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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**  
Oct. 4, 1952 (Saturday)

Gerald Macomber, elusive escaped convict, exchanged shots with two state police officers early this morning, and got away.  
A 32-year-old California man was fatally wounded last night in a deer hunting accident in the vicinity of the Butte Falls junction on the Crater Lake highway.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
Oct. 4, 1932 (Sunday)

Medford school children turn in 14 truckloads of scrap at Army's scrap metal drive headquarters at Camp White.  
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "A California hunter has been wounded for a duck. It wasn't revealed whether he was flying or just honking."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
Oct. 4, 1902 (Tuesday)

Oregon state highway commission assures Jackson county officials that quick action will be taken on relocation road from Ashland to Siskiyou summit.  
Moore Hamilton elected president of Jackson county Young Democratic organization.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
Oct. 4, 1912 (Wednesday)

Story on prohibition agent testing liquor taken from local still says, "The agent took a drink before the jury and pronounced it moonshine and was still alive this morning."  
From Central Point item: Prof. Jewett of the local high school is seen driving a new Ford.

**50 YEARS AGO**  
Oct. 4, 1912 (Friday)

Dr. Anna Shaw, noted woman's suffrage enthusiast, speaks before large Medford audience.  
Star theater in Medford offers moving pictures of Theodore Roosevelt's trip to Portland "for the pleasure of Medford photo fans."

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

1. Is a bi-weekly magazine issued once every two weeks, or twice a week?
2. What is the capital of Belgium?
3. Did Alexander Graham Bell discover the telephone?
4. Certain kinds of birds' nests are used as an article of food in what country?
5. The Roman numerals MCM indicate what Arabic equivalent?
6. Is it true that snow never falls in Florida?
7. Name the ancient philosopher who drank hemlock.
8. Is Florida an Indian name?
9. In what card game does one peg 51 holes to win?
10. How soon after a decision is rendered by the U.S. Supreme Court does it become effective?

Answers: 1. Once every two weeks. 2. Brussels. 3. No. He invented it. 4. China. 5. No. 6. No. 7. Socrates. 8. No. (Spanish). 9. Cribbage. 10. Immediately.

## The Brazilian Election

Brazilian political parties are pragmatic rather than ideological. This is why the vote on Sunday for most offices, excepting that of President, will be largely a matter of personalities.

The three major parties are the Social Democratic, the National Democratic Union, and the Brazilian Labor.

A real political power, though denied legal status since 1947, is the Communist party. Indeed, party-liners boast that no major candidates can be elected without Communist support.

Although a millionaire landowner, President Goulart — elected as Vice President but allowed to succeed Janio Quadros after the latter's curious resignation in August 1961 — twice had Communist support in national elections. Goulart, originally ultra-radical, had been more or less a middle-of-the-road President but recently appears to have swung far to the left.

QUADROS resigned seven months after his inauguration, issuing vague charges of "pressures." Actually, he was unable to get Congress to carry out his social and economic reforms. He is running now for governor of Sao Paulo, but there are some Brazilians who will bet that he will replace Goulart before the next presidential election in 1965.

TODAY Brazil has 74 million people and a population growth of 3.1 per cent a year, one of the highest rates in the world for a major country, according to the Population Reference Bureau. She has half the population of the Latin American continent, and is the eighth most populous nation in the world. By the year 2000, if present birth and death rates hold up, Brazil will have a population of 239 million.

Vast wealth and grinding poverty live side by side in Brazil, and the landed oligarchy so far has shown little enthusiasm for the kind of land reforms called for by the Kennedy Alliance for Progress.

Brazil's other ailments include what Goulart calls "agonizing" inflation — 45 per cent last year — unemployment, illiteracy, tax evasion, low relative productivity in industry and agriculture — despite an astonishing economic growth rate of 6 to 7 per cent a year — flight of capital, corruption, speculation, disease, and sub-standard housing.

THESE are some of the reasons Brazil is a much more attractive target for communism than Fidel Castro's relatively puny Cuba. The Brazilian Communist party has an estimated 25,000 to 40,000 hard core members supporting many front organizations, daily and weekly newspapers, bookstores, and publishing houses. Goulart's regime last November restored diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

Quadros, who still has a very real following, shortly before his resignation wrote a piece for "Foreign Affairs" in which he rather proudly cited Brazil's U.N. vote to include on the agenda the question of the representation of China. This position, he predicted, would "have its logical consequences." Discouragingly enough, the logical counter-balances to the Communists in Brazil are the politically-minded militarists.—E.R.R.

