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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. 15, 1953 (Tuesday)
 A 37-year-old Walla Walla, Wash., man was being questioned by state police today after he was caught in the act of burglarizing a safe at Hauptert Tractor and Equipment company last night.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gardner, 323 South Peach st., were named winners today of the oldest Bargain Day receipt contest of a subscription to the Mail Tribune.

20 YEARS AGO
 Sept. 15, 1933 (Wednesday)
 Medford water board authorizes purchase of \$70,000 in war bonds.
 From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "A local speedster used up his weekly gasoline quota Sunday and early today was going strong on the accumulated momentum and flagrant disregard for the law of friction."

30 YEARS AGO
 Sept. 15, 1933 (Friday)
 Beer bottles wanted for tomato juice at canning kitchen.
 Ham and bacon selling on local markets at 17 1/2 cents per pound.

40 YEARS AGO
 Sept. 15, 1923 (Saturday)
 Elks lodge to celebrate 14th anniversary next week.
 Jack Dempsey retains heavyweight title by knocking out Louis Firpo.

50 YEARS AGO
 Sept. 15, 1913 (Monday)
 Butte Falls and Eagle Point Telephone company rate standardization approved.
 Attendance at city schools 1,217, up 35 over year ago.

What's Your I.Q.?
 Nine of ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
 1. Is pure lead a relatively hard, or soft, metal?
 2. Does the month of February ever have five Sundays?
 3. Does tactile sense refer to the sense of taste, sight, touch, hearing, or smell?
 4. Correct would have come earlier, if he would have been on time?
 5. What does the name Nova Scotia mean?
 6. Who said, "There never was a good war or a bad peace"?
 7. In describing members of the seal family, what are a male, a female, and a baby called respectively?
 8. What have the following in common: John Singleton Copley, Benjamin West, Gilbert Stewart?
 9. Is rice principally protein, fat, or carbohydrate?
 10. What is the name for a field in which rice is grown?
 Answers: 1. Soft. 2. Yes. 3. Touch. 4. "If he had come..." 5. New Scotland. 6. Benjamin Franklin. 7. Bull, cow, and pup. 8. All artists. 9. Carbohydrate. 10. Paddy.

Local Man Is Found Guilty in City Court
 Jerrill Norman Kirklin, 27, of 520 South Fir st., was found guilty on disorderly conduct in Medford municipal court Friday. He was fined \$35 by Judge Donald Denman.
 Kirklin's charge was an outgrowth of an incident Aug. 31 at his residence. The court confiscated a gun which Kirklin had in his hand at the time of his arrest.

What Do Voters Want?

A letter appearing in today's Communications column declares that there is no "tax revolt" in Oregon, in connection with the referral of the tax program to the Oct. 15 election.
 Instead, the writer maintains, it is specifically a revolt against the state income tax only.
 Another reader, who telephoned the other day, said she viewed the referral as a demand for a broadened tax base, specifically the sales tax, which would permit income and property tax relief.

IT IS TRUE that these two views have a certain validity, representing those who acknowledge that money has to be raised to keep government operating, but who object specifically to the way it is being done. Neither, apparently, wants to cripple the state and education.
 Still another view, as expressed in another telephone call, is an objection to what some consider waste of tax money at all levels of government, including the local school systems—an objection to "frills" and unnecessary employees and expensive buildings and equipment.
 But if we are correct, many, many others who plan to vote against the tax measure really ARE "revolting" against taxes in general, against what they consider to be exorbitant government and school spending, against the Legislature and Governor—and to heck with the consequences.

THE Capital Journal in Salem poses the problem:
 "If the voters reject the present bill, legislators aren't going to know what people want (even assuming that the people know themselves). Would this indicate that the voters want more of the local school burden shifted from a state income tax to local property taxes? Would it be a mandate to hack away at the higher educational program by forcing up tuition and entrance requirements? Would it mean that a majority of the voters want a \$5 million cut-back or a \$50 million one, and where? Or would it simply mean that the voters are angry at every tax collector in the land, and want to vent some spleen, without any idea where such a major reduction might be made?"

We strongly suspect that all these motivations are involved, in varying degrees, among aroused voters.
 And because of this, the legislature will have no idea what the people—or a majority of them—want. Thus what they might do is, at this writing, utterly unpredictable. So, in this matter, we repeat, with Hamlet, "... rather bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."—E.A.

