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1962
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
Nov. 6, 1952 (Thursday)
The county measure to prohibit weather control was defeated by 34 votes, an official canvass of Tuesday's election returns revealed today.
A 160-acre fire in virgin timber in the Applegate area is being fought by a crew of 30 to 35 men today.
20 YEARS AGO
Nov. 6, 1942 (Friday)
Medford Attorney William M. McAllister assured of election as speaker of the 1943 Oregon house of representatives.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The election is over, and politics is adjourned. The voters adjourned a number of politicians, some of long standings, who can now sit down."
30 YEARS AGO
Nov. 6, 1932 (Sunday)
Grain soaked in strychnine and arsenic solutions said responsible for death of several hundred birds in Medford.
Nineteen-year-old Medford youth arrested by state police on charge of turkey stealing; police promise campaign to make rural areas "safe for turkeys."
40 YEARS AGO
Nov. 6, 1922 (Monday)
Election day foggy and cloudy in Medford; numbers of early voters said "not above average."
"Peon pants," national high school fund, make appearance as "white corduroy" trousers slit up the sides and gaudily trimmed with red velvet, black lacings, black tassels and black buttons with a black sash as an important item."
50 YEARS AGO
Nov. 6, 1912 (Wednesday)
State women's suffrage amendment carries in Jackson county by margin of 400 votes; city gives presidential plurality to Woodrow Wilson; Frank TouVelle elected county judge by margin of 313 votes over George W. Dunn.
George McGowan, Portland, said to be the founder of the central Oregon city of Burns, arrives in Medford seeking a place to live here.
What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. Who was Van Gogh?
2. Which of these numbers is the largest - .092, .0063, .014, 12?
3. By what other name do we know the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
4. What is the principal river of Alaska?
5. Where did John Brown's raid occur?
6. What is a Missuri meerschmum?
7. Do native born and naturalized citizens have completely equal rights?
8. What planet is nearest the sun?
9. Which state flag has a replica of the Union Jack in it?
10. Which two countries are connected by the Brenner Pass?
Answers: 1. Dutch painter. 2. 12. 3. Bill of Rights. 4. Yukon. 5. Harpers Ferry. 6. Corn-cob pipe. 7. One exception - only a native born person may be president. 8. Mercury. 9. Hawaii. 10. Italy and Austria.

Moment of Truth

The campaign is over. The moment of truth for all the candidates has arrived, as each voter enters the polling place, and is alone with his ballot, his pencil and his conscience.
On another occasion, when Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee came to an end, Rudyard Kipling put into words the feelings that usually assail us when comes the quietude after a campaign.
He said:
"The tumult and the shouting dies,
The Captains and the Kings depart,
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart."
—E.A.

What Causes "Accidents"

We have always felt that the word "accident" is a misnomer when applied to a traffic wreck in which people die or are injured, or in which property is demolished or damaged.
An "accident" is defined as "an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation, especially of an afflictive or unfortunate character," or a "chance, contingency."
No one, of course, expects to have an automobile "accident," but inasmuch as most of them are preventable, they do not meet the "chance" or "contingency" definition.
WE HAVE discovered some authoritative support for this point of view, in the person of Alfred L. Mosely, a researcher at Harvard medical school, who believes that each accident can be put in one of seven classifications. These are:
1. Environmental failure (weather, rocks on the road, etc.)
2. Vehicle failure.
3. Human failure — personality.
4. Human failure — illness.
5. Suicide.
6. Tampering.
7. Hypothesis, or unknown.
With the sole exceptions of 1 and 7, all auto accidents could be prevented or avoided, and many of those under No. 1 could also be.

MR. MOSELY thinks that auto crashes are not adequately investigated.
He calls for an examination of the site of each by a qualified traffic engineer; mechanical and engineering inspection of every vehicle; complete autopsy of the dead; physical and psychiatric examination of each surviving driver, and a personal and social history of each driver and pedestrian involved.
He said that such investigations carried out in 124 traffic death cases, conducted during his research project done for the U.S. public health service, turned up some surprising results, including attempted or suspected murders.
The suicide and tampering classifications certainly could not be classified as "accidents" under any definition.

