

Medford Mail Tribune
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North First St., Ph. 732-8141
ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor
HERR GREG Advertising Manager
GERRARD T. LATHAM, Bus. Mgr.
ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Mng. Editor
EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor
HARRY CHIPMAN, Tel. Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER, Women's Editor
DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.
An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail - In Advance
Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 10.00
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. 5.00
Sunday Only - 1 year \$5.00
Single Copy (Mailed) 20c
By Carrier - And Motor Route
Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$21.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 12.00
Sunday Only - 1 year \$7.00
Carrier and Vendors - Copy 10c
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Leased Wire
U. P. I. Telephoto Newsphotos
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION
Advertising Representatives:
NELSON ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES, Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver.

He Should be Blamed

His detractors would be overjoyed we are sure, if we took a whack at Sen. Wayne Morse for what happened last week in a House-Senate conference on the public works appropriation bill. Appropriations for four Oregon projects, including \$20,000 for a Bureau of Reclamation of a project on the Umatilla River, were turned down because powerful Rep. Mike Kirwan refused to approve them. He resisted, and got three other members of the conference committee to go along with him, according to reports from Washington, because Senator Morse had opposed an appropriation for an aquarium Rep. Kirwan wanted in Washington, D.C. We have said that the Morse haters would like to see us whack him for this. We are sure of it because of their reaction to a recent editorial in which we asked whether Oregon, in view of the bad relations with the administration and many senators, could afford Senator Morse.

IF WE thought from the facts available to us that Wayne Morse was solely responsible for the loss of appropriations for the four Oregon projects we would, you may be sure, say so. But the information we have does not permit us to pin the blame on him. Senators Morse and Maurice Neuberger persuaded the Senate to provide funds for the Oregon projects. The House had not approved the funds. This seems to make it clear that in conference Morse had to persuade House members of the conference committee that they should do something that the House refused to do. It would have been something of a miracle had he been able to get the conferees from the House to buy that one.

THERE is another point. Senator Morse was not the only Oregonian who spoke against Rep. Kirwan's aquarium. Rep. Edith Green was as strongly opposed to it and said so in strong language. Mr. Kirwan made it plain that he was unhappy with Mrs. Green as with Morse.

If Senator Morse and Mrs. Green had been able to see far enough ahead to anticipate what would happen in conference on the public works appropriations bill should they have voted for Rep. Kirwan's aquarium? We think not. The reasons Mrs. Green gave for opposing the aquarium appropriation were, we thought, well taken. So were Senator Morse's. As a member of the District of Columbia committee which governs the District Sen. Morse knows very well the needs of the District. He said, "As a member of the District of Columbia Committee of the Senate, I owed a duty to the people of the District of Columbia to endeavor to get the \$10 million that Kirwan wanted for an aquarium in the District of Columbia used instead to meet the school crisis we have in the District or for cleaning up the Potomac River which is the most polluted river of its size in the world."

THE record shows that the people of the District of Columbia have praised Morse repeatedly for his dedication to solving their many problems. We would expect them to support his stand against the aquarium appropriation.

We have said repeatedly that Wayne Morse has hurt Oregon by his rows with the administration and with other senators. We have seen no evidence that has altered our opinion on that score. But we will not kick the man for this. When he voted against the aquarium he could not foresee retaliation by Mike Kirwan. Had he known it was coming and the form it would take we think he still should have voted against money for the aquarium. We are unable to join Morse critics on this one. — Pendleton East Oregonian.

Hail to Detroit

While Americans are preparing to welcome some 400 new models of automobiles, the public owes a special cheer to an addition which each '63 car will have. That, according to the Automobile Manufacturer's Association, is a positive crankcase ventilation system or blow-by device, which reroutes unburned exhaust gases back into the engine to be burned.

The device adds a bit of efficiency and, more important, it eliminates up to 40 per cent of the hydrocarbon exhaust. California was first to pass a law on this automotive air pollution problem, but Detroit has not been slow to take the hint.