The Bar Exam Failures

The Eugene Register-Guard, commenting on the fact that only 68.2 per cent of the University of Oregon law school graduates taking the recent State Bar examination managed to pass, makes a telling point.

"Plainly," the R-G says, "there is a lack of coordination between those who teach (law) students and those who examine them. One group, a faculty, says a student is ready to practice law. Another group, the bar examiners, says he is not."
 And, the Guard adds, "the two sets of requirements ought to be coordinated. The present system is plainly unfair, costly and cruel."

THE fact is that the U of O law graduates did better, as a group, than those from other law schools. But, since both the University and the Board of Bar Examiners are agencies of the state of Oregon, the discrepancy between the number of graduates taking and the number passing the bar examinations is even more shocking.
 Is the law school course too easy? Or is the bar exam too tough? We have no way of knowing.

But we do know that, for a student to sweat out the long years of study, receive his diploma, and then fail to make the grade at the bar examination, is a personal tragedy of no small dimensions. It is a waste of a talented human resource, and a waste of taxpayers' money, much of which is invested in the graduate's education.

THERE has been some discussion in past years that the bar examination is "rigged" so that only a certain percentage of those taking it can pass it, the idea being that the legal profession, which operates one of the tightest "unions" in existence, will not become overcrowded.
 We do not know, either, whether this is true or not, but if it is, it is unworthy of a respected profession.
 Clearly, if future lawyers are to be "screened," it should be done at the undergraduate level, rather than after completing successfully those long, hard years of study.
 It is a matter the Bar Association should review, for in the present circumstances, the situation is little less than a public scandal.—E.A.

Hellgate or Hellsgate?

The Oregon Geographic Names Board now has before it the question as to whether the feature on the Rogue river above Galice is properly known as Hellgate (as it appears on most current maps) or Hellsgate (as it is known in much popular usage).
 If any Mail Tribune readers are acquainted with the origin of the name, and of its popular usage over the years, it would be most appreciated if they would let us know.
 Should it be Hellgate or Hellsgate?—E.A.

"It's Not Practical — There's No Assurance That It Wouldn't Also Save The Russians"



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
 (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE NEW AMERICAN RESPONSIBILITY
 BANGKOK, Thailand — If you ride the circuit of the countries living in the grim shadow of Communist China, you are left with a vivid and decidedly disturbing impression. The impression grows from India to Burma to Laos, and from Laos to Thailand, that the new responsibility the U. S. has assumed in India is vastly bigger than most people dimly suspect.
 Ostensibly, the U. S. government is merely committed to give military aid to the Indian government.
 There is no treaty, there is no understanding going beyond the aid agreement. But in Asian eyes, the aid agreement alone is quite enough to cast the mantle of American protection over India.
 In Burma, to begin with, the government's hesitant current movement down the road towards alignment with Peking will be speeded to a rapid trot or even a gallop.
 In Laos, and even here in Thailand, every friend of the West will grow fainthearted, and the friends of Chinese Communism will be proportionally emboldened. Worst of all, the Chinese Communists themselves and their satellites in North Vietnam will also be enormously emboldened. The North Vietnamese, for instance, have already broken the Geneva agreement by leaving several thousand troops in Laos. If further emboldened, they are likely to send in enough additional troops to roll up Laos like a carpet.
 In plain truth, another Chinese attack on India will now have the effect, because of the new American responsibility, of a general assault on the entire American and Western position in Asia. That is surely something to think about, as the campaigning season approaches on the Indian frontier—even if the odds against such an attack are every bit as high as the U.S. policy-makers reportedly believe.

AS A matter of practical politics, therefore, the U. S. cannot afford to allow a renewed Chinese attack on India to go un punished. Right there is the new American responsibility which must be discharged unless the U. S. government wants every Asian to be convinced that America is a tissue-paper tiger, just as Peking says.
 Judging from the current position in India, even the highest American policymakers have not yet looked squarely at this new responsibility which was assumed with such Galbraithian blitheness. The same mistake seems to have been made that was made in Laos.
 A great many thousand words have been written about the mistake in Laos without correctly identifying it. The Americans on the scene are blamed, yet they judged rightly. When there was no one in Laos but the Laotians, the American-baked Laotians defeated the Communist-backed Laotians in every round of the contest. What was done in Laos would have succeeded if Laos had not been invaded. The real misjudgment was in Washington, where it was assumed that the majestic presence of President Eisenhower in the White House would be enough to deter any border crossing by North Vietnam.

