

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily except Saturdays by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 33 North Fir St., Ph. 772-6141

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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 \$12.00; Single Copy (Mailed) 30c.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER; NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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. 21, 1952 (Tuesday) - The 1953 fund drive of the Greater Medford Community Chest stood at just under 20 per cent of its goal this morning.

Three more cases of poliomyelitis were reported today by the Jackson county public health department, bringing the county total for the year to 28.

20 YEARS AGO

Oct. 21, 1942 (Wednesday) - Little interest shown in November 3 general election; smallest per capita turnout of voters in history expected.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "A prize bull calf was peppered off by a duck hunter. Bull calves should quit quacking like ducks and fly to the other end of the pasture."

30 YEARS AGO

Oct. 21, 1932 (Friday) - Amos Alonzo Stagg forced to retire as University of Chicago football coach after reaching 70-year-old age limit.

Jackson county Republicans open election campaigns; meetings slated throughout county during final two weeks before election.

40 YEARS AGO

Oct. 21, 1922 (Saturday) - "Daring holdup" nets unknown amount in cash and jewelry when two masked men hold up four cars returning from dance at Jackson county fairgrounds.

50 YEARS AGO

Oct. 21, 1912 (Monday) - Thomas R. Marshall, governor of Indiana and Democratic candidate for vice president, to speak at Medford Natatorium building.

Medford High school "second team" plays first nonvarsity football game in history of school; defeats Ashland, 10 to 0.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. United States Marshals are enforcement officers of what governmental bodies? 2. An eighteen carat gold ring is what percentage of gold? 3. Name the three levels of United States courts of general jurisdiction. 4. Which state has the greatest annual rainfall? 5. Recently Attorney General Robert Kennedy took a vacation at what Pacific Coast wilderness area? 6. Name the two major professional football leagues. 7. Is it true that drone bees have grandfathers, but no fathers? 8. The law requires that clothing purported to be of wool content be labeled to show the percentage of wool and other fibers; true or false? 9. Russia has more miles of roadway than does the United States; true or false? 10. Would you say that more cattle are raised in India or the United States? Answers: 1. U.S. Courts, 2. 75 per cent, 3. District, Circuit Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, 4. Louisiana, 5. Olympic Peninsula, 6. National and American, 7. Yes, 8. True, 9. False, 10. India.

Hatfield for Governor

The two candidates for Governor of Oregon at the coming election are Mark O. Hatfield, the Republican incumbent, and Robert Y. Thornton, Democrat, the state's attorney general.

Both men are long-time and proven public servants of high personal character. Thornton has served in the state senate and in his present post for many years. Hatfield has been state senator, secretary of state, and Governor.

Both men are personable, likeable, and in varying degrees and ways, able. Which one would make the best Governor for the next four years?

IN OUR considered opinion, Mark Hatfield would.

We say this with full knowledge of the many good qualities possessed by Bob Thornton — a dedicated sense of public service, a widespread knowledge of the state, a legal background, a concern for Oregon's natural resources.

It is simply that we think Mark Hatfield's experience and executive and administrative abilities are superior to Thornton's for this particular position. We think so despite the fact that we have differed with Governor Hatfield on a number of occasions, and have said so.

BUT, TAKING his record of four years as Governor as a whole, Hatfield has been a good Governor; perhaps not an outstanding one, but a good one.

Too, his concern for education in Oregon, while not as fervent and extensive as we could wish, shows up better than Thornton's, and we consider this to be the most important single issue facing Oregon today.

We disagree with the Governor's proposals for a cabinet form of government for the state, with his involvement in realigning the welfare commission and moving it to Salem, with his known tendency to influence the activities of the independent boards and commissions which have served the state so well.

But we also consider that these points of view and these actions of his have been motivated by a sincere desire for the best and most effective government for Oregon.

TRUTHFULLY, Oregon is fortunate to have two such able men as Mark Hatfield and Bob Thornton vying for its highest office. We shall be well served no matter who is the victor Nov. 6. But in balance, it seems to us that Mark Hatfield's qualifications suit him better for the job than do Bob Thornton's.

Therefore, we recommend a vote for Hatfield for Governor of Oregon. — E. A.

P. S. — We did not mention Robert Wampler, an independent candidate for Governor, in the above, since we do not consider him to be either a serious candidate, nor qualified for the post. He is a disaffected former state police officer who got into disciplinary trouble, and is now deputy sheriff in Clackamas county. His campaign seems to us to be principally motivated by his grudge against State Police Superintendent H. G. Maison (one of Oregon's ablest public servants) and his boss, Governor Hatfield.

Fair Apportionment

Measure No. 9 on the Nov. 6 election ballot is worded as follows:

"LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT — Purpose: Changes legislative apportionment formula. Creates 30 permanent representative districts. Permits enlargement of Senate to 35. Enlarges House to 65 or more. Provides for enforcement."

This proposal has been discussed several times in these columns before. We support its adoption because we believe it to be a fair compromise between the "federal plan," whereby areas have representation without regard to population, and the "pure population" plan, whereby population has representation without regard to area.