WHATEVER the final results of his researches may reveal, they should be interesting.
With Americans killing each other off at a tremendous rate on the highways, knowledge of the underlying causes could and should go far toward an intelligent attack on the problem, which up to now has been largely confined to better engineering in the form of freeways, and cautionary admonitions to "drive safely"—with unknown results.
The privilege of driving a potentially lethal weapon on our highways carries with it the responsibility to do so with regard to the rights of others. The day may come when we are far more stringent in our drivers license examinations. Who knows, the day may come when we'll have to have personality stability certificates before we can drive. —E.A.

Poor General Walkerski

John Fischer, the editor of Harper's magazine, is a literate, brilliant and sometimes controversial man.
In the current issue, he brings off a tour de force of writing under the title, "The No-Win Policy in the Kremlin." He takes a hypothetical Russian general named Walkerski, and has him testify before the Committee on Un-Russian Activities of the Supreme Soviet.
General Walkerski is appalled at the inroads that the capitalist conspiracy has made in Communist-land. He acknowledges the threat from abroad, but is convinced that the greatest danger is from within, with innocent dupes and Cap-syns undermining the moral fiber of the people and betraying the sacred doctrine of Marxism-Leninism.
AS HIS testimony proceeds, he recounts the list of losses the Comrades have suffered over the years — The Congo, where a perfect opportunity was frustrated by what could only have been treachery in high places; Cuba, where Castro's ineptness leads to the suspicion he is a tool of the Capitalists; the expulsion from Iran; the defeat in Greece; the end of the Red guerillas in Malaya; the loss of the government in Guatemala; the defection of Yugoslavia and Albania; the disloyalty of the Chinese allies; the costly rebellions in Hungary and East Germany; the steady shrinkage in the size of the Communist parties in France and Italy; the treachery of Nasser, Kassim, Sekou Toure, Nehru, U Nu, Nkrumah, who accept Communist money but won't stay bought.
One weeps for the Ivan Birchski apparatchik. —E.A.

"Uh Huh—Listen—Yeah, Too Bad—Listen—Let Me Tell You What Happened To Me, Krishna—"



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.
Coach Praised
Editor's note: Recently St. Mary's High school of Medford forfeited four of its football games played so far, because of the ineligibility of one of the players, a fact discovered by Coach Bill McKibbin and honestly investigated. Some reaction from colleagues to his decision is contained in the following four letters:
Could we all have done what St. Mary's coach, Bill McKibbin, has done?
One has to be loyal and truthful in many ways: to his team, to his opponents, and, certainly, to himself. McKibbin's action only proves that winning isn't the only thing that is important in athletics. Helping to develop young men into fine citizens, to develop good morals, and to show true signs of good sportsmanship when the test is put before us are other important considerations. Certainly McKibbin's stand, difficult as it was, will be remembered by each member of the team. St. Mary's coach and team are champions of the field as well as on the field.
Congratulations on a job well done. Every citizen of Medford should be on the bandwagon, cheering them on this year, and those to follow.
One can't always agree with the rulings of the O.S.A.A. regarding an incident such as this; but if an exception to the rule were made here, much hard-feeling could be avoided.

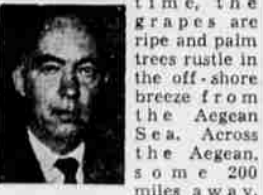
Dear Coach McKibbin: Congratulations to you and your team for your moral victory in your athletic league. The leadership qualities you have shown will long be an inspiration to the team members.
Best wishes for a successful future.
Robert L. Baccus, Principal, Wilson School, Medford.
This is to express, on behalf of the coaching staff and the administration of this school, our sincere compliments to Mr. Bill McKibbin for his sportsmanship and fair play toward a recent OSAA ruling in regards to eligibility of one of his football players.
Bill's straightforwardness and leadership in this matter exemplify the honor and sportsmanship desirable in the coaching and teaching of the citizens of tomorrow.
We deem it a pleasure having the association with him in the Rogue League.
Administration and Coaching Staff of Eagle Point High School, Eagle Point, Ore.
What Halloween Means To Me
To the Editor:
Halloween is a night of nights. There's witches and goblins to give you frights. They run through the streets Orange, black and red, and even some grey.
They knock on the doors with their cartons in hand. For the UNICEF child—can you help them man?
Halloween to me, is nice as can be.
For I think of children smiling far across the sea.
For a penny or a nickel or even one thin dime
Will bring the smiles of many a child
And make their voices chime.
Don't just wait for Halloween. It comes just once a year. And we'd like to send some pay. To each child that sheds a tear. But I am just one person. And we need so many more. To bring those little orphans. Some joy instead of woe.
Well Halloween is over and I've done the best I can. To make you see the sorrow in some distant far off land. So please don't think me forward. And please don't think me bold. And always keep in mind This story I have told.
Rozanne Davis, (age 16)
827 Cherry St., Central Point, Ore.
New Exams Available For Federal Posts
Several new examinations have been announced by the federal civil service.
Positions to be filled include management agronomist, supervisory operations assistant, quality control representative, and deckhand.
For further information contact L. B. Nelson, examiner, U.S. civil service in the Medford post office.