WHEN Laos was invaded, the U. S. government was therefore wholly unprepared to cope with the resulting mess. All it could do was try to localize the mess in Laos. But there will be no way on earth to localize the mess that can be expected if the brisk presence of President Kennedy in the White House is not enough to deter another Chinese invasion of India.
 As already reported in this space, the Chinese have made the most complete preparations for a further advance into Indian territory. A huge chunk of India, the Northeast Frontier Agency, has been left without a soldier in it. And no visible preparations have been made to force the Chinese to pay a serious price for a further advance.
 In these circumstances, one must pray that the U. S. government is right in thinking, as it apparently does think, that the Chinese advance will not take place after all. But it is at least imprudent not to consider the consequences if the Chinese merely grab the Northeast Frontier Agency and this new grab goes effectively unpunished.
 As the area is remote, mountainous, and inhabited only by tribal people, the Indian government seems to hope that the loss, if it occurs, can be shovelled under the rug somehow. But it will not be shovelled under the rug. There will be a clamor in India that will be heard from one end of Asia to the other.

WHAT is to say: The Republican members of the committee insisted that if we are going to CUT TAXES we must CUT SPENDING also.

THE position of the Republican members of the powerful House ways and means committee is based upon a statement issued the other day by Former President Eisenhower, in which he said:
 "Various members of Congress have asked my views on the proposed legislation to reduce taxes this year. These are my views:
 "A tax cut is highly desirable but only if the persistent and frightening increase in federal expenditure is halted in its tracks. It is my position that any tax cut without firm HALTING of expenditure increases is unwise, undesirable and certain to damage our currency and the nation."
 "Before a tax cut can be justified, therefore, I believe there should be explicit executive control of EXPENDITURE control. This assurance should be that, until a budgetary surplus has been achieved, future annual expenditures will not be permitted to rise above the already inflated level for this fiscal year of approximately \$38 BILLION."

WHAT Ike is saying is this: Sure, taxes are TOO HIGH. They ought to be reduced. They are taking so much out of the pockets of the people that the people don't have enough left to spend for themselves to create a satisfactory level of prosperity.
 But—
 If we cut taxes and GO ON SPENDING AS RECKLESSLY AS EVER, we'll wind up broke.
 THAT'S about the size of Ike's argument.
 To those of us who pay the taxes, it sounds like good common sense.

MERE clamor will be the least of consequences, moreover.

GREAT IDEAS... From the Great Books



By Mortimer J. Adler
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THE WAY TO PEACE
 Dear Dr. Adler: Is world peace possible, or is it contrary to human nature? For the past thousands of years man has spent his time killing off his fellow man. Why has he not been able to live in peace with his fellow man? Would world peace really be possible?
 Mrs. Marjorie Blose
 325 Winchester Rd.
 Akron 13, Ohio
 Dear Mrs. Blose: Thomas Hobbes, writing in the 16th century, provided an illuminating approach to the problem of war and peace. Wherever there is an organized political community with sufficient power and authority to maintain law and order, he said, there you have peace. Where there is no such community, you have war, whether actual fighting is going on or not.
 War, Hobbes said, consists in the disposition to take up arms whenever men think it necessary to secure certain ends. War in this sense existed in the state of nature, before civil society existed, in the tooth-and-claw struggle for survival and domination between individuals. It also exists now in the relations between nations, which always hold in reserve the capacity of making war on one another. Whether they are engaged in military action or not, they are in a state of war at all times.
 If Hobbes's analysis is correct, then it would seem that world peace requires an orderly, non-violent system of settling disputes between nations, on the model of the arrangement that prevails for the settling of disputes between individuals within each nation. "Civil society," John Locke said, "is a state of peace amongst those who are of it, from whom the state of war is excluded by the umpirage which they have provided in their legislation for the ending of all differences that may arise amongst any of them." A world without war then would be one in which armed force is ruled out as a method of settling international conflicts, and recourse is had to alternative means of adjustment — negotiation, arbitration, legislation, and law courts.
 In our time, the nations still reserve the right to make war on one another. The great powers are engaged in an intensive race to attain military superiority. Yet if they ever use the arms they have amassed, it will probably mean their mutual destruction in a thermonuclear inferno.
 The necessity of establishing a peaceful world order is clear. But the power struggle between the Democratic and Communist countries is so intense, and their ideas of what justice consists in so opposed, that it seems impossible that any viable agreement can be made between them. Can permanent world peace be established, when the basic conflicts have been unresolved?
 It is the contention of one famous student in this field, Walter Millis, not only that it can be done, but that this is the only practicable way it can be done. We cannot do away with the struggle between the contending political systems, says Millis, but we can demilitarize the conflict, and provide the means for it to be conducted peacefully. Demilitarization of the power struggle would require a basic agreement to forswear war as an instrument of national policy, implemented by a disarmament agreement limiting each nation to the force necessary to keep peace within its borders, and by an international agency to supervise disarmament and safeguard world peace.
 Millis contends that such a compact would set up the atmosphere in which the various procedures and institutions to handle power disputes could be constructed. To wait until the contending power blocs have attained similar social systems or until a fully constituted world government has been established would be impracticable and disastrous. Millis assumes that the competing systems would still battle for supremacy on the various outstanding issues, but not by organized international warfare.
 Millis is proposing something midway between Hobbes's state of nature and civil society. Violence would still occur in the