## Western Water

The most important and complex water struggle in the history of the West goes back before the Supreme Court on the first business day of its new term Monday. At issue is apportionment of the water from the mighty Colorado river. On the Justices' final decision rests the economic development of a region covering portions of seven states — 242,000 square miles of the most arid land in North America.

What brings the matter before the court is disagreement between California and Arizona on the division between them of 7.5 million acre-feet of water allocated to the lower basin states in 1929 by the Colorado River Compact.

THE Supreme Court is the trial court for suits between states and, back in 1955, it appointed a special master, Simon H. Rifkind of New York, to hold hearings on the California-Arizona controversy and recommend a decision. Three years and 106 witnesses later, Rifkind filed a 433-page report recommending that California be allocated 4.4 million acre-feet of water a year and that 2.8 million acre-feet be set aside for Arizona. Nevada was allocated 300,000 acre-feet.

But California, which first tapped the Colorado river 85 years ago, has been taking 5.1 million acre-feet each year for existing projects and contends that these should have priority over new projects in Arizona.

THE Supreme Court heard a record 16 hours of arguments on the case last January but on June 4 it set the case down for a day and a half of reargument this October. One reason why the court put the case off was that only six Justices were qualified to take part in a decision last June. Chief Justice Earl Warren, a former California governor, had disqualified himself; Justice Felix Frankfurter was in the hospital; and Justice Charles E. Whittaker had retired since the January argument.

Rifkind's report maintains that there will be plenty of water for all existing projects in California. California officials say this will be true only if the upper-tier states in the basin do not increase their use of river water to levels allowed them. In the long run, most water experts agree, the supply problem in the arid West can be relieved only by bringing more water to the critical areas through channeling, better storage, or methods yet to be perfected.—E.R.R.

## Higher Education in Mississippi



## 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.

### Tunnel Consideration

To the Editor: In regard to the freeway discussion in Siskiyou county, and continuance of same into Oregon.

Before too much of this project is completed, I think it would be wise to give some consideration to the tunnel through the Siskiyou mountains which has been proposed.

I do not have a contour map of the area but it appears to me the highway from the south should be routed up Cottonwood creek from Hornbrook via Hill and when Section 31, Township 40 S, Range 2E is reached a tunnel should be started northeast to Section 21 in the same township in the upper end of Emigrant creek and thence to approximately follow the old highway via the Klamath junction south of Emigrant lake.

I am thoroughly aware this would be a very expensive project, but it would speed traffic into and out of Oregon and save an infinite amount of fuel and wear on trucks and cars traveling between Hornbrook and Ashland. A little thought on the matter will show a great deal of fuel is used in going over the Siskiyou mountains, which would be saved by the building of the proposed tunnel.

I wouldn't hesitate to say one thousand gallons of diesel and gasoline fuel would be saved each day. A lot of trucks only make five miles per hour or less going up the mountain and there have been a lot of trucks and cars wrecked coming down the grade on either side.

I would suggest the state establish a toll booth at one end of the proposed tunnel, to pay for the proposed project.

Floyd R. McCabe, Mt. Pitt Star Route, Butte Falls, Ore.

### Sponsors Candidate

To the Editor: The views of our legislative candidates on problems of government are so uniformly statesmanlike that we would like to vote for them all. Just to keep the competitive spirit alive, I respectfully sponsor Candidate X, who, like Brand X on TV, ends up second-best. His slogan: "A vote for me is a vote for full employment and prosperity — for me." Excerpts from the speeches of Candidate X:

Attracting industry to Oregon: "So, if industry wants to come here, all right. It's a free country. Some jobs are good, some aren't, some are of a relatively less desirable nature, economics-wise."

### Fiscal responsibility

"If we need new hospitals, roads, schools, let's build them. I don't like these worry-warts who all the time want to be farsighted, and tell us our children will be saddled with our debts. So let them; we supported them long enough; besides, it teaches them responsibility."

Education: "Let's take the frills out of education, like building schools and paying teachers. These kids don't appreciate all we do for them. An education will mean something to them if they work for it first, say to age 40."

