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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. 23, 1952 (Wednesday)
Lt. Col. William H. Prentice
named commanding officer of
the 304th Logistical Command
(A), of the Army Reserve,
unit headquarters moved to
Medford.

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 23, 1942 (Thursday)
City schools officials an-
nounce vacancies in men's
and women's welding classes
being held daily at senior
high school.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "If
Shipbuilder Kaiser continues
to launch ships every 10 days
the Pacific ocean will have
to be widened to handle the
maritime increase. There is
no rush to vote bonds for
municipal docks at Jackson-
ville."

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 23, 1932 (Saturday)
Medford food conservation
committee completes canning
work for summer; total of
3,545 quarts of canned food
available for donations to
poor during winter.
Jackson county court ap-
proves resolution favoring
construction of new highway
south of Ashland to Califor-
nia state line.

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 23, 1922 (Sunday)
John M. Root announces
plans to run as independent
candidate for mayor of Med-
ford opposing Ben. F. Lindas;
Earl C. Gaddis expected to
announce candidacy.
Boiled water being pre-
pared for Medford school
children after city health of-
ficer issues warning against
drinking unboiled water.

50 YEARS AGO
Sept. 23, 1912 (Tuesday)
Two men arrested in Ash-
land after man murdered and
body hidden under warehouse
in Medford; three other men
sought.
End of plans to extend
Rogue River Canal company
irrigation system said due to
"lack of interest" among land
owners.

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 newest Asso-
ciate Justice of the U. S. Su-
preme Court?
2. From which state is Or-
ville Freeman, U. S. Secre-
tary of Agriculture?
3. In which country is the
Vistula river?
4. Name the two English
"houses" that fought the War
of the Roses.
5. Is a bonito an oil gusher,
a form of blessing, or a kind
of fish?
6. What language is spo-
ken by the most persons?
7. For what was Duncan
Phyfe most famous?
8. Aluminum is obtained
from B-----?
9. Name the capital of Ver-
mont.
10. In which state is the
highest point on the North
American continent?
Answers: 1. Arthur Gold-
berg. 2. Minnesota. 3. Poland.
4. Lancaster and York. 5.
Fish. 6. Chinese. 7. Cabinet
making. 8. Bauxite. 9. Monti-
pelier. 10. Alaska (Mt. Mc-
Kinley).

Senator's Comments

State Sen. L. W. Newbry has responded to the Mail Tribune's invitation to comment on financial and educational problems facing the state during the coming biennium.

Of the eight candidates for the legislature from Jackson county this year, six have now taken advantage of this opportunity to present their views.

Senator Newbry's letter follows:

To the Editor: The questions posed by you in your editorial several weeks ago are important questions and deserve the careful thought of not only candidates for the legislature but of all the people of our great state.

While the Fifty-Second Legislature will have the immediate responsibility of trying to work out these fiscal problems, ultimately it will be for the people to decide how far they wish to go in the way of state services. I point out this because historically, whenever the legislature has taken the lead in raising taxes or instituting new tax methods, the people have ultimately made the final decision at the polls through the referendum. I think this is as it should be, but it does leave the legislators in an awkward position in trying to balance a budget.

In answering your questions categorically, the first to be discussed is in the matter of Basic School Support. In my opinion, our first responsibility insofar as state services go is to our Primary and Secondary School System. The \$10 million increase in Basic School Support must be met in order to keep property taxes from rising at an alarming rate. I discussed this problem in a letter to the editor on May 17 of this year.

Higher education is in the process of finalizing its budget requests, and they reflect an increase of from \$21 to \$27 million in the next biennium. There is no question in my mind but what some economies can be made in this budget, but in order to maintain our high standards of education these reductions will not be substantial.

The Community College Program is one in which I feel we can materially withdraw without serious consequences. Only one other member of the Senate and I opposed the Community College bills. At that time I explained my vote on the floor of the Senate by stating that until we could adequately meet the financial requirements of primary and secondary education and adequately finance higher education, we simply could not afford to bring a college education to the students' back door. I am still of this opinion and am opposed to expanding the Community College Program beyond the present level.

I have already pointed out that substantial reductions in our major services will be hard to come by. This, of course, does not mean that the legislature should not carefully screen all budgets. The Fifty-Second Assembly should make sure that all proposed expenditures are justified and that no new programs should be instituted unless they are absolutely necessary to the well-being of the people.

The final question is how to finance this proposed budget. The only method of taxation available to the legislature at the present time is through the income tax. Oregon is growing and our economy is expanding. The present income tax will undoubtedly provide more money in the next biennium than it has during this biennium.

Until the total budget is finalized, and until our anticipated revenue is projected, it seems to me that we should not cross bridges unnecessarily. If the income tax will not cover the budget, as it would now appear, then I think the legislature should review its past studies on taxation and recommend to the people a new tax program which will not only provide for the present but will be broad enough to take care of the future growth of our state.