warless world" which Millis envisages, but in the form of revolutions, popular demonstrations, and guerrilla warfare — the acts of small groups — not the world - destructive conflicts of the nations. Such violence would be limited by general disarmament and demilitarization, and offset by "a slowly growing corpus of law and pacified customs," leading to a world government in the future.

Editorial Comment
 BUT YACHTLESS
 Teen-age boys and girls look upon careers in medicine, law, science and engineering as most "exciting," a recent survey indicates.
 Scholastic Magazine recently surveyed more than 4,400 youths in high schools throughout the nation. Participants were asked to register reactions to various career possibilities, rating them exciting, moderately interesting or dull.
 We wouldn't argue against any of the four suggested. For one thing, different people find excitement in different things. And all four offer considerable opportunity for service, as well as monetary reward.
 But we believe at least three other careers ought to be right at the top of the list. They offer almost unlimited opportunity for worthwhile service, for men and women of talent and dedication who aren't intent upon acquiring a couple of yachts. We refer to journalism, education and the ministry, three of society's most important callings. — Capital Journal, Salem.

EDUCATION AND ECONOMY
 Oregon is going to be inundated with people within this decade. Every sign points to it.
 What kind of work will await these people, and what kind of incomes they will make and pay taxes on, will depend to a very large extent upon what kind of an education system we have when they arrive.
 If we have a top-notch one, progressive industries which need top-notch graduates in abundance will be here to utilize them. If we have a mediocre system, industries will stay where they are and attract only fewer top graduates to other states.
 Education makes up one-third of the 1963-65 Oregon state budget, and it will be set back for a decade if the state income tax bill is rejected. It doesn't seem possible that Oregonians could even consider such short-sighted action.—Capital Press, Salem.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTI-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA
 "Comrade, if I were a religious man, I'd say a nice little prayer for Governor Wallace!"