We hope that on the new models, the tailpipe may shine along with the chrome. — St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mississippi's Long Night

... The Little Rock crisis ended in a victory, irreversible though partial, for equal treatment of all citizens; and Arkansas has come to acknowledge that it is irreversible. Mississippi is a harder nut to crack. But it is notable that hardly any political leaders in neighboring states have chosen to support Governor Barnett in his extreme stand.

The administration can only hope that time will allow tempers to cool. It knows that the great bulk of Americans sees the movement towards true equality as both just and inevitable. It also knows that in the world outside, Mississippi's long night has already done serious damage to America's name; many people will see only that men have killed to prevent a black man from sitting next to white men and women in a lecture room. Firm Federal action is the best proof that the killers and rioters are not a portent but a remnant. — Manchester (England) Guardian.

Waiting For The Other Shoe



Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

FAREWELL TO CONGRESS Congress which is just about to adjourn has, it seems to me, reflected as in a mirror what the people as a whole want, what they do not want, and above all what they do not care about. If the function of Congress is to reflect opinion rather than to lead it and make it shape it, then there is nothing much to complain about. If, however, we measure the mood and behavior of Congress against the new era in world affairs which is opening up, there is much to worry about.

I DO NOT think we need to worry about the refusal of Congress to accept the big Kennedy welfare bills. Many legislators who favor some or all of them in principle complain that there were too many of them and that some of the bills, at least, were rather sloppily prepared and ineffectively presented. Moreover, there was little popular pressure behind the welfare measures. The country can get along without them for the immediate present.

There are, I believe, two serious criticisms to be made of the work of this Congress. The first is that it has interfered unduly and contrary to the spirit of the constitution with the President's conduct of foreign affairs. The worst case of usurpation is the provision about Yugoslavia and Poland in the trade bills. This unconsidered clause will, if it is not repealed next winter, wreck our foreign policy in Eastern Europe.

Foreign policy cannot be conducted wisely and effectively by appeasing inflated and ignorant minorities. That is what Congress did in this provision. It is true that in the world today foreign policy is deeply entangled with foreign trade and foreign aid and that, therefore, the House of Representatives as well as the Senate is drawn into the making of foreign policy. But it is highly undesirable that Congress, and particularly the House, which is so big that it is not a deliberative body, should use its fiscal power to usurp the President's initiative in foreign affairs.

AN EVEN more serious fault arises from the fact that most of the senior members of both Houses are out of touch with the world as it is today, and with the new generation that is shaping it. In spite of the trade bill, which is on the whole a very good bill, the influence of Congress has been generally against the effort to adapt this country to contemporary world.

This is not only the world in which we and the Soviet Union are the great rivals. It is also the world in which Western Europe, pursuing policies which Sen. Byrd regards as sin and damnation, is forging ahead rapidly while we continue to drift.

THE deepest criticism one can make of this Congress is that with few exceptions it has shown no sign of being aware of the comparative sluggishness of the United States' economy which is threatening our position in the world and is darkening the prospects of the future.

The fact that Congress is so unconcerned also so grave an American problem is a serious matter. As yet the unconcern of Congress reflects faithfully enough, I am afraid, the unconcern of our people. The President has not been able to break through it, and the loudest voices that the people hear most often are telling them not to face the fact that the United States and the world in the middle of the twentieth century are not what they were at the beginning of the twentieth century.

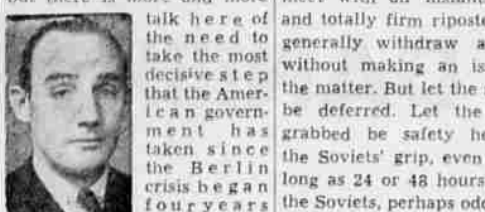


Look at that riot of color—and the small wonder how those people in California can stand one season all year long...

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE FINAL COMMITMENT Washington - The President has yet to make his choice, but there is more and more talk here of the need to take the most decisive step that the American government has taken since the Berlin crisis began four years ago. If this step is taken, the U. S. will make the final commitment to defend Berlin alone, if need be, providing only that the West German government does not oppose. This is the piece that has been missing from the pattern since Khrushchev issued his first Berlin ultimatum, in November, 1958.



