

Medford Mail Tribune

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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. 22, 1953 (Tuesday) A new home on Old Military rd. was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Enrollment in Medford schools is up 27 per cent over this time last year; 4,126 pupils have enrolled.

20 YEARS AGO

Sept. 22, 1933 (Wednesday) City sets lots for construction of 11 new houses.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The fair sex are again wearing Drndri skirts. As spelled, it looks like a Ukrainian village the Russians forgot to retake."

30 YEARS AGO

Sept. 22, 1933 (Friday) Oregon football team weakened by absence of Bill Bowerman of Medford, great field general.

Col. F. F. TouVelle, Jacksonville, heads group to probe NRA complaints in city.

40 YEARS AGO

Sept. 22, 1923 (Saturday) Pear carload shipments for season pass 1,500 mark.

High school bond election under way.

50 YEARS AGO

Sept. 22, 1913 (Monday) New York Giants, Chicago White Sox to play exhibition here.

Two men fined for gambling in pool hall.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. The King of the Hellenes is the King of which country? 2. Who was the author of the "Fourteen Points"?

- 3. Do vertebrates, or invertebrates, have a backbone? 4. Name the Director of the C.I.A. (Central Intelligence Agency).

- 5. Complete the title of the John Fox novel, "The Little Shepherd of _____." 6. Which is the lighter gas, hydrogen or helium?

- 7. A sampan is a cooking utensil; true or false? 8. What famous surrender occurred at Appomattox, Va.?

- 9. A cubic foot of ice is heavier, lighter than, or weighs the same as, a cubic foot of water? 10. Is a cassowary a cooking utensil, a bird, a priest's robe, or a prophesant?

- Answers: 1. Greece. 2. President Woodrow Wilson. 3. Vertebrates. 4. John McCone. 5. "Kingdom Come". 6. Hydrogen. 7. False (Chinese vessel). 8. General Lee's surrender to General Grant. 9. Lighter. 10. A bird.

MEETING SCHEDULED New canal maps will be shown and information as to land to be irrigated by the proposed Rogue basin project will be given at a meeting at the Sams Valley Grange hall at 8 p.m., Wednesday, Sept. 18, according to Ralph A. James, secretary and treasurer of the Sams Valley Irrigation district.

POSTMASTER ELECTED DALLAS, Tex. (UPI) — Jack R. Bailey of Scio, Ore., Friday was elected one of five vice presidents of the National League of Postmasters for 1963-64 in the closing session of the group's five-day convention here.

Why a "Yes" Vote

By ARTHUR S. LEMMING

President of the University of Oregon

I believe that a substantial majority of the voters of Oregon will vote "Yes" on Ballot Measure No. 1 on October 15.

Here are my reasons:

1. Those who vote "yes" on October 15 will be voting against an increase in property taxes.

There is no question but that a rejection of the tax program approved by the Legislature at its last session will sooner or later make it necessary for the Legislature to reduce basic school support. Voters in local school districts are not going to permit their children to receive an inferior education in our public elementary and secondary schools. Therefore they would vote to replace basic school support revenues with revenues from increased property taxes. The property owner is already carrying a disproportionate share of the tax burden. Voters do not want to add to that burden. They are concerned especially about adding to the tax burdens of our senior citizens who own their own homes. Therefore, I believe that in order to avoid the necessity of increasing property taxes many of our fellow citizens will vote to approve the Legislature's tax program.

2. Those who vote "yes" on October 15 will be voting for a program that will in the long run reduce the number of persons on our welfare rolls.

The Legislature, acting on the recommendation of Governor Hatfield, has provided for a program of rehabilitation in the welfare field. This is the only way to cut down the number of persons on welfare rolls. Rejection of the Legislature's tax program would throw a roadblock in the way of this forward-looking program.

3. Those who vote "yes" on October 15 will be voting against the imposition of arbitrary enrollment ceilings in our public colleges and universities.