Test Ban Treaty Doubts Finally Resolved

By ERIC SEVAREID
 Those who write or speak or vote on the nuclear test ban treaty feel a certain sense of helplessness when they read their mail these days from listeners, readers and constituents.
 Most informed proponents and opponents of the treaty are ridden with doubts about their stand, because that is the nature of this exercise in hope, so clouded with uncertainties. But nearly all the letters from citizens, few of whom, one gathers, can have read the testimony with care, reflect no doubts at all — the treaty is a Russian trap, or, conversely, the treaty is an irreversible step toward peace and friendship, an end to the cold war and sanity at long last in the affairs of man.
 Would that things were so simple? If they were, this treaty would not represent an act of great courage on the part of the American leadership. It took great courage for the President to issue an ultimatum to the Soviet Union over Cuba last year, and, though it represents the reverse side of the coin of cold war, this treaty has required courage of much the same order, even though the test of it is less immediately in prospect.
 The danger in it is not as implausible as the eternally sanguine among us appear to think; the danger is not something exclusively conjured up in the passionate anti-Russian recesses of Dr. Edward Teller's complicated mind. There is a possibility, however remote, that the Soviet Union might find, in advance of this country, a workable anti-missile system. There is a real possibility that many of our best weapons laboratory people will drift away, that our own missiles in their silos will deteriorate in reliability as the years pass without atmospheric testing. There is a strong possibility that for some time to come, at least, the treaty will NOT slow down the arms race.
 There is a strong possibility that the treaty will NOT decrease the military tensions between this country and Russia. Indeed, it is more likely to increase them for a time, because it is what military planners DON'T know about the enemy that most persistently engages their worries and suspicions. There is a strong possibility that the treaty will further relax the alertness of our European allies and fasten the NATO mechanism even more thoroughly on its present dead center.
 But the more one pines through the testimony and ponders its meaning, the more one realizes that while these objections are possibilities and probabilities, there are more cer-

United Nations' Role Continues to Widen; Critics Still Vocal

By RICHARD SPONG
 The United Nations, as Secretary Gen. U. Thant once remarked, is a "large and conspicuous figure at which things can be thrown with impunity."
 The world forum is an open target for the isolationists of every country. Often as not it is also being pelted simultaneously by those who think it should be doing something it is incapable of.
 The latest voice to come to the defense of the United Nations is that of "The Economist" of London. The British press has been extremely critical of the U. N. mission in Yemen. For example Viscount Camrose's "Daily Telegraph" snappily commented recently: "If U. Thant would next turn his attention to finding out what the unfortunate people of Yemen want, he could earn back some forfeited respect." On the same day "The Guardian," whose political complexion is considerably more rubescent, also was berating the U. N. observer team for failing to end the fighting in Yemen.
 But as "The Economist" pointed out, that U. N. mission, whose 200 members were supplied mainly by Canada and

Yugoslavia, was sent to Yemen early in July solely to verify the "disengagement" from the civil war that Egypt and Saudi Arabia had agreed to carry out. And the journal comments: "It is... an odd reaction to blame the observers for failing to accelerate it (disengagement); there was never any question of their being in a position to force either party's hand."
 In its scant 18 years of existence, the United Nations has developed, by a process of adventurous growth, a great many more functions than its founders could have contemplated. It has never become the sort of world parliament that some of its critics feared it might. Its original function of world forum-meeting-place, sounding-board, tension-easer, whatever image one likes — remains its essential one.
 But its corridors and lounges and committee rooms have proved at least as useful as its rostrum. Xening world problems, such as the Soviet blockade of Berlin—lifted in May 1949—have been solved in informal talks at U. N. headquarters.
 Aside from its special functions performed by pendant agencies like the World Health Organization and its Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—and these continue to proliferate — the United Nations constantly takes on more functions. It has been the policeman in Palestine ever since the state of Israel was born. For the Arab refugees it plays also the role of substitute parent.
 In a major crisis like that of the Congo the United Nations has actually assumed the role of law enforcer, and this has created much of its financial sickness. Less dramatic, less controversial, and probably more effective is the work of its "in the field" teams as in North Borneo and Sarawak and in Yemen.
 The transcendental function of peace-maker the United Nations may never fulfill — certainly not until individual states are willing to yield a measure of national sovereignty. But among other things, Turtle Bay remains a useful place for foreign ministers of major powers to meet without protocol. Some sort of such sub-summitry appears to be in the making for the General Assembly regular session opening on Tuesday.—Editorial Research Reports.

You can win a 54-volume set of the Great Books of the Western World by writing a letter, not to exceed 150 words, incorporating a question of general interest for Dr. Adler to consider for inclusion in this column. Each week he will select as first prize winners the writers of the best letters. He will use ONE of these letters as a basis for a future column and will answer it in terms of the intellectual heritage of the Great Books — 44 works by 74 authors, spanning 30 centuries of thought. Address the letters to Dr. Mortimer J. Adler, in care of this newspaper.

What is happening, therefore is not just another Camp David diversion. The test ban treaty has emerged at the moment of, and because of, a rare concaetnation of world events. This is what the President thinks he sees and this is what he is seizing upon, and the Senate is surely right to give him the benefit of the doubt for this rare occasion.
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