In order to understand the decisiveness of this step, it is necessary to understand some of the complexities of the Allied management of the Berlin crisis to date. In brief, Britain, France, and West Germany are publicly committed, just as much as the U. S. is, to the defense of Berlin's freedom. Yet these Allied commitments are largely illusory, for several practical reasons.

TO BEGIN with, the toll-soon process of Berlin "contingency planning" has been going on for close to four years. Reams of highly classified paper have been covered by the planners. But the other three major allies have consistently refused to commit themselves to implementing the contingency plans (even supposing the plans are obviously applicable) without further inter-governmental consultation after a Berlin challenge is offered. The British and French refusals have been particularly emphatic.

The consequences of this rule of consultation can easily be predicted. Suppose these are a challenge on the vital Berlin access routes, for instance, and consultation follows. It is a three-to-one bet that the British will then call for a summit meeting to negotiate. It is an even better bet that the French will pooh-pooh the challenge as not serious and unworthy of notice - which is the line they have been taking in all the minor crises in Berlin itself, despite their vaunted advocacy of a hard line. Thus the British and French alone, without considering the West Germans, must at least be expected to delay the response to a Soviet challenge, if not to attempt to prevent it.

IN PRESENT circumstances, in fact, there is no way to avoid a considerable delay for freixed inter-allied consultations, with the East Germans or the Soviets meanwhile blocking the access routes with perfect impunity. Such a delay can be fatal, in and of itself, even if the other Western allies end by supporting strong American action.

THE reason for this lies in Soviet psychology. If the Soviets make a grab, and meet with an instantaneous and totally firm riposte, they generally withdraw again without making an issue of the matter. But let the riposte be deferred. Let the thing grabbed be safety held in the Soviets' grip, even for as long as 24 or 48 hours. Then the Soviets, perhaps oddly, regard their grab as, in effect, legalized; and the danger of a riposte is automatically multiplied by ten.

For purely technical reasons, therefore, the President desperately needs to be free to order the American forces in Europe into immediate action, without long delays for consultation, in the event of the Soviet challenge at Berlin, which now seems more and more likely. Yet this need is by no means the end of the story.

AN AMERICAN move to gain this needed freedom has always been the missing piece in the Berlin pattern - and for a quite simple reason. Nikita S. Khrushchev is quite as well aware as anyone in Washington of the likelihood that the British will call for negotiations and the French will pooh-pooh the whole affair, while he takes his first crucial slice of Berlin salami.

The fact that Berlin is thus defended on a committee system has already helped Khrushchev considerably. It must be the chief fact which has convinced him - if he is convinced - that he can make his final Berlin grab without undue risk. Even if he believes the President's protestations about Berlin, in short, he must expect the President to be too entangled by the Allied committee system to do anything about a Berlin challenge when the time comes.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

BILLY PHELPS, professor of English at Yale for many years, and remembered fondly by a whole generation of Eli graduates, could not always keep a note of sarcasm and disapproval out of his voice. Asked for criticism of a particularly atrocious two-line poem by a brash student, Phelps commented, "Not bad, my boy—but don't you think there are some heavy passages?" Another time a colleague described an overpraised actress of the day as "utterly intolerable." "Intolerable, yes," nodded Phelps, "but that is her only fault!"



Alfred Drake, famed for his portrayal in "Kismet," once parked his car directly in front of a fire hydrant, and found a policeman writing out a summons at the very moment he reappeared upon the scene. "Hi, there, Mr. Drake," said the policeman pleasantly. "You are my wife's favorite actor. She's been crazy about you for years."

"Thank you," said Drake humbly. "Does this mean you're going to tear up that ticket?" "Not at all," said the policeman, resuming his writing. "Yesterday my wife used me for divorce."