The Board of Higher Education has made it clear that it is going to maintain quality in our public colleges and universities. It has stated that if the Legislature's tax program is defeated it believes it will be necessary to limit enrollment in 1964-65 to the 1963-64 levels thus denying admission to about three thousand students who otherwise would be admitted. This means that some C students would be denied admission. Our State and our Nation will find it impossible to solve their manpower problems if we do not give the C student the opportunity of achieving his highest potential.

4. Those who vote "yes" on October 15 will be voting against an increase of from 30 to 35 per cent in tuition charges at our public colleges and universities.

Again the Board of Higher Education has made it clear that, in order to maintain quality, it will be necessary to increase tuition sharply, if the Legislature's tax program is defeated. I recognize that in the years that lie just ahead it may be necessary for the Board of Higher Education to make slight increases in tuition in order, for example, to enable us to compete successfully for superior teachers. An increase of from 30 to 35 per cent in tuition, however, would destroy the foundation on which higher education rests. It would deny admission to our public colleges and universities to highly qualified students because they did not have the necessary funds. This would be unfair to them. It would also, however, be unfair to the Nation. We need their highest potential. And yet failure to approve the Legislature's program would make such action necessary if those who do attend our colleges and universities are to be provided a "first-rate" rather than a "second-rate" education.

5. Those who vote "yes" on October 15 will be voting in favor of our State's continuing to receive approximately \$16 million each year in grants from private foundations and the Federal Government.

The increase in funds from these sources in the past few years to our public colleges and universities has been amazing. Our colleges and universities have received these funds because we have attracted superior persons as members of our faculties. The grants are a vote of confidence in them. A "no" vote as contrasted with a "yes" vote on October 15 would be interpreted by these superior faculty members as a vote for mediocrity in our public colleges and universities. They would immediately make plans to move to other colleges and universities. Their grants would go with them. That is one of the reasons Governor Hatfield is right in declaring that a "no" vote on October 15 would set the State of Oregon back 20 years. I know that it would do just that to the University of Oregon.

6. Those who vote "yes" on October 15 will be voting for responsible government in the State of Oregon.

Our elected representatives, the members of the Legislature, have decided on the amount of money they believe is essential to the effective functioning of our State Government for the present biennium. All departments and agencies are operating on the basis of those decisions. To reduce, in effect, the amount of money available to State Government by \$60 million 3 1/2 months after the biennium is under way can lead to nothing but chaos in government and resultant hardship and suffering on the part of many of

"Man, That Looks Like A Real Twister"

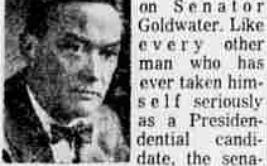


Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE EVOLUTION OF GOLDWATER

The peculiar genius of American politics, which is to draw candidates away from extreme positions, is now working on Senator Goldwater. Like every other man who has ever taken himself seriously as a Presidential candidate, the senator is now engaged in remodeling his ideas, in moving away from the far right and toward the more moderate center.



A striking example of this retreat from the extreme is his view of the graduated income tax. He still believes, as he did in 1960, that "the graduated income tax is a confiscatory tax" and that we should "abolish the graduated features of our tax laws" (the higher the income the higher the rate of taxation) "and the sooner we get at the job, the better."

But now in 1963 he is telling the editors of U.S. News & World Report that "I won't go that far, but I'm opposed to the theory. I'd like to see some other suggestions made in the whole field." Like every other politician who has to handle a hot potato, Senator Goldwater as a candidate would like to have the tax code restudied by an assembly of "knowledgeable" people.

BETWEEN abolishing the graduated income tax and studying it, there is all the difference between a radical and an extremely cautious moderate. The effects of this suction toward the center are breaking out all over the original extremist Goldwater views. Thus he has declared himself opposed to all federal programs in the field of social welfare, education, public housing and urban renewal. But now it appears the welfare state is to be repealed, but only very slowly.