Taxes: "I favor a sensible, progressive, modernistic, constructive and streamlined tax program, because it's un-American to be unprogressive, unmodernistic, etc. I'm not sure what these taxes would be, but the legislature can appoint me to a self-renewing committee to find out and report back in six or seven years. If we run into financial difficulties before then, the State can always go to the friendly folks at the personal finance company and consolidate its debts. At heart, governments are just like people — that's the trouble."

George W. Rode, Fluhrer Building, Medford

### Pictures of Meredith

To the Editor: I see we get the picture of James Meredith every day in the paper as a Negro hero. But why have we not seen the picture of Drummond, the Negro spy. Do we have a state or federal law that would make it a crime to put a Negro criminal picture in the paper just because he is a Negro.

I see in the paper where Gov. Hatfield asked the President to cut off federal funds, including postal service, from the state of Mississippi. Almost half of the state's population is Negro. Would the government want the innocent Negro to have to suffer the same as the white people? Or would he want the federal government to segregate the Negroes in Mississippi from the whites and give the Negro federal service?

Some of the best white people and Negro people live in Mississippi. Just because school kids demonstrate, why cut federal aid off from the state? The Negroes are demonstrating somewhere just about all the time, and the federal government gives them what they want. They get more all the time, not less.

J. W. Kimbrell, 515 Western Ave., Medford

## South Vietnamese Go Over to Offensive With Help of Thousands of Americans

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign News Analyst

In a command headquarters near the edge of Saigon last summer a South Vietnamese colonel used a pointer to locate on a military wall map the town of Ban Methout. "Here," he said, "is where a year ago the Communist Viet Cong intended to cut South Viet Nam in two."

"Since the coming of the Americans that plan has been abandoned."

Ban Methout is a key road junction close to the Cambodian border and almost exactly midway between the rich rice-growing delta to the south and the 17th Parallel which divides South Viet Nam and Communist North Viet Nam.

The colonel explained that militarily the plan had been first to sever South Viet Nam

at the midway point, then to bring pressure on the capital of Saigon from west, north and south, and finally to force upon South Viet Nam a Communist-style neutral government.

This week, President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Viet Nam announced that his troops had gone over to the offensive against the Communists.

It is an offensive of airborne thrusts in an operation called "clear and hold," meaning that it clears out pockets of Viet Cong resistance and then sends in administrators whose task is to educate the people and attempt to hold the land thus won.

In this sense, then, the South Vietnamese have gone over to the offensive and vast American aid, which includes thousands of American advisers, has upset the Communist timetable of conquest.

But a Communist advantage is their ability to shift quickly from one pressure point to another, whether it be political or military. Furthermore, they regard South Viet Nam only as one portion of a war theater involving the whole of Southeast Asia,

including Thailand. One goal is to force the United States into another Geneva conference as the one which set up the still questionable neutrality of Laos.

To this end, the Communist-directed "national liberation front" sent a delegation to Jakarta where it reportedly obtained from President Sukarno of Indonesia endorsement of their "just" war against American imperialism.

Further the Communists quickly endorsed a request from Cambodia that another Geneva conference be called to guarantee Cambodian neutrality.

Complicating the situation further is the irritation of Thailand over U.S. promises of military aid to Cambodia. The Thais hinted that their own strong pro-Western stand may in the future also switch to one of neutrality. Nothing could please the Reds more.

## Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop  
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### CUBA ON CARDIFF STREET

Los Angeles — The little, green-embowered, gimcrack houses are prettily painted in bright colors.

The people are a pleasant and friendly. Cardiff and Bagley streets, Gracia street, and LaPetite Court positively exude the cozy but anonymous

peacefulness which seems to be the hallmark of modest, semi-suburban neighborhoods in this sprawling city.

Yet when Tom and Joan Braden of the Oceanside Blade-Tribune and this reporter came to these quiet streets to ask about the California election, we found a mood that was almost the opposite of peaceful.

We also found a trend of voter opinion that was much more favorable to the gubernatorial candidacy of former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon than the state-wide polls and the views of the local experts already reported in this space.

YET as simple news, pride of place must still be given to the fact that large numbers of quite ordinary Americans — and Americans, at that, with a solid though humble stake in life — are now decidedly war-minded. The Cuban affair, quite plainly, has begun to cause a general loss of patience.

