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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. 25, 1953 (Friday)
Mrs. George Helms, Ashland, was elected president of the Southern Oregon Pioneer society at the 78th annual meeting of the group.

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 25, 1943 (Saturday)
Medford defeats Yreka 33 to 14 in football season opener.

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 25, 1933 (Monday)
Air transport losses landing gear at airport; seven passengers unhurt.

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 25, 1923 (Thursday)
Del Rio Sichel pearls sell for \$10 a box on New York market.

50 YEARS AGO
Sept. 25, 1913 (Thursday)
California capital sought for Grants Pass-Crescent City rail line.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. American architecture is most noteworthy for its public buildings, churches, skyscrapers, or homes?
2. In parliamentary law, to whom does the term "The Chair" refer?
3. What agency in the U.S. Government is charged with responsibility for coordinating intelligence activities?
4. Name the author of "Cabages and Kings."
5. Neither the Senate nor House may adjourn for more than how many days, without consent of the other body?
6. During W.W.II a notable conference, attended by Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt, was held at a place in the Crimea; name the place.
7. "When in the course of human events" is the opening clause of what famous document?
8. Who disputed with the devil about the body of Moses?
9. If you put one marble in a box, double it in one minute and double the successive number every minute for thirty minutes, when will one-half the final number be in the box?
10. Frankie and Johnny were lovers; he was her man, but what did she do?
Answers: 1. Skyscrapers. 2. Presiding officer. 3. Central Intelligence Agency. 4. O. Henry. 5. Three days. 6. Yalta. 7. Declaration of Independence. 8. Archangel Michael. 9. 29 minutes. 10. She shot him down.

They're Not Crooks

Are state officials—legislators, executives, administrators and educators—crooks, or fools, or both?

The Albany Democrat-Herald, in an editorial entitled "State Officials Aren't Crooks," had this to say:

"Judging from accusations, written and vocal, against state officials, educators and labor union leaders for telling the people the facts of life regarding the 1963 income tax law, we may all be forced to learn the hard way.

"In substance, spokesmen pleading for approval of the law, which will face the voters at a special state election Oct. 15, are trying to point out that if the law is rejected the state will be required either to cut \$60 million from its 1963-65 biennial budget and thus forego or diminish many state services, or find other sources of revenue.

"The governor, state legislators and others who are trying to point out the consequences of a majority 'No' vote on the new income tax law are all familiar with the state's budgetary needs. They have studied the budget and the beleaguered law thoroughly, which it is apparent many, if not most, of their critics have not. None have come up with any constructive or practical proposals for lopping off \$60 million from the \$404,256,292 biennial budget, which the legislature itself had severely pruned before adopting it.

WITH almost all predictions indicating the defeat of the tax measure, it takes a considerable amount of political courage for an officeholder to come out in favor of it—particularly in the case of Gov. Mark Hatfield, who didn't like the bill the legislature passed, and let it become law without his signature.

But he, more than most, knows the dire consequences to the state should the bill be defeated, and he's laying his political future on the line in defending it.

The same applies to members of the legislature, who voted for the new law as the best possible compromise available under the circumstances.

And we agree with the Albany paper when it says, "Meanwhile let's not brand all supporters of the new law as crooks."—E.A.

Tax Facts

There are some facts of life that voters would be well advised to keep in mind when deciding how to vote Oct. 15.

Item: Oregon taxpayers pay LESS in total per capita taxes than taxpayers of either Washington or California.

Item: It is a relatively high-service state, but not as much so as either neighboring state. Both Washington and California have higher old age assistance and aid to dependent children payments (although Oregon pays more than the national average); both pay their school teachers and public officials more.

Item: The tax increase is not \$60 million, but \$48 million, although if the tax law is defeated \$60 million will have to be cut from the budget or other sources of revenue found. This apparent discrepancy is explained by the fact that \$12 million of the \$60 million budget increase was to have been paid for by stepped up withholding of taxes for this biennium only—or, in effect, borrowing from the ensuing biennium.

ITEM: One of the state's biggest money spenders, the Highway Department, is not affected in any tax cut, for it obtains its money from gasoline taxes and federal matching funds, which can be spent only for highway purposes. The Fish and Game commissions also operate from dedicated funds, raised outside the general tax structure. The same is true of the Unemployment and Industrial Accident trust funds.

Item: A glance at the expenditures chart appearing on this page reveals that more than half of the general fund budget goes for education—in colleges and universities, at the blind and deaf schools, the medical and dental schools, and through the basic school support fund, in local school districts, for elementary, junior high and high schools, and for community colleges. Any substantial budget cut will hurt education, simply because it is so large a part of the budget.