This fudging process is characteristic of serious candidates for election. I say serious candidates. For the fringe candidates—Socialists, Prohibitionists, Vegetarians—are able to keep their views sharp and unfudged, because they are not really running for office, but are talking to influence opinion. But Senator Goldwater, who is now in big league politics, is well along on the road where he will sound less and less like Goldwater and more and more like Eisenhower if he is to be nominated and is to stand any chance of election, he must make himself acceptable to the preponderant mass of the voters. They are not on the right and they are not on the left, but around the center, a little but not much to the right of it and a little but not much to the left of it.

What makes this suction toward the moderate center so impressive is that Senator Goldwater is opposed to it. He thinks it is wrong in principle, and he thinks it is bad politics for the Republican Party. Yet, in spite of himself, he is being drawn into moderation. Thus our fellow citizens. If we do not like our present tax structure we can express our disapproval by getting back of the kind of a tax structure that we believe we should have in the next biennium. And, if we cannot persuade the Legislature to adopt it, we can take it to the voters and ask them to adopt it. Our Legislature must know what the tax structure is going to be before they approve appropriations. Any other course of action is sure to lead to inefficient and irresponsible government.

It is for these reasons that I believe that a substantial majority of the voters of Oregon will vote "yes" on Ballot Measure No. 1 on October 15.

he is not going to ask for the repeal of the graduated income tax. He is not going to ask for the repeal of Social Security. He is not going to oust Castro by sending American troops to invade Cuba.

And before long we shall see that while he believes in leaving the racial question to the separate states, somehow he is not going to be in favor of leaving it to Governor Wallace.

HE is doomed to suffer this evolution as the nominating convention draws nearer. It is wrong, but it is going to happen. He says it is the duty of the Republican Party to cease to be "Little Sir Echo" to the Democrats. The party should offer the country a clear choice between right and wrong, good and evil, socialism and individualism. Moreover, it is bad politics. The party must differentiate itself distinctly and sharply from the Democrats for there is, he fondly believes, a great majority in the country which is now divided between the two parties. This great majority will vote Republican if the choice is clear and absolute.

Yet, we know that when the election comes, the choice will not be clear and absolute. Even Senator Goldwater is nominated, the Eisenhower Republicans will tie him to a platform which rejects the extreme positions of the earlier Goldwater. Why? Because Senator Goldwater is wrong about the fundamental facts. The great majority of Americans are not on the extremes, but in the center, and that is why every serious candidate must adapt himself to the moderation of the center.

This peculiar condition is the basis of the genius of the American political system. It forces the people into a consensus even though they are opposed. I would say that this is the inner mechanism which has enabled the American nation to do what has not been done elsewhere at any time—to preserve personal liberty under democratic government on a continental scale. There was one terrible exception when the system broke down into a civil war over the issue of slavery. But except for that failure, of which we are still suffering the consequences, the system has worked exceedingly well.

WHY is it that the making of a consensus when the voters are divided is of paramount importance to the operation of a free and democratic government? Because the inner secret of orderly government is that the minority can and will accept peacefully and with good will the verdict of the majority. By American standards, anyone who refuses to do that, who advocates disobedience, nullification, secession, is an extremist and belongs to the far right or the far left.

Senator Goldwater, who is not a fanatic of the extreme, but an ambitious politician, is now in the process of reshaping himself for the political realities of this country. It is interesting to watch him and comforting to think that the system is working so well.

GREAT IDEAS...



From the Great Books

By Mortimer J. Adler

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HAVE MORAL VALUES DECAYED?

Dear Dr. Adler: We read much in our daily press of the decay of moral values. Was there such a decay in the centuries before ours, and what was done to correct or improve this situation?

Albert De Causemacker 28 Fifth Ave., Hawthorne, N. J.

Dear Mr. De Causemacker: Fred J. Cook recently wrote an expose of our present moral state, entitled, "The Corrupt Society: A Journalist's Guide to the Profit Ethic." He cites shocking instances of dishonesty and corruption in business, politics, the judiciary, the police, and television as examples of a prevailing moral pattern, which he ascribes to the profit motive. He concludes that this country may be approaching the moral level of ancient Carthage, where, according to the historian Polybius, "nothing which results in profit is regarded as disgraceful."

