

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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: Sept. 7, 1952 (Tuesday). Baby abandoned at Sacred Heart hospital; note asks Sisters to 'give it to some couple who will love it very much.'

20 YEARS AGO: Sept. 7, 1942 (Wednesday). H. T. Pankey, 69, postmaster at Central Point the last six years, dies in local hospital after five-month illness.

30 YEARS AGO: Sept. 7, 1932 (Friday). Gold Hill principal demands his right to teach, saying he was legally hired by previous school board.

40 YEARS AGO: Sept. 7, 1922 (Saturday). More deer killed this year in Jackson county than any other year; Game Warden Patrick Dailey reports he has checked 100 carcasses shot with season less than one month old.

50 YEARS AGO: Sept. 7, 1912 (Monday). Good weather, dry roads predicted for Commercial club sponsored trip of scientists to Crater lake; scientists from all over the world are expected.

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

1. What state is nicknamed Magnolia State? 2. If you were suffering from pyrophobia, what would you be afraid of?

3. What is the location of the famous Mayo clinic? 4. Does the French term bourgeoisie refer to the working class, the middle class, or the very rich?

5. At what Royal church, founded in 1245, was Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain crowned? 6. Who led the Mormon pioneers in their trek from Nauvoo, Ill., to Utah?

7. If you make a notch in a tree trunk two feet above the ground, at what height will the notch be two years from now if the tree grows one foot per year?

8. According to tradition, what two children were nursed by a wolf? 9. What is a square number? 10. Name the institution founded in 1846 in Washington, D.C., by an Englishman's bequest, dedicated to the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

Answers: 1. Mississippi. 2. Fire. 3. Rochester, Minn. 4. Middle class. 5. Westminster Abbey. 6. Brigham Young. 7. The same height. 8. Romulus and Remus. 9. The product of two equal factors. 10. Smithsonian Institution.

Change and Challenge

A. Robert Smith, Washington correspondent and author of the best-selling "The Tiger in the Senate," is a thoughtful observer not only of politics, but of American society.

In a speech the other day in Pendleton, he listed three changes which are having an impact on American society, and on politics, too.

They are the rapidly expanding population, the shift from a rural to an urban society, and the growing centralization of government in Washington.

LIKE these or not, they are here and we have to live with them, Smith declares.

The average congressman today represents nearly a half million people; the average senator several million. Smith says:

"In an entire lifetime of public service, these men could not possibly meet and become acquainted with more than a tiny fraction of their constituents. And so we have a widening gap between the people and their elected representatives. This fosters a sense of remoteness, a willingness to shrug our shoulders and let someone else do it."

The shift from farm to city is more marked in the east than on the Pacific coast, but the trend is evident here, too, and will become more marked as time goes on.

AS TO THE centralization of government, Smith said it seems the relevant concern is whether or not the federal government is going to continue to be responsive to a majority of citizens. He adds:

"I believe the government must play an active role and not leave us individually at the mercy of big business, big labor and big agriculture. Today I believe the government is too often the instrument of one or the other of these strong economic forces, depending upon which party is in power."

As a result of these three changes, and a fourth major one which he described as the growing militancy of Negroes in seeking equality, our elected representatives must deal more and more with organizations and groups, and less and less with individuals:

"Sometimes these groups are quite benign and selfless; but on other occasions they exert crushing pressure upon you. They know that a government decision for or against them can be decisive — and they expect you to line up on their side."

THESE groups have two major weapons, Smith says—the weapon of bloc voting, and the weapon of granting or withholding campaign expense contributions.

"These, I believe, are the realities forced upon every public man by the changes of population growth, the remoteness of his constituents, and the power vested in Washington. The risk of alienating voters always confronts an elected official, and it always should if they are to remain responsive to local wishes. But the money factor is dangerous — and we should hasten to remove it."

"We should lift the onerous burden of forcing every honest, well-intentioned public man from going, not in hand, before election time to the powerful economic groups who constantly solicit his support. Instead, he should be made absolutely independent of them . . ."

He believes that if members of Congress are going to have the opportunity they deserve to render courageous and independent judgements, they must be freed of this "financial bondage," even if it means creating a federal fund to meet campaign expenses.

SMITH also issued a challenge to all Americans — to be aware of our mutual concerns, and to participate in the solution of our mutual problems.