Item: The 1963 income tax increase was the first such increase in eight years—years when the population was growing, schools were overflowing with additional youngsters, and the demands upon the state for new or additional services were rising.

ITEM: In every postwar biennium until this year there has been a healthy surplus of money. This year it was all gone.

Item: This biennium's budget is not a fat or extravagant one. It was cut down by the department of finance and administration before it went to the legislature. It suffered additional paring there before approval—a paring which in some eyes did violence to important state services.

Item: While the new tax law meets with the whole-hearted approval of almost no one, it is not really as bad as has been depicted, and has many features which are improvements.

Item: Defeat of the tax law will inevitably bring higher local property taxes. The only alternative would be other state revenues such as a sales tax (mighty unlikely), or drastic cuts in school programs, such as double shifting, overcrowded buildings, elimination of bus transportation, the use of warrants to pay teachers, or whatever other cuts would have to be made.

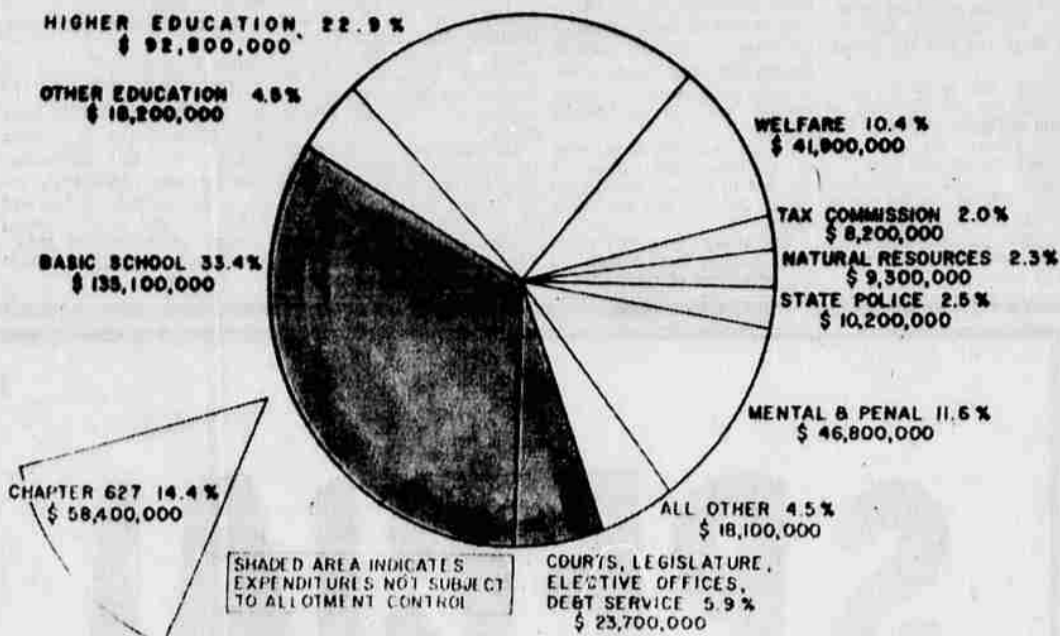
THE items listed above are facts—not hearsay, not gossip, not idle chatter or wishful thinking—but facts, readily ascertainable by anyone.

These are the facts which must be kept in mind by voters on Oct. 15.

They all point in one direction only, namely, that Oregon voters are going to have to live up to their responsibilities, or condemn the state to fiscal uncertainties and probable chaos.—E.A.

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES 1963 - 1965

TOTAL \$ 404,300,000



STATE BUDGET—Oregon voters will accept or reject the state general fund budget as depicted on this chart when they go to the polls on Oct. 15. If it is turned down, the unshaded portion of the chart could be reduced by 14 per cent of the whole budget by action of the Governor, but only the Legislature could make cuts in the shaded portion. (UPI).

Communications Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

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.

Hop Pickers
To the Editor: I read the article on the hop yards at Grants Pass in the Sunday M.T. and enjoyed it very much. The article stated that mechanical hop picking started after World War II. I worked on a hop picking machine before World War I at the Horst Bros. yard at Independence, Ore., around 1916-17. The hop industry has almost vanished in that area. Erma Bewley 1059 Morrow rd. Medford.

There is for his hope was recently demonstrated when the first Negro co-ed to enter the University of Georgia announced her marriage to a white classmate. What will happen after a generation has spent their entire school years in integrated schools? I'll take my place on your ladder with no apologies to anyone. Opportunity for Negroes, yes! Integration, No! Howard Wilson Route 1, Box 280 Central Point, Ore.