Apparently, then, moral corruption and venality are nothing new. Certainly the giving and taking of bribes are not a peculiarity of our business civilization. The Old Testament frequently inveighs against bribetaking judges, who "justify the wicked" and condemn the innocent for the sake of cash rewards. Even the sons of the prophet Samuel "turned aside after lucre, and took bribes, and perverted judgments." It is evident that money talked in the courts of Israel too, despite the firm precepts laid down against taking bribes.

Corruption through the profit motive also occurred in ancient Greece. The public officials of Sparta are pictured as corrupt and venal in the writings of Herodotus and Thucydides. Aristotle ascribed their corruption to the fact that Spartan magistrates were chosen from the whole people, and hence often included "very poor men, who being badly off, are open to bribes." However, he noted that many members of the Spartan council of elders, which was composed of noblemen, also took bribes. And Thucydides records that the Spartan generals and admirals took bribes to betray the interests of their own country.

Aristotle held that covetousness and public service do not go together, and advised that communities should take the profit out of public office. To insure that public funds be handled honestly, he advised that "the transfer of the revenue should be made at a general assembly of the citizens, and the duplicates of the accounts deposited with various community groups. Moreover, he said, special honors should be bestowed on conspicuously incorruptible officeholders.

To come closer to our own day and tradition, jury tampering was a common practice in England under the Tudors. A high British churchman once noted to Cardinal Wolsey that it would have been easy to bribe a London jury of their day to convict Abel of having killed Cain. And Francis Bacon, one of the writers of the great books, was convicted of receiving bribes from litigants involved in suits in which he sat in judgment.

It is nearly a year now since there occurred the first of the two great events whose consequences have altered the structure of the world power balance as well as the dynamics of the cold war. We shall all be busy for a long time trying to trace out the blueprint of the new structure and to take the temperature of the new dynamics. All one can say for sure is that either one of these events would have marked the twelfth month in capital letters of red; their concurrence has made both definition and prediction hazardous in the extreme.

The first event was the establishment, at long last, of the credibility of the American deterrent. Credibility had been the vital but missing ingredient for all the 17 years in which the deterrent had physically existed, and the ingredient was supplied in the affair of the Cuban missiles by the uncommon boldness of the President's ultimatum.

This event accelerated and helped to produce the second great event of this unusual year—the formal and apparently irreparable consummation of the break between China and the Soviet Union. And both events together have produced, as their first tangible fruit, the treaty for the limitation of nuclear tests. This much we have: no one can yet be sure that it will prove productive of further specific steps in a momentum toward a detente between Russia and the West.

The desire for alliances is an instinct as well as a calculation in the biology of nationhood—even the professionally non-aligned seek to band together in their own ad hoc alliances—and the bare bone of the matter is that each of the two great Communist nations is now isolated. Each faces, in the far reach of its strategic thinking, the distinct possibility that, if it found itself in war, it would face a war on two fronts. That is the oldest nightmare of all among governments.

It could be that the whole post-war world system of alliances is breaking up—General DeGaulle may provide the final answer to that. The strains within the military framework of the North Atlantic Alliance are great, with no relieving reforms in sight, yet the community of culture and common interest among the western nations is such that one cannot conceive of a break so clean as the break between Russia and China. Russia's position is not envi-

ment—although he avowed that the gifts did not influence his decisions.

Elections in England were a costly and corrupt business well into the 19th century. The votes of the electorate were bought and sold openly. The average cost of a seat in Parliament in 1812 was 5000 pounds. And a few years earlier in a hotly contested contest, the total costs of the three candidates amounted to 250,000 pounds.

As for the United States, the rapid development of the national economy in that 19th century was expedited by bribes of various sorts in high places. These took the form of money, shares of stocks and bonds, or free railroad tickets for co-operative legislators. Politicians in turn rewarded supporters with contracts for public works and services, soft public jobs, or desired legislative action.