Washington Report

By William S. White
(© United Feature Syndicate)
ON KEEPING INFORMED
Washington — The greatest problem before the United States, excepting only the immense and sinister flux in world affairs themselves, is how to keep a balanced and informed concern in the public mind.
The profound anxiety of that recent crisis week in which it appeared nuclear war might be hours away seems to have been succeeded by complacency. It is based upon a popular assumption that the limited backdown of international communism in Cuba is the end of our most pressing dangers.
The first of these public attitudes was in fact more soundly based than the successor attitude that everything is more or less bound to come out right. Mere gloom and doom stuff is no good, for fear alone is a poor basis for any sort of enterprise, including national survival. But a calm and stout awareness of the unexamined dangers — and possible opportunities — facing this country is an absolute requisite to adult participation in public affairs.
THE actual position is now about as follows.
As to Cuba — The United States won a genuine but qualified victory in President Kennedy's confrontation with the Soviet Union over the Soviet missile bases there. That Nikita Khrushchev agreed to dismantle them is a great and hopeful circumstance, notwithstanding all the obstructions that have been and may be offered by Fidel Castro. Nevertheless, the fact remains that even assuming a total stripping of Cuba of every offensive missile, it will at minimum be necessary for the United States to maintain always a massive alert against the introduction there of new weapons.
Moreover, whatever form of United Nations supervision may be arranged in this matter, it must and will remain essentially an American responsibility. We cannot and will not entrust our national security solely to any international agency, no matter how many fair words may be said — and even meant — about it.
IN SHORT, our highest immediate hope is to cause the removal of weapons that never should have been put there in the first place. Thus, it could well be said that we have only broken even—but for the cardinal point that in the process we have at last convinced the Soviet Union that we will fight if we must.
In the long slope of time, this single factor may emerge as a far greater gain than any and all others.
As to the cold war generally — though it is usually self-deluding to speculate upon weaknesses and divisions within the world Communist bloc — the evidence is strong that this time there really is something to such speculations. The Soviet Union has been caught off balance alike by our unexpectedly tough response in Cuba and by Communist China's unwanted invasion of India.
It is possible, however, that if Khrushchev is in deep trouble at home, those who might succeed him might be even more reckless than he has been. American policy therefore must walk a thin line, never to surrender our vital interests but also never to take up foolishly "hard" positions which might drive him into the ultimate madness of nuclear war simply to save his own position from his militarists.
THE more the thing is coolly examined the more obvious it is that, if we can be brought through this perilous maze at all, the only man who can possibly do it is the only man in possession all the time of all the facts — the President.
Everybody is entitled to his own ideas and to offer all the criticisms he wants to up to whatever point the President may finally commit this country to this course or that.
At that point, however, one thing alone is left to rational men: to hope and pray that the President has chosen the right course. If he has, we shall come through it, anyhow.
Thus the only possible adult stance is to keep as well informed as possible. For only by keeping so informed can all the gravity and delicacy of the present position be appreciated.

Istanbul-Izmir-Athens Triangle Forms Basis of Mid-East Free World Defenses

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
In Izmir, some 300 miles from the Turkish coast from Istanbul, it still is summertime, the grapes are ripe and palm trees rustle in the off-shore breeze from the Aegean Sea. Across the Aegean some 200 miles away, lies Athens. In the triangle formed by



Newsom
In the triangle formed by Istanbul, Izmir and Athens are the Turkish Straits and the gateway to the eastern Mediterranean traditionally sought by Russia.
To the east, Turkey's mountainous border blocks Soviet expansionist aims toward the Middle East oil fields.
Nerve center of this defense complex is Izmir where U.S. Lt. Gen. Frederic J. Brown commands Allied Forces in Southeast Europe and where the 6th Allied Tactical Air Force also has its headquarters.