Eliminate Frills
To the Editor: If the educators of Oregon, who loudly proclaim the necessity of additional taxes were as dedicated to the education of our children as they profess they would make an effort to provide a curriculum commensurate with the local economy. The following suggestions could be guide lines for them to follow. Voluntarily cut back the salaries of those educators receiving over \$10,000 yearly. Eliminate the variety of classes not essential to basic education (and there are many).

Cut back on the transportation, lodging, etc., of groups, such as basketball, choral, band, football, traveling around and out of the state. Eliminate the many activities sponsored by the schools to "fill in the students spare time." Reduce physical education classes to its original intent of physical fitness and eliminate the entertaining frills that are sponsored under the guise of "P.E."

If the educators would step down from Cloud 9 and make use of taxpayers' money in a sensible manner the people will be more willing to listen when they cry "wolf."

Mrs. Thelma Ritter, Route 4, Box 323, Medford.

Without Parallel
To the Editor: In reply to a letter written by Mr. Perry, permit me to say that Matthew 23:9 reads thus, "And call no man father upon the earth: for one is your Father in heaven." In the Tribune it read, "For no one is your Father in heaven." This was no doubt a mistake.

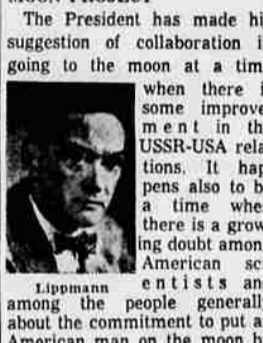
I might add what a blessed privilege it is that we do have a heavenly Father who numbers the very hairs of our heads and loves us with an everlasting love. Such love is without parallel. It is a theme for the most profound meditation! The matchless love of God for a world that did not love Him! The thought has a subduing power upon the soul and brings the mind into captivity to the will of God. The more we study the divine character in the light of the cross, the more we see mercy, tenderness, and forgiveness, blended with equity and justice, and more clearly we discern innumerable evidences of a love that is infinite and a tender pity surpassing a mother's yearning sympathy for her wayward child.

Nor do we have to go through any priest or "father" to confess our sins to one who is likewise a sinner. Who does he confess his sins to? The Bible teaches us to go to Jesus alone who is our only Mediator. In Acts 4:12 we read, "Neither is there salvation in any other for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." See also Hebrews 7:25. (Name on file), Medford.

Purifying the Moon Project

By Walter Lippmann

The President has made his suggestion of collaboration in going to the moon at a time when there is some improvement in the USSR-USA relations. It happens also to be a time when there is a growing doubt among American scientists and anti-communists about the commitment to put an American man on the moon by the year 1970.



The President's proposal at the United Nations is excellent, it seems to me, even if the joint effort proves to be technically and politically impracticable. It is excellent because it may offer an honorable way to correct the mistakes of our original commitments about going to the moon. There were two big mistakes. One was the commitment to put a man, a living person rather than instruments, on the moon. The other mistake was to set a deadline — 1970 — when the man was to land on the moon.

THESE two mistakes have transformed what is an immensely fascinating scientific experiment into a morbid and vulgar stunt. The use of living men rather than instruments has given a gruesome color to the whole enterprise which is akin to that of the circus performer who shoots a flower out of his daughter's mouth. For this is showmanship and not science, and it contaminates the whole affair. We shall be back in the realm of honest science when we proclaim as our objective the landing and orbiting of instruments which can send back exact data.

The setting of 1970 as a target date turned the enterprise into a race in which the objective is not to explore the heavens, but to be one up on the Russians. By fixing a date, by making it a race, we are not only prostituting the nature of the scientific effort, but are distorting it. We have multiplied the cost many times, and what is even more damaging to our society, we are straining beyond the proper limits our relatively small supply of scientists and technicians. Not since the pyramids built the pyramids has a society devoted such gigantic sums to a purpose which has almost nothing to do with its security or its welfare.

AND YET, the exploration of space will bring a new understanding of the universe and of life, and this is a noble end for which to work. But all this will be done best — all this, it may be, can be done only — if the impulses of the project are purified, if they are cleansed of showmanship, chauvinism and morbid commercialism. Opening up the heavens is too big an enterprise to be mixed with concern about which nation gets the first headlines and the biggest ones. As I see it, the best way to purify the moon project is to do what the President has suggested, to work out with the Soviet Union at least a common program with growing exchange of scientific data and increasing consultation. It does not matter much whether the first trip to the moon is made by an American astronaut and a Soviet astronaut. What does matter is that we should agree to treat our

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris

A friend of mine who happens to be a trustee of his college invited me to attend the "homecoming" football game with him. I replied that I don't understand football and that a high school game looks as good (or bad) to me as a Rose Bowl championship.



He snorted derisively. "That's a silly statement," he said. "A little experience and close observation would give you the fine points of the game. Let