He said:

"The old frontiers of the mountains and the plains . . . were conquered by courageous and visionary men and women of all walks of life who wanted a better tomorrow. The new frontiers of urban congestion demand the same broadscale assault from all our people."

"I believe that all of us need to concern ourselves — with the widening gap between the people and those who govern;

—with the dangers of our present system of forcing politicians to solicit large sums from either labor or business to conduct their campaigns;

—with the urgent need for members of Congress to be independent and to have the intelligence and the will to keep the bureaucracy on its toes and responsive to our needs . . ."

"We have a tendency, as a people, to blame our national problems on either foreign enemies or domestic politicians. We have always been ready to redress wrongs by going to war or throwing the rascals out. We need, still, to be vigilant and to uproot rascality. But we must also be vigilant to deal with the rascal that sometimes lurks within each of us. We are embarked upon an era of difficult human relations. It will demand that the best in each of us conquer the worst that lies within each of us."

"We have built a great nation with an astonishingly high standard of material living. We have advanced well along the road of enlightenment and rationality through education. But we must not stop here. We must, I believe, pass on toward greater spiritual maturity as individuals. For that is God's destiny for us. And in the last eternal analysis, we will be judged not by the standard of living we achieve — but by the quality and spirit of our life as a people, man to man, neighbor to neighbor, white to black."

"The public — you and I — share the high responsibility of securing a free society. "So let us face our future together, sharing the burdens and the opportunities of leadership, knowing that but for the grace of God we might run out of time in which to work out our destiny."

"And let us have faith that we have done a good thing, and that we can do still better."

Only by following Bob Smith's advice will Americans be able to rise to the challenges of change. — E. A.

More Cause

Man, we are told, is the only animal that blushes. Well, he's got more to blush about.—E.A.



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.

End The Checkerboard

To the Editor: In your editorial of Sept. 4 I was pleased and surprised at the suggestion by former Governor Sprague that the holdings of the Bureau of Land Management and the intermingling private holdings each be consolidated. Ever since a similar consolidation project was accomplished by B. L. M. and the Forest Service in this area I have thought such an other consolidation should be made.

The B.L.M. owns odd numbered sections inside of a 30 mile limit from the original O.A.C. railroad line, excepting what lands had been taken up prior to the R.R. grant around 1887. I believe, and some few homesteads which were allowed to World War I Veterans about 40 years ago. So their holdings are mostly in a checkerboard pattern, with some other owner on the four sides, and the other owner has B.L.M. on his four sides.

Most of our valuable timber lands are owned by B.L.M., the Forest Service and lumber companies. The Forest Service lands are pretty well consolidated now, especially most all of Range 4 East in Jackson county and much in Klamath county.

So B.L.M. and the private companies could get together and exchange certain lands with each other for lands and timber of equal value and quality, in such a manner as to provide for efficient management and harvesting plans. The consolidations could be made in such sizes as best suited the various areas involved.

Such a consolidation would result in a reduced cost in timber management and harvest and permit better long range and over-all planning for both B.L.M. and lumber companies. It would eliminate considerable of the expense of surveying out the various ownerships, often found in a single section of land.

I hope some group with the authority to act will take hold of this project and do something about it. It should be of benefit to our county, state, and all of us.

Ernest W. Smith, Butte Falls, Ore.

Machine Politics

To the Editor: State Senator Vernon Cook has recently labeled as "vicious" a proposal which will appear on the November ballot, because that proposal attempts to preserve some small representation for the more sparsely populated regions of the state. The measure will fall far short of providing the protection given by the U. S. Constitution to the sparsely populated states.

It would appear now to be in order for the Senator to come out with a blast at our Federal Constitution as being "vicious and undemocratic." In the Roman Empire during that period defined by historians as "The Decline and Fall," there was simple majority rule. The mobs on the streets of Rome exercised the entire sovereignty. Robespierre and his Jacobin party appear to have had the consent of the majority on the streets of Paris during the period when the guillotine settled the fate of minorities.