"Stop waving your arms like a semaphore and making horrible faces at me, sir," commanded Dentist Pullman. "I haven't even touched your infected tooth yet."

"I know," moaned the patient, "but you're standing on my bunions."

© 1962, by Bennett Cerf, Distributed by King Features Syndicate

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

This is written on October 12. Why is that interesting? Well, 470 years ago this morning a man by the name of Columbus stubbed his toe on the little island of San Salvador, in the Bahamas, at the edge of what is now known as the Caribbean area—where we go for cruises in the winter season. San Salvador turned out to be an outpost of a NEW WORLD.

WE'VE been celebrating Columbus Day for quite a while - so long, in fact, that it has become a trifle old hat. I'd be willing to wager at least a couple of dollar bills that when you got up it never occurred to you that this is Columbus Day. And, it just might be that if somebody had jumped you before your breakfast coffee had cleared up the fogs of the night before, you might have been a little hazy as to just what Columbus day is.

BUT this year things are a little different. Columbus set out to prove that man could navigate a sailing ship around the world to China. We're getting ready to prove that man can navigate a space ship to the moon. So— Maybe we'd better pay a little special attention today to Columbus and his once fantastic enterprise.

COLUMBUS' big job was to FIND THE MONEY. He tackled most of the crowned heads of his day, but they turned him down. So he finally fell back on Spain's Ferdinand and Isabella. Ferdinand couldn't see it, but Isabella, a handsome and intelligent young woman, got interested in it and agreed to back him. It isn't true, as generally alleged, that she pawned the crown jewels to get the money. She offered to, but the royal treasurer, Louis de Astorga, got interested in her project and supplied the bulk of the funds out of the royal treasury.

HOW much did it cost? You'll be surprised. All put together, the cost of fitting out the little yacht-size Santa Maria, the Pinta and the Nina was just about the modern equivalent of \$14,000! How times have changed! WERE getting ready to go to the moon. We estimate that it will cost about 20 BILLION DOLLARS to put the first man there.

HOW come that Ferdinand was so tight when Columbus came to him with his idea of sailing around the world to the fabulous Indies? Well, he and Isabella had been fighting the Moors and they were feeling pretty poor. Spain was IN DEBT, and Ferdinand hesitated to put any more on the cuff. HMMMMMM. One wonders what Ferdinand would have said if someone had told him that four and three-quarters centuries later the United States of America would have THREE HUNDRED BILLION DOLLARS ON THE CUFF, but wouldn't hesitate a moment to put twenty billion dollars more on the cuff to prove that man can navigate a space ship to the moon! This is indeed a New World.

What Lies Ahead for U.S. Cuban Policy?

By ERIC SEVAREID

The first, hot-blooded reaction to Russia's military presence in Cuba has cooled down. Careful polls confirm that the great majority of Americans are giving the President the necessary benefit of the doubt and that while Cuba will influence the November voting, it will not be an overriding influence. This is an opportune time for disabusing ourselves of various well-publicized notions of the immediate past and for trying to foresee the immediate future.

To begin with, the intellectual argument over the Monroe Doctrine is a hollow one. It is a mistake to reason that the doctrine was predicated on our agreement to keep out of the eastern hemisphere, that we have now intervened with bases all over that hemisphere, and that therefore we are, in logic, powerless to act upon the doctrine. At the time of the doctrine's promulgation we were a tiny nation, struggling westward, with no hope or desire of establishing our non-existent power in the old world.