WHAT this proposal would do would be to insure that no major area of the state would be wholly deprived of representation, which could conceivably happen under the "pure population" plan.

It resembles the federal plan only insofar as each state of the union is entitled to a minimum of one Representative, no matter how small its population. The proposal would set up 30 legislative districts, and guarantee them a minimum of one representative. All other legislative seats, both House and Senate, would be apportioned on a population basis.

Are not the people of the vast reaches of eastern Oregon, scattered and few as they may be, entitled to a representative they can have some hope of knowing and talking to? We think so. That is what this plan would accomplish. Otherwise, it is very much like the present plan of apportionment.

WE SUPPORT, and always have supported, the ideal situation of "one man, one vote," when it is possible to achieve it. Practically, however, it is not, as long as there are counties and districts used in apportioning representation.

The only way that "one man, one vote" could be achieved in Oregon would be for the entire legislature to be elected from the state at large — and what a mess that would be!

Measure No. 9, in our view, is the fairest that can be devised — fairest to all parts of the state. We recommend a "yes" vote on No. 9. — E. A.

"How Did We Happen To Get Into This Rig?"



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

A MATTER OF PRIORITIES

Washington — There is something almost lunatic, something too strange to be quite rational, in the contract between the simultaneous discussions of foreign policy here in Washington and out in the country, in the political campaign.

In truth, except for a brief instant after the Chinese intervention in Korea, this is the only time since the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki that nuclear war has been considered as a distinct, current possibility by the U.S. government.

While the policy-makers accept the actual likelihood that we shall have to use armed force to defend Berlin's freedom, and also face the possibility of such a use of force, the orators of the campaign are bellowing about Cuba.

GIVING Cuba priority over Berlin, at a time when a Berlin crisis appears to be rapidly approaching, is like going all out to treat burstitis while totally neglecting cancer, Cuba is rather like burstitis, in truth, being painful, very irritating, and potentially very inconvenient.

But complicating the dreadfully dangerous Berlin problem by a hairbrained, immediate attack on the Cuban problem would be an action so irresponsible that it deserves to be called criminal.

The calculations leading to this conviction may be altered next month, if and when Khrushchev comes to this country, for the ostensible purpose of appearing at the UN General Assembly, but for the real purpose of discussing Berlin with the President.

Khrushchev, it must be remembered, has already issued two time-limited ultimatums on Berlin, the first in November, 1953, and the second at Vienna in 1960. Both these ultimatums finally proved to be bluffs.

But the fact remains that, as of now, the President and his policy-makers seriously expect an early and final climax at Berlin. Very few people in the country at large seem to realize this, or to understand the kind of climax that is expected.

THE question the president and his policy-makers have been debating is not whether to use force in these circumstances, but how best to use force. The decision has already been reached to act without British and French support, if this proves necessary, for a prompt, decisive response to any challenge to our basic Berlin rights.

Only Chancellor Adenauer can interpose a veto, by specifically asking the U.S. not to defend Berlin, and by refusing to aid in Berlin's defense. The United States cannot, after all, fight a war in Germany without West German consent. But a West German veto is unthinkable.

This being the approach to the first question, a second question is also being unavoidably discussed. This is the question of whether a battle over the land or air access routes to Berlin will or will not expand into a big, H-bomb war.

ON balance, the policy-makers incline to believe that, if there is a Berlin climax, it will go no further than a final test of the American will to fight, which the Soviets now doubt.

But the possibility that a

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

Towards A Germany Policy

The American decision to act in Berlin without unanimous agreement by all the Allies, provided West Germany cooperates, could be highly important.

This is and always has been, a pipe dream, and nobody who has ever been to Germany or has studied the German question, believes that there is anything in it.

Indeed, the official view of reunification is so patently impossible that, when it is put forward by responsible statesmen, it arouses suspicions. To propose reunification on what are known to be impossible terms is in fact not to propose reunification at all.

AND in truth, Dr. Adenauer's great friend, Gen. de Gaulle, is not in favor of German reunification and avoided the discussion of it during his recent tour of Germany. The British government is to put it mildly, reluctant to see Germany reunited.

It can surely be said that the official formula of reunification by plebiscite is an obstacle to the reunification of Germany, not a method of achieving it.

THE paramount practical issue upon which significant negotiations depend and around which they will revolve is the degree of recognition which the Western allies will accord to the East German state.

It is fashionable to treat any further recognition of East Germany as a concession made at the expense of West Germany. I believe this to be fallacy, and I submit that it is only by increasing economic, scientific, social, and political contact that the two Germanys can eventually be reunited peacefully.

THE official view is that East Germany must have no recognition which implies that it is in fact a state, and

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

THE MANAGER of a Connecticut brokerage office relates how he stepped outside during a blizzard to see an elderly gentleman poking with his cane into a piled-up snow-bank at the curb.

In Racine, a big, fat executive who hadn't gone shopping with his wife for twenty years, suddenly wanted to know where all the grocery money was going to. She marched him over to a full-length mirror and stood him sideways in front of it.

How honest are jacket blurs? Bear in mind that many of them are written by hard-pressed publicists who haven't read a line of the book they are attempting to describe.