L. W. Newbry
State Senator
Ashland, Ore.

If the remaining two candidates not yet heard from wish to present their comments, they will be published in this space.—E.A.

Do-It-Yourself Mansion

The question of whether Oregon should have a state-owned official residence for its governors has been talked about and argued about for years. Most states—41 of the 50 to be precise—have a governor's mansion. Five others are now building one, leaving Oregon one of only four states without one.

The Capitol Mall in Salem, around which are grouped the state's offices, is laid out to provide such an official home, but the legislature has never approved the expenditure to build one.

Now, however the Oregon Junior chamber of Commerce has come up with a plan to build such a residence with non-tax funds. It would utilize native Oregon materials, and be a show place for the state, as well as the home for the governor.

THE JAYCEES say the plan has met with enthusiastic response, even though it is still in its preliminary, formative stages.

No architect has yet been approached, but the Jaycees envision a building costing somewhere between \$200,000 and \$400,000.

The project, if carried through, would last for five years. More definite plans will be presented to the Jaycee executive board next January, and a final decision will be made next June.

A Jaycee spokesman said this is a project which, once started, will be one in which "everyone in the state can participate. This is nobody's property exclusively. We hope that everyone will take a hand in it."

This would be the best way to do the job, and do it right. We wish the Jaycees success.—E. A.

Optimism

Some of my readers hold it against me that I am optimistic enough to think there probably will be a year 2000. But despite all current signs of feverish missile building, and of research into what are called BCR weapons (biological, chemical, radiological), I believe that a saving spark of sanity still flickers in mankind. The issue will, of course, have been joined before 2000: Either man will have abolished war-by-national-decision, or war will have abolished man and his system of nation-states.—Max Lerner in the Portland Reporter.

"Best Little Old Tool On The Market"



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

'DYNASTY' AND ALL THAT
Washington—Everyone expected Teddy Kennedy to win his Massachusetts primary, but no one expected him to win by quite such an overwhelming margin. There are several things to be said about this remarkable primary result. To be sure, the huge total of 559,000 votes rolled up by his youngest brother rather plainly means that the President is still extremely popular. . . . with the voters, at least in his own state. If the rest of the country feels the same way, the Kennedy coat-tails may have unforeseen pulling power next November.

Then, too, the vote seems to mean that the voters positively like dynasties, at any rate in Massachusetts. They not only preferred Teddy Kennedy to his opponent by a margin of much more than 2-to-1. In an equally hotly contested Republican primary, they also gave a handsome majority to George Cabot Lodge, a candidate quite as dynastic as any Kennedy.

BUT the thing that probably most needs to be said about this primary is that the new dynastic system of political analysis contains a sizeable element of sheer nonsense. Obviously, young George Lodge was helped by the fact that his name is honored, because of the public services of his grandfather and his great-grandfather. But he is also a man of character and ability, and by all accounts he made a remarkably impressive campaign for the Republican Senate nomination. If he had not had these extra assets, his name would not have counted for much.

Like Lodge, Teddy Kennedy was no doubt aided by his name, and more than Lodge was aided, too. But years ago President Kennedy warned Tom Winship of the Boston Globe: "Teddy is the best politician in our family." By all accounts, the President's younger brother justified this prediction by an exceptionally energetic, good-tempered, and appealing campaign, while his opponent turned in a pretty poor show. If the roles had been reversed, the result might have been reversed as well.

IN truth, what the Republicans like to call the "dynasty issue" must come close to arousing a certain sympathy for the President in any fair-minded person. Outside Massachusetts, it is pretty clear that the President is being hurt politically by the current omnipresence of Kennedys. But what can the President do about it?

He belongs to a large, alarmingly energetic, exceptionally gifted family, most of whom are passionately convinced that politics is the only pursuit worth bothering about. If he had not founded the Kennedy dynasty by winning the Presidency, one may be quite sure that his brother, the Attorney General, would be trying to found the dynasty by seeking the governorship of Massachusetts—and with a 10-to-1 chance of success.

As it was, the Attorney General played a larger role in the President's election than any other single individual. The President also thought he would make a

good Attorney General. So he offered him the place; and in consequence the Justice Department is now under tougher and abler management than it has known in a good many years.

As for his other brother, it is an open secret that the President was very far from enthusiastic about Teddy Kennedy's plan to seek the Massachusetts senatorship. Before Teddy Kennedy announced his candidacy, in fact, it is known, too, that the two brothers had a long, frank talk, in the course of which the President outlined every possible objection with considerable emphasis on the "dynasty" issue.

IN other words, he did everything he could to dissuade his brother from running for the Senate, short of the one thing he could not do, Kennedys being Kennedys. Maybe an older brother, who is also President of the U.S., has a right to ask a younger brother to stay in the back-room for a while, in order to spare himself the embarrassment of the younger brother's burst into the limelight. But anyone could foresee that this request would not be made; and it was not.