Possibly venality and dishonesty are more widely acceptable now than in the past, as Mr. Cook maintains. It is dubious, however, that they are more widely practiced now than in the good old days, and that present day men are more susceptible to corruption than their forebears, who lived in simpler times.

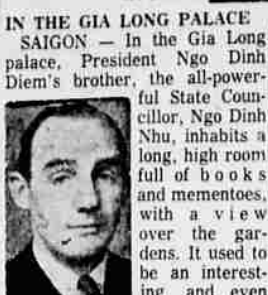
You can win a 54-volume set of the Great Books of the Western World by writing a letter, not to exceed 150 words, incorporating a question of general interest for Dr. Adler to consider for inclusion in this column. Each week he will select as first prize winners the writers of the three best letters. 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—413 works by 74 authors, spanning 20 centuries of thought. Address the letters to Dr. Mortimer J. Adler, in care of this newspaper.

DOCTOR NAMED

SALEM (UPI)—Dr. Carl Kostol of Baker has been named to the Oregon Board of Medical Examiners by Gov. Mark Hatfield. He replaces Dr. Max Hemingway of Bend, who resigned.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop



IN THE GIA LONG PALACE

SAIGON—In the Gia Long palace, President Ngo Dinh Diem's brother, the all-powerful State Councillor, Ngo Dinh Nhu, inhabits a long, high room full of books and mementoes, with a view over the gardens. It used to be an interesting, and even encouraging, place to spend an hour or two in talk. Whatever his other failings, Ngo Dinh Nhu is an exceedingly intelligent man with an original turn of mind. Here, for instance, this reporter first heard about the strategic hamlet program, which gives the best hope of winning the civil war against the Communists. In large measure, the idea was Nhu's.

But go today to this nerve center of President Diem's government, and you will come away with a very different impression. Something of the atmosphere was suggested by the last report in this space, describing the French intrigue to defeat American policy in Viet Nam quite largely in Ngo Dinh Nhu's own words. Yet even this strange story, with all its mephitic overtones, does not convey the full ripe flavor.

LIKE a good many other clever men, Nhu has never been without vanity. It goes beyond normal vanity, however, when a man at one moment speaks of himself as the "unique spine" of the anti-Communist struggle in Viet Nam; at the next moment remarks that he is "the only serious modern theorist of guerrilla war," and then adds: "Even if you Americans pull out," I will still win the war here "at the head of the great guerrilla movement which I have prepared."

It goes beyond normal vanity, too, when a man proclaims that "no one in this country has any ideas except me—my brother only knows how to say 'no' and no one else knows anything at all." Yet this is how Ngo Dinh Nhu now talks.

NOR is that all. He bitterly declares that he is "the lightning rod for my brother's mistakes; all are his, yet are blamed on me." He warns that if he bows to "American pressures" and retires from the scene even for a few months, "the whole strategic hamlet program will collapse, for I alone am the inspiration of the

young fighters who defend the hamlets." Or he casually reveals that he has kept from his brother, the President, such a major matter as a French-sponsored overture from the North Vietnamese Communists, because he does not think that Diem would handle the problem wisely enough.

Hearing all this, you say to yourself that this man, who all but announces that he is now the real master of the Vietnamese government, has somehow lost touch with any kind of human or political reality beyond the bounds of his own tortured ego. Yet you suspend judgment until you make the second customary call, in the more pompous rooms of the Gia Long palace's upper floors, where President Diem receives his visitors.

Here, too, it used to be pleasant to go. Ngo Dinh Diem, it must be remembered, is a man of admirable determination and courage, who saved his people almost single-handedly from the grim Communist takeover that everyone regarded as quite inevitable back in 1954. To be sure, he has always had a way of complaining about his American allies. But in the earlier days, when the U.S. presence here was both inadequate and all too often woolly-minded, the complaints were frequently justified.