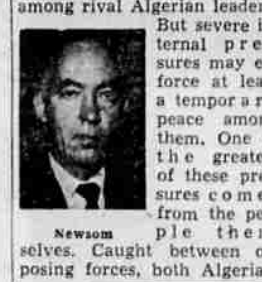
The founding fathers of this government did not desire such pure democracy. They sought to establish justice in stead and thus provided for an intricate system of checks and balances including three departments of government with the legislative branch divided into two houses, one to be represented by population and one by states. Under Senator Cook's formula Oregon would have, not two senators, but

none, while New York and California would have about nine each. The history of big city politics in this country amply demonstrates that we do not want whole states to be dominated by one big city. Much as the small communities need representation for their own protection, the citizens of the big cities need even more the protection of such upstate communities against machine or mob rule of a misled majority in their own midst.

If you believe in justice rather than the dictatorship of the proletariat, you will vote for ballot proposition number 9, which will in some small measure take into account divergent interests and problems and afford some protection against big city pressures groups and machine politics. Earl Glidewell, Hermiston, Ore.

Internal Pressures May Force Warring Algerian Leaders To Seek Compromise

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst



Newsom selves. Caught between opposing forces, both Algerian.

the people of Algiers surged into the streets last week, shouting "Seven years of war is enough!"

About 20,000 members of the big General Union of Algerian Workers staged a huge demonstration in which marchers carried banners demanding "Bread, houses, work."

They threatened a general strike should fighting erupt in Algiers, in effect declaring a "plague on both your houses."

There were other pressures which threatened to leave whatever faction won with a thoroughly bankrupt country on its hands.

Unemployment was high and traffic in the Port of Algiers was dropping steadily. Banks had halted short-term loans and tax collections were almost nil.

Fear of government bankruptcy had led to widespread hoarding of the French franc which normally had been freely exchanged for the Algerian franc.

More French-owned enterprises were closing down daily and there was the increasing possibility that the estimated remaining 350,000 Frenchmen soon would decide to follow the 500,000 who already had fled to France.

They were professionals and skilled workers on whom the new state, for a while at least, would have to depend. So, for the moment, hard realities transcend the personal ambitions of feuding Algerian leaders. Since any new nation must experience its period of shakedown and adjustment, there was no reason to expect otherwise of Algeria.

On the one hand were the estimated 65,000 men of the National Liberation Army which mostly sat out the war in neighboring Tunisia and Morocco. On the other were 30,000 guerrillas who actually fought the war and who now referred to soldiers of the ALN as "foreigners." Ambitious men led both factions.

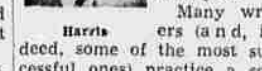
Ahmed Ben Bella, 45, started the revolution but spent the last five years of it in French prisons. He had the support of the ALN. Belkacem Krim, 40, who emerged as Ben Bella's strongest opponent, had been an active guerrilla fighter against the French and later led the Algerian team in peace negotiations with the French.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris

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One of the best newspaper columnists who ever lived — Don Marquis, God rest his soul — once warned neophytes in the business: "If you make people think they're thinking, they'll love you; if you make them really think, they'll hate you."



Harris

Many writers (and, indeed, some of the most successful ones) practice a sort of literary con-game. They specialize in double-talk that sounds meaningful; examined with the merciless ray of logic, their writings are as vaporous as smoke-rings.

In an article on semantics I was reading the other day, the author neatly illustrated this point. First, he quoted a paragraph from a political essay, full of long and sonorous

phrases about liberty and justice and the usual campaign clichés. The quotation just didn't make sense, but it lulled you into peaceful acquiescence.

Then he suddenly introduced this sentence: "If there are more trees in the world than there are leaves on any one tree, then there must be at least two trees in the world with the same number of leaves."

At first this sounded like gibberish. So I re-read it slowly, and it made complete logical sense; moreover, it is expressed almost entirely in one-syllable words.

Only it took a little effort to absorb the meaning — and unconsciously my mind resisted the trouble I had to go to. It was much easier reading the empty political paragraph.

The human mind, like water, takes the easiest course. It resists any break in its pattern of serenity. This is why all the great prophets and dissenters, the bold and original thinkers, have always met with fierce opposition. We hate anyone who makes us re-examine our ideas or behavior.

Yet, if we are to work out any decent sort of world in the future, we must be able to discriminate between the genuine and the phony, between real thought and mere literary vaporizing, between conclusions that are validly drawn from their premises and cheap appeals to our passions and our greed.