Izmir and Incirlik, in the south, are the two most important NATO bases in Turkey, whose defense is based at least in part on the instant retaliatory abilities of missiles equipped with U.S. nuclear warheads.

These are the bases which Nikita Khrushchev had in mind when he offered to trade removal of his rockets from Cuba in exchange for similar U.S. action in Turkey.
President Kennedy's prompt reply that the Turkish bases were not negotiable squelched any hope the Soviet leader might have had on that score and heartened the Turkish people who have been among the United States' staunchest Allies.

Gone is the one-time ragtag Turkish army of ill-trained men and antiquated weapons. Its new U.S.-equipped army of approximately half a million men is

among the largest and best trained and equipped in Europe.
Its air force flies modern U.S. planes and has been promised others even more modern.

Together with a Greek army of around 200,000 men, these are the forces upon which the United States and its allies depend to maintain communications lines to the

Middle East and North Africa.
In the Black Sea the Soviets are known to maintain a sizeable fleet, including modern missile-firing vessels which could support amphibious operations against the Turkish coast. To the north, substantial Soviet land forces face the Turkish border.

Back of them is the Soviet nuclear capability.
THE SOVIET DECEPTION PLAN
Washington — In one of the most revealing episodes of the Cuban crisis, the hero (or villain?) who can say? was a junior official of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. This man, who had better be nameless, is very much more genial, natural, and forthcoming than the dour, lumpy average run of Soviet diplomat. Largely by accident, he came to know two or three New Frontiersmen without foreign policy responsibilities in the early days of the Kennedy administration.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop
(© New York Herald Tribune Syndicate)

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He had even been taken up, in a limited way, but Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, behind their informal contacts, there was a practical motive. It was hoped to convey to the Kremlin an especially accurate and convincing picture of the President's viewpoint and purposes, as described by the President's own brother.

Last summer, this man went home to Russia for a vacation. When he returned to Washington in early October, he at once sought out Attorney-General Kennedy, with the urgency befitting the bearer of a private message from one chief of state to another.

ON Oct. 1, he said, he had been summoned for a long private talk with Nikita S. Khrushchev and Anastas Mikoyan, an extraordinary honor for an official in his fairly humble position. Khrushchev and Mikoyan had asked him many questions about the President and he had also discussed Cuba.

Khrushchev had gone out of his way to declare that President Kennedy might rest assured that the Soviet Union would never send to Cuba any weapon "capable of reaching American targets." Whereupon Mikoyan had intervened, saying pointedly, "Be sure that this message reaches the President himself." Such, then, was the message that the Russian brought to Washington.

On Oct. 1, of course, medium and intermediate range ballistic missiles had already been clandestinely landed in Cuba; and construction had just begun at the missile launching sites. But what makes the episode so significant is not the revelation of Soviet duplicity. That was proven long since by the false protestations of Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

THE episode of the message is so significant only because of the direct participation of Khrushchev himself and his Armenian deputy. For a chief of state to take such great pains to cause a grossly and demonstrably false personal message to be transmitted to another chief of state is something altogether novel in post-war political history.

Khrushchev's role in this amazing episode in turn makes it quite clear that an elaborate deception-and-cover-up was planned.

Until we can begin to answer some of these fundamental questions, we can't decide what the purpose of society ought to be. And until we can decide what the purpose of society ought to be, we can't know what we are voting for, or fighting for, or arguing about.

The man who thought I was frivolous because I preferred bridge to an election analysis couldn't realize that I preferred bridge because I was serious and he was frivolous, and I refused to pretend that he was asking important questions when he was only massaging his ego.

It is better to play a game and know you are playing than to play and think you are in earnest — because in the latter case you are never really earnest, but only using phrases in their pompous and shallow news-commentator sense. When I double two spades, everyone at the table knows exactly what I mean.

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"I know they're disappointed—but that's no way to concede an election to your opponent . . . !"