NOW, however, what you hear is something else again. One instant, the Buddhist crisis is attributed to a well-laid plot of the Communists. And almost in the next breath, the whole ugly business is laid to "the machinations" of the U.S. Information Service.

At one moment, the course of the war is being quite rationally and sensibly discussed. But at the next moment, the danger that the vapors of Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu and such-like goings-on will turn Congress sharply against the Vietnamese and program is being furiously dismissed as "a mere straw, whereas the beam that weighs heavy on us is the plotting of the USIS."

Here, in sum, is another man who has taken leave of reality, no doubt because his natural tendency to be suspicious has been daily played upon by his brother. And right here, rather than in the "plots of the CIA," is the explanation of the widespread expectation of a coup d'etat that now prevails in Saigon.

There are countless Vietnamese who are still determined not to be the victims of a Communist takeover, whether by courtesy of the French, or with the help of the growing faction of American appeasers, or in any other way. Yet a success in the struggle against the Communists can hardly be expected when the leaders of that struggle have taken leave of reality. So there are likely to be changes here.

Free Bus Rides Not Exclusive

SALEM (UPI)—Free bus transportation to the Western Republican Conference in Eugene Oct. 12 will not be exclusive for supporters of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, Tuck Wilson, Portland, said Friday.

Wilson, coordinator of an independent Republican conference committee, said buses "will leave Portland in time to arrive for Rockefeller's speech, and they will not return until after the evening speech scheduled by Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater."



"Don't make it too conservative or too liberal, just middle-of-the-road stuff—knock 'em dead!"

Two Major Turning Points in Past Year

By ERIC SEVARIED



It is nearly a year now since there occurred the first of the two great events whose consequences have altered the structure of the world power balance as well as the dynamics of the cold war. We shall all be busy for a long time trying to trace out the blueprint of the new structure and to take the temperature of the new dynamics. All one can say for sure is that either one of these events would have marked the twelfth month in capital letters of red; their concurrence has made both definition and prediction hazardous in the extreme.

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able. She has tested the nuclear will of the United States and has found it a reality. She has lost her one important ally in the world. Her diplomats are now her most important leaders; they have a whole new course to chart and every day's front page shows them to be busy about it. Her current opening bids for successive steps to the nuclear treaty must be viewed less skeptically than ever before, but always with the concern that these steps might lead to the ungluing of the Western alliance, an outcome Moscow must logically hope for, to alleviate her nightmare.

Developments in the world of politics simply produce further developments. Two new themes are now emerging. Their capacity for contagion is very hard to judge, if it is a real capacity, we are in for an interesting time. Both themes are being stimulated by the now isolated Chinese.

One theme proclaims the natural identity of interest between the non-nuclear powers as against the three nuclear powers, and to the current of this theme General DeGaulle adds a freshet from time to time. The second new theme is the more consequential because it seeds life in the nature of the human being himself, not the nature of governments; because it is all but permanent, while nuclear alignments shift, be-

cause recent events nearly everywhere in the world. America included, have given it a dynamic of its own. This theme is the racial theme. The Chinese are boldly and blatantly interpreting the break with Russia in racial terms to the rest of Asia and to Africa and Latin America. This is the most elemental and inflammable of all great animosities. It is, so far, no bigger than a man's hand on the horizon of the future.

It has, nevertheless, a certain frightening potential. The new, aroused racism lies close behind the new nationalism in parts of this world. I am one who takes seriously the warnings of race war in Africa, coming from Sir Roy Welensky of Rhodesia. The potential in Southeast Asia is considerable and there are a few places in Latin America—Peru, for one example—where the class war has audible and disturbing overtones of race war.

The Chinese will try to identify the nuclear power that hangs over the world with white power. Few can now accurately guess at the possible consequences of this; but one may logically suggest that in this pregnant matter we could use the help of our psychologists as well as that of our diplomats and spies. (Distributed 1963, by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.) (All Rights Reserved)