The jacket awakened memories, like some sweet-scented herb, the phrasing of his blurb, The title was enticing so I parted with my cash.

Lord Leverhulme in England was so exercised about a misleading blurb he had read on a newly published book that he dashed off this verse:

The jacket awakened memories, like some sweet-scented herb, the phrasing of his blurb, The title was enticing so I parted with my cash.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

THE news? Well, here's a sample: Space engineers, confident that man will reach the moon within the next ten years, face another difficult problem: How will the spacemen

cannot be reunited by Soviet surrender, the only conceivable way, I submit, is to start from the situation as it is. This means recognizing that there are two German states, and then providing ways and means by which they can live side by side, as Germans with Germans, work out in detail and by concrete experience their national unity.

WHAT is to say? The stuff, after being used in the engine, would be PUT BACK TOGETHER AGAIN and used over and over indefinitely.

HANDY, n'est ce pas? It would be kind of nice if before we all move to the moon these avant garde engineers would concoct a scheme to do the same thing with gasoline. Just fill your tank ONCE, and that would be that.

Let's see, have we got everything for deer hunting? Pickup truck, motorcycles, snow tires, walkie-talkie, portable radar, electronic snow detector, binoculars, high-powered rifles, bazookas, hand grenades, flame thrower . . . !

IN OTHER words, man is already looking forward to the time when there will be PARTS WAREHOUSES where you can go and get a spare part when the old one wears out.

GOING on from there, the researchers have been freezing rats down to the point of suspended animation. Before freezing them, they put the rats through a series of mazes to get their food and keep track of how long it takes them to master the maze. Then they freeze them down to a state of suspended animation, bring them back to life and motion and put them through the mazes again.

Now comes the interesting part. They have discovered that after the rats are cooled down to the point of suspended animation and then brought back and put through the mazes they make fewer mistakes in getting where they want to go.

THAT suggests a fantastic possibility. Why not freeze our politicians down to the suspended animation point and bring them back to life and motion again. Maybe the politicians would then make fewer mistakes.

There lies the one and only element of national drama for Nov. 6, an admission nobody could regret more than this devotee of the exclamation point.

Even the stock market fall wasn't dizzy enough and far enough to produce political trauma.

The President draws crowds because he is John F. Kennedy, a popular and glamorous personality, not because he seems to the people either a politically victorious hero or a political martyr. He is, in this campaign, an acrobat on a political tightrope, forced

to argue, in effect, that even an overwhelming party majority in both houses is not enough and he must have a near monopoly.

The truth is that, unlike nearly all "off year" elections this is a "personality" election. It is true on the federal level, where, if anything is changed by the President, it will be because of his person, not his arguments. It is true on the state level. In several races for governorships will be the only real excitement for election night, and even these personalities are more important than issues.

In both New York and California the issues are fuzzy, the voters so far rather apathetic and the real drama lies in the truly vital question of whether it will be a man named Rockefeller or a man named Nixon if make only a faint bow in the direction of Michigan and Romney who will fight the 1964 battle for the White House against Mr. Kennedy.

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A Ho-Hum Election Lacks Excitement

By ERIC SEVAREID

This is an unsolicited form letter to the President, Ev and Charlie, the national party chairmen, all state and congressional candidates, their ghost writers and my comrades in the column and commentating trades. Let's give it up, fellows.

The 1962 off-year elections are neither "historic" nor "crucial." They aren't even exciting, and no amount of saying will make them so. Dramatically, they are a bust, and were it not for the ordinary forcing the box office Tuesday after the first Monday in November, the show would have closed last Saturday night.

In terms of national policy, nothing whatsoever is going to be measurably changed by the Nov. 6 result. The next Congress will be like the last Congress. It is almost inconceivable that the President can get an even heavier majority of, not only Democrats, but the kind of Democrats he wants to get the country moving again. He is not Roosevelt and 1932 doesn't

look, feel or smell like 1934 to anybody, anywhere. In terms of general party strength, 1960 did not mark the start of a Democratic resurgence; it was the highwater mark of a resurgence that began in 1954. Just as 1952 was not the start of the Republican comeback, but its apex. These things run in cycles, and, barring some apocalyptic event, the Democratic party curve is now bending downward.

The President's cross-country exhortations exude an air of unreality, as do the hyperbolic assaults upon him, and for the same reason — that the whole situation is a "grey" one, with no blacks and whites about it. His record of leadership was good but not that good; the Congress was obstructive, but not that obstructive. Like vice-presidents and lieutenant governors, both dwell in the realm of the not-quite-but-not-quit.

There simply is no overarching national issue for either orators or voters to bite on. Congress removed the immensely important question of America's future in the world economy as an issue by rising to its duty and passing a wholesale trade bill. It gave him half a farm act, half a tax act, and three-quarters of a foreign aid act, leaving



Let's see, have we got everything for deer hunting? Pickup truck, motorcycles, snow tires, walkie-talkie, portable radar, electronic snow detector, binoculars, high-powered rifles, bazookas, hand grenades, flame thrower . . . !