read "The Politics of Upheaval," the excellent history of that period by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., and make believe that the man he is writing about is not Franklin Roosevelt in 1934-'35, but John F. Kennedy in August, 1962. For example:

"These were hard days for the President. He knew that things were going badly. On every side he was assailed with demands for action."

"The outlook... was increasingly troubling. The country already seemed in a condition of economic stalemate. A political stalemate was threatening in the new Congress."

"The latent discontent presented a challenge to the President. He too sensed the national mood; worse, he evidently shared the national bafflement."

"As Congress reconvened, it appeared that the President had no bold new proposals to send to the Hill."

"The new session had barely begun when Roosevelt found himself in trouble." (Within two weeks the President suffered the humiliation of seeing his World Court bill defeated in the Senate.)

"Landon reported Roosevelt had to act boldly to get out of the doldrums. He was in. The same challenge now confronts the President, and he will have to meet it in his vigor or the buoyancy that SEN. Key Pittman thought that 'the fault is a lack of confidence in the success of the administration.'"

Obviously, in the light of the Landon debacle, the situation was deceptive then. What we do not know for sure is whether the situation now is equally deceptive. Quite probably this is the case. It was one thing when FDR was struggling in Washington with a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats. It was altogether another when, backed by the very different kind of coalition that the Democratic party can assemble in a presidential election, he went into the ring against a particular Republican candidate.

When the conservative coalition was harassing Roosevelt after only two years in office, he appeared even to the experts to be weaker than he was when he had been elected. In reality, as we were to learn, he was much stronger. In a lesser degree the same may be true of Kennedy today, though he has some very treacherous ground to tread. Between mid-term and the 1936 election Roosevelt had to act boldly to get out of the doldrums. He was in. The same challenge now confronts the President, and he will have to meet it in his vigor or the buoyancy that SEN. Key Pittman thought that 'the fault is a lack of confidence in the success of the administration.'"

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Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris (c) Field Enterprises, Inc.

NEGATIVE CASE What is called in some circles the "negative case" method is finally beginning to receive attention. It has long deserved. Perhaps it was too simple for academic minds to bother with.

How do we try to determine the "causes" of juvenile delinquency? Well, we do a statistical survey of 50 or 100 or 500 delinquents. We compare their educational backgrounds, their family life, their personality structures.

Then we try to identify and isolate those traits and tendencies that are common to most of them—broken homes or drunken fathers, or some such pattern.

Unfortunately, this kind of survey doesn't get us very far. The statistics are too easily manipulated and too glibly interpreted. In most cases, we are left pretty much where we started—for everyone already knows that certain general types of environment are more likely to breed delinquency than other types.

What the "negative case" method does is to try to find out why certain boys don't become delinquents.

may be run over by impatient city voters who are fed up with paying \$7 billion a year for a non-solution to the farm problem. The need is to form a non-partisan farm program before it is too late.