The comparison with our present bases and the Russian base in Cuba is faulty for the reason that we are installed in Turkey, Pakistan and other countries to preserve their sovereign independence, not to absorb those countries by our power or our system. Russia's purposes in Cuba are politically aggressive purposes. To make the comparative case is to place the issue on precisely the grounds where Khrushchev seeks to place it; it is a disastrous falling in with his strategy. The stronger case against the applicability of the Monroe Doctrine is made by those who cite the Rio agreement and other recent instruments proclaiming non-intervention and mutual action. But it seems almost certain that in any practical test involving serious risks to our larger Latin allies, it will be these agreements that will lapse and the Monroe Doctrine that will prevail, out of sheer necessity. Governments whose most notable reactions to Castro have been to use him as a foil to get more American aid, to scramble for the unused Cuban sugar quotas, and which demonstrate Latin sisterhood by refusing haven to Cuba's desperate refugees, will take no action which will be to even their temporary disadvantage. They, not we, prejudice the whole "Good Neighbor" policy. The elaborate shipping squeeze on Cuba is designed in the first instance to hurt Castro and in the second to test Russian intentions. If Khrushchev responds to a worsened internal crisis in Cuba by massive increases in his own shipments, we will know that preserving and spreading communism in this hemisphere is more important to Russia than trying the foolish game of using its Cuban presence as a pawn in any "deal" involving Berlin. And we will know that the time has come for the next step. What should that be? There will be many who will press for a really serious attempt to use Cubans as our proxies in what will then become a showdown struggle to put an end to Castro. This would involve American permission and efforts for the establishment of a Cuban government in exile. No one is unaware of the difficulty in getting any three Cubans to agree to anything. But in the words of the late Henry Stimson, "You can't expect men to be trustworthy unless you first give them trust."

The necessity for some such Cuban authority in the immediate period after Castro's regime goes down—which has to be our ultimate goal—could be discussed at length, but more pertinent virtues of such a government lie in the realm of propaganda, political warfare, the morale of the Cuban underground, and quite possibly in the realm of limited military action, designed to hamper Russian shipments to Cuba by the intervention of Cuban owned planes and patrol boats manned by Cubans and under Cuban official command. The financing and weapons would have to be American; the physical site of the government might have to be American; but it is hard to see that there would be more danger of world war in such a pattern than has existed in fairly comparable pat-

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. 14, 1952 (Tuesday) Pupils in all public schools in Jackson and Josephine counties returned to their classes yesterday following the close of the annual Southern Oregon Educational conference.

Plastic yellow traffic marker discs are being installed today every eight feet in the center of Main st. from Riverside ave. to Onkdale ave., according to Public Works Director Vernon Thorpe.

20 YEARS AGO

Oct. 14, 1942 (Wednesday) Federal Judge James Alger Fee sets time for arraignment of four conscientious objectors in federal court here. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "As soon as the government gets the 'man-power situation adjusted to war production' as now under way, something should be done about regulating 'bulldozer' in congress."

30 YEARS AGO

Oct. 14, 1932 (Friday) Teachers attending Jackson county teachers institute vote against proposed merger of schools and against repeal of prohibition. Medford Community Chest announces it will be unable to aid in relief unemployment program; county and city officials meet to discuss plans for "taking up slack."

40 YEARS AGO

Oct. 14, 1922 (Saturday) Largest number of hunters in history reported in Rogue valley as pheasant and quail seasons open. Congressman W. C. Hawley arrives in Medford to start campaign for reelection.

50 YEARS AGO

Oct. 14, 1912 (Monday) Emil Seidel, Socialist party candidate for vice president, schedules speech in Medford. Group of Medford suffragettes travels to Rogue River in five automobiles to take part in meeting with Rogue River Suffragettes.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Is Sir Walter Raleigh, Christopher Columbus, or Captain John Smith reputed to have been the first European to see tobacco?
2. Bern is the capital of which country?
3. Is it correct to use the term "movies" in a formal sense?
4. Name the capital of the Dominion of Canada.
5. What was Filate's first name?
6. The year 1900 was, or was not, a Leap Year?
7. Is a hurdy-gurdy a form of transportation, musical instrument, or child's game?
8. Must 14, 10, or 9 ciphers be added to the figure 1 to make a billion?
9. Salt water does, or does not freeze?
10. Is tripe obtained from swine, cattle, or poultry?
Answers: 1. Columbus. 2. Switzerland. 3. No. Moving pictures. 4. Ottawa. 5. Pontius. 6. Was not. 7. Musical instrument. 8. Nine. 9. Does not freeze. 10. Cattle.