Hence we have the "dynasty issue." As a practical matter, it must not only be expected to hurt the President a little among the voters; it must also be expected to hurt the President a little among the voters; and it was not.

All the same, it might be more useful to save up part of the energy now being expended on indignation about this matter, and to invest the energy thus saved in a genetic inquiry into the appearance, in a single family, of three such natural-born politicians as the three Kennedy brothers.

THE woman is Miss Rachel Carson, biologist, author of "The Sea Around Us," poet and reverent scholar of nature. The idea, which is not hers alone but one that has been gathering force and adherents in a swelling wave of concern, is that man has forgotten he is a child of nature—or God—has come to believe that he can "conquer" nature, and in his attempts is very likely to destroy his own place in nature and thus himself.

He may do more than that; he may write "finis" to the whole story of creation. It was Dr. Albert Schweitzer who said, "Man has lost the capacity to foresee and to forestall. He will end by destroying the earth." It is with this quotation that Miss Carson begins "Silent Spring," a little book so explosive on every page that it can hardly fail to startle and frighten all laymen who read it, convulse the chemical industry and possibly create a whole new political issue, crossing all party and sectional lines.

She does not deal with the

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

PROGRESS REPORT

The meeting in London of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers is over, and the net result might be described as a reluctant resignation without sharp opposition to Britain's entry into the Common Market. The result was foreshadowed on Monday when the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, delivered a statement expressing Canada's criticisms and misgivings, but prefaced it by saying: "We wish to emphasize first of all that the decision regarding the entry into the European Economic Community is one for Britain and Britain alone, after the consultation which this meeting has made possible and such further consultation as may be desired."

Thus one of the hurdles to Britain's entry is removed; there will be no revolt of the Commonwealth. As far as one can see now there are three remaining hurdles. There are the uncompleted negotiations about British agriculture and the Common Market. This does not seem to be very formidable in view of how small is the British agricultural interest, and how little of it is affected. There is, second, the possibility that for political reasons Gen. de Gaulle, perhaps with the help of Chancellor Adenauer, will make a move to block the British entry. This will need watching. For we know that apart from the Chancellor himself, German opinion is in favor of the British entry, and is aligned with opinion not only in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Italy, but also, in considerable measure, with opinion in France itself.

The third hurdle is in the coming election in Britain. There is a possibility that a coalition of old Tories and Socialists might overthrow the Macmillan government in a kind of isolationist upsurge. At this time nobody can say what will be the main British opinion when the full agreement is reached and is published.

BUT there is no denying that British entry into a closer European economic and political community will be an epoch-making event. Almost certainly it means eventually great benefits to Britain, to Europe, and to the whole non-Communist world. But immediately it means changes in old habits and allegiances which are in varying degrees alarming. How great the changes will be nobody can now say. For much depends not only on what Britain can do within the European Community, but also on the kind of partnership which the enlarged Community and the United States are able to form.

The American view is that for Britain there is no real alternative to joining the European Economic Community, that for the Commonwealth there is no real alternative to working out an accommoda-

tion with this enlarged community, and that for the United States there is no real alternative to working out a partnership with the community. In all this the basic economic interests of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Latin America, and the United States are identical or parallel.

Our grand economic interest in this new international formation is that there should be low tariffs in the Western world, and that in the domestic measures to support agriculture, the support prices should be low. We wish to expand trade and regulate the agricultural surpluses. Our most serious concern is that the Common Market should not become a restricted, exclusive, ingrown protective bloc, and that within it, agricultural surpluses should not be expanded by artificially high price supports.

BITRAIN within the Community and the United States as a partner are certain to take the line towards lower tariffs and lower price supports. In this kind of trading association there will be ample opportunity for the industry and agriculture of the old dominions, and also for the industry of Japan and the agriculture of Latin America, for which we have a special concern.

The action of Congress in supporting the Trade Expansion Bill can be taken as a vote of confidence in the Grand Design, which is to bring all the economies of the non-Communist world into an expanding association. Americans are hoping, therefore, that in Europe the negotiations will proceed successfully with all deliberate speed so that the international agreements for agriculture and the tariff agreements for trade can be moved forward without loss of momentum.

There was a birthday party in the M-T newsroom several days ago. The honoree (or, perhaps, victim) has a reputation for liking peanut butter.

When he got back from lunch that day, he found his desk covered—literally covered—with peanut butter jars, 10 of them, one from each member of the staff.

Ordinarily one would think that this amount of peanut butter would last for a year or so, but you would be fooled. The jars were converted into community property, and between-meal snacks in the newsroom have already greatly diminished the supply. It may not even last until Thanksgiving.

It wasn't even National Peanut Butter day, but the occasion did happen to fall during International Tuna Week, also Lessons in Truth Week.