Take Mrs. Margaret Harrison, a pretty young woman with a pretty baby and a nice little house, whose husband is a graduate student in physics. She voted for President Kennedy last time, and she would do so again if he were making another race against Nixon. She says Kennedy "has been a good President." But she adds:

"Kennedy ought to have been more decisive about Cuba; I can't get away from that feeling. I'd go to war, if that's the only way to clean up the Cuban mess."

Or take Richard Koch, a milk driver, who is a real Kennedy enthusiast. Remembering that Castro had come to power under President Eisenhower, he remarked that "Cuba had been bungled from the start." Remembering also Khrushchev's guarantee to Cuba he said gloomily that "it was a mighty touchy business."

"All the same," he concluded, "I'd go to war if need be. The Russians took over Czechoslovakia, after all."

AS THESE two fragments of interviews suggest, the new feeling generated by Cuba is not partisan, in the sense that it is quite as common among Democrats, including Democrats strongly for Kennedy, as it is among

Republicans of all colors. It is also widespread among Republicans, however. Typical of these is Roy Platon, a youngish stockbroker.

"We ought to invade Cuba and cut out this cancer," he said. "I'll go if I have to."

Among those with Cuba uppermost in their minds (which means about half the people we talked to), there was also another smaller group, again bi-partisan. The people of this second group said they were "ready to leave it to the President," or they volunteered that "Cuba wasn't worth a war." But even these people plainly shared the basic grievance of one of the war party, a young clerk, J. Lovett. He also voted for Kennedy in 1960, but he now remarked bitterly:

"With all the national authority and strength that we have, we're acting as though we were Guatemala. Let's do what we need to do, and if the Russians don't like it, let them not like it."

A FEW score interviews in a couple of Los Angeles precincts do not reveal national public opinion. But the people of Cardiff street and LaPetite Court were only saying, with particular vividness and freedom, the same things that are reportedly being said all over the country. Inquiries were made on this point after our own miniature poll was completed. These inquiries showed that as yet unpublished national polls have found the same reactions we found.

If these are not flash-in-the-pan reactions (which they may be), the feeling about Cuba on Cardiff street marks a new phase in America's response to the challenge of the cold war. The first phase, noble and hopeful, was the phase of the Marshall plan. Then followed the ignoble McCarthy phase, when the burdens and dangers of the cold war were idiotically blamed on a home-brewed Communist plot, rather than on the Communist masters of the Kremlin.

In the third phase, under the leadership of President Eisenhower, most people tried to forget that there was such a thing as the cold war. But in the fourth phase that now seems to be opening, the long enduring fact of the cold war is once again on everyone's mind; and a sense of endless, intolerable frustration is leading to demands for victory, even at great risk.

It is dangerous to exaggerate. But it is impossible not to be deeply impressed when you hear a solid, hard-working family man pointing to his neat little house, and saying: "I know the policy I favor might mean an A-bomb right there. But I'll risk that. It's worth it to win." Joan Braden heard just that, and each of us had nearly comparable experiences.

## Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

JOHN WHEELER tells about a daring speculator named J. Charles Flint who operated in Wall Street at the turn of the century. Once he found himself in serious financial straits, and knowing J. P. Morgan, the elder, slightly, he approached him for a loan.

Mr. Morgan consented to take a stroll with him to the Battery. He talked polite nothings, however, the entire time. Finally, after about an hour, Flint blurted, "But, Mr. Morgan, how about that million dollars I want to borrow?"

Morgan held out his hand to say goodbye and answered, "Oh, you won't have any trouble getting it now that we have been seen together."

Little Wilbur had been having trouble with his spelling, so his mother wrote a note to the teacher asking if her son's spelling was getting any better. The teacher wrote back a two-word comment: "It's improving."

Nanette Fabray was describing the son of an acquaintance who had "freckles as big as nickels." "Big deal," scoffed her companion. "Lots of kids have freckles as big as nickels." Miss Fabray raised her eyebrows. "With BUFFALOES on them?" she asked.

Nothing improves your driving, points out Madeleine Hurlock, like being followed by a policeman.

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"There's a fellow here surveying voter apathy concerning the gubernatorial election. What's a gubernatorial election?"