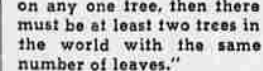
We have to learn how to track down a syllogism, how to think out a proposition how to detect a logical fallacy (in ourselves as well as in others), how to recognize an argument based on authority or invective or emotional prejudice rather than on logic.

This sort of discipline is not taught in the schools, except abstractly on the college level. If we began straightening children's thinking at the age we start to straighten their teeth, there might be some hope for us all.

Unspoiled Stream To the Editor: I read with great interest your recent editorial concerning management practices in Rogue River National Forest.

Washington Report

By William S. White (c) United Feature Syndicate



White

CUBA Washington — The Soviet Union's publicly boasted military penetration of the western hemisphere in Castro Cuba is many things, apart from the most insolent menace to the new world that the United States has ever tolerated. It destroys forever the airy assurances of pseudo-liberals that "revolutionary movements" are fine things indeed — so long as they involve left-wingers and not right-wingers.

It places a terrible responsibility before history upon all those Americans who cheered Fidel Castro on in Cuba long past the point where it was plain that he was transplanting the evil fungus of armed international communism to within 90 miles of our Florida coastline.

IT BANKRUPTS the whole evangelistic theory, parroted with religious fervor, that communism results from capitalist injustice, et cetera, and will vanish at once upon the spreading of sufficient welfareism among the masses. Cuba, before Castro, was never half so underprivileged as dozens of other lands which have, nevertheless, never sought the lethal embrace of Moscow.

It fully supports what has long been fully obvious — that communism, like Hitlerism before it, is a movement of bandit ferocity and cannot be explained by old-lady minds as simply springing from too little milk for the kiddies and too little free land for "the workers and peasants."

It brings into gravest question the practicality of the vast effort being made by the United States, through the Alliance for Progress, to cure all the ills of Latin America with economic aid. Foreign aid is a sound and splendid thing — when it is given to nations willing and able to use it for freedom's strength and openly and unashamedly against communism.

But the bulk of the more American motorists set a record for highway slaughter during the long Labor Day week end of 1962. The final count of traffic victims for the three-day, 78-hour period showed 501 persons killed—the most motor vehicle deaths EVER RECORDED for a Labor Day holiday.

The grim total soared over the previous all-time high of 481 for a 78-hour holiday set in 1951-11 years ago. SOUNDS RUGGED, doesn't it? But wait a minute.

IN 1960, the latest year for which the figures are available as this is written, the total number of automobiles, buses and trucks registered in the United States was 73,901,471. In 1951, the corresponding total was 51,913,965. The total of traffic victims this year was 501, as compared with a total of 481 11 years ago.

WHICH is to say: The total number of motor vehicles in the United States is up 42.4 per cent over 1951. The total number of fatal accidents on our highways this year is up only 8.7 per cent over 1951.

PUT that way, it doesn't sound so bad. THE RATE of fatal accidents this year is FAR LESS than in 1951.

THE dispatches tell us that California had the "grim distinction" of leading the death parade on the highways. New York was second and Texas was third.

IN OTHER words— The death rate on our highways is governed largely by the NUMBER OF VEHICLES ON OUR HIGHWAYS.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

JOHN WHEELER tells of a harmless, and very funny, practical joke sportswriter Bill Phelon played once on a fellow scribe. The scribe was sauntering up Broadway one day when he met Phelon walking down. They exchanged cordial greetings, and then Phelon, after walking down another block, boarded a trolley bound North. After several blocks he dismounted and started back again.

Of course, he met his pal again and called out a cheery, "Hi, how are ya?" as though he hadn't seen him in months. The friend stared as though he was seeing a ghost. Not satisfied yet, Phelon staged a repeat performance of his act. He called a cab and had himself driven to Bellevue Hospital, where he vowed he would never touch another drop.

Brooks Atkinson, headed for Florida by rail, fretted when his train stool stuck still in the Washington station, finally asked the dining car steward if he knew the cause of the delay. Turned out the steward had a rough idea. "It seems, sir," he explained, "that we are missing an engine."

Leo Govin, scientifically examining the metaphysics of bureaucracy, thinks the phenomenon is best explained by Friggle's Law: "Once a job is fouled up, anything done to improve it only makes it worse."

Announces Army Archerd, "When a friend consistently out-fumbles you for the check—that's sheltout falter!"

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