Coming up—starting today, in fact—are National Dog Week and National "Lacks Week."

This combination really should be dedicated to Bill Barker, whose dog had pups recently and who sells slacks. Today is the last day of Sweater Week, and maybe we can squeeze Bill in on that, too.

There was a young man— we don't know his name—who was sitting quietly at Jack's Drive-Up eating his lunch the other day, all alone at a table.

All at once three people sat down with him. He glanced up, and quickly swallowed his food. Right across from him was the mayor of Medford, next to the mayor was the governor of Oregon, and beside him was a Mail Tribune reporter.

The young man nervously finished his lunch, got up,

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

There was a headline in the Mail Tribune the other day which said:

There was a headline in the Mail Tribune the other day which said:

Duncan Lauds the U.S. Constitution

To which an anonymous wit responded with a note saying:

... while Dellenback endorses the Bible, Branchfield deplores juvenile delinquency, Redden advocates togetherness, and this voter throws up.

What's matter, H.C.? We have yet to hear about Home, Mother and The Flag.

When is an angler not an angler?

A young man was arrested for a fishing violation, and was brought into court. It was testified that he was holding a pole with the line in the water when he was arrested. But no one—no one—testified that there was a hook on the end of the line.

District Judge L. L. Sawyer, in a decision worthy of Solomon, ruled that an angler is a fisherman using a hook to catch fish.

Case dismissed.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Last week the Senate foreign relations and armed services committees unanimously approved a resolution to give President Kennedy practically unlimited congressional backing to deal with the Cuban situation.

The resolution, which won the support of the 33 senators on the two senate committees, would express the determination of the United States to use ALL NECESSARY MEANS, including the use of arms, to resist the spread of Cuban communism in the Western Hemisphere.

It would also declare the determination of this nation to prevent creation in Cuba of an "externally supported military capability endangering the security of the United States."

The resolution added: "Existing military capabilities in Cuba do not endanger the security of the United States. . . . This resolution is designed to make sure that they DO NOT IN THE FUTURE pose such a threat. It is of crucial importance that this fact be understood by the United States and by the rulers of Havana and Moscow.

"If the Soviet Union attempts to install, or aids in the installation, in Cuba, of military forces capable of endangering the security of the United States, it will create a situation which the United States WILL NOT TOLERATE, and which could have the gravest possible consequences."

THIS resolution, which mimics no words, was unanimously approved later by the House foreign affairs committee. The Senate adopted and the House is expected to adopt this week. This FIGHT IF WE MUST resolution.

BACK to the Monroe Doctrine? It looks like it.

QUESTION: Why shouldn't we go back to the Monroe Doctrine?

WELL, of course— There have been changes since President Monroe's day. Secretary of State Rusk said in testimony to the Senate armed services and foreign relations committees the other day:

"The United States has strong commitments for joint action around the world, and is engaged with 42 ALLIES nose to nose with the Soviet Union around the globe." He added: "It is almost inconceivable that the engagement could become hot at one point and not become hot at others, and at each of these points we are necessarily involved with our allies."

WHAT he was saying is that in President Monroe's day we were concerned solely with the Western Hemisphere, whereas now we are SPREAD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

WHAT to do? We seem to have made our decision. If the House goes along with the Senate and the recommendations of the foreign affairs and armed services committee in both houses, we will FIGHT, if necessary, to keep world communism out of the Western Hemisphere.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A FUNNY THING happened in a recently. The professor who was conducting a course in religion suddenly sprang an unpleasant surprise on his class: an examination for which not one student was prepared.

As was his custom, the professor asked for a volunteer to lead the class in prayer. One ingenious student jumped to his feet and proceeded to pray aloud for the entire hour, without giving the professor the ghost of a chance to interrupt. When the bell sounded at the end of the hour, he breathed a fervent "Amen," and the enraptured students—unexamined—tripped lightly out of the classroom.

"Be sure you know what you're doing," a father cautioned his son, who had just announced that he was going to get married. "You will have not only another mouth to feed, but a great big one to listen to."

Dorothy Parker ended one of her scathing book reviews with a characteristic flourish. "I suppose," she conceded, "that this is another of those young writers who is worth watching. Not reading; just watching."



'Silent Spring' Grim Warning of Death

By ERIC SEVAREID

There is in this country a diffident, quiet-eyed woman who is about to demonstrate, if advance portents and premonitions be well founded, the truth of the remark that nothing is more powerful than an idea whose time has come.

The woman is Miss Rachel Carson, biologist, author of "The Sea Around Us," poet and reverent scholar of nature. The idea, which is not hers alone but one that has been gathering force and adherents in a swelling wave of concern, is that man has forgotten he is a child of nature—or God—has come to believe that he can "conquer" nature, and in his attempts is very likely to destroy his own place in nature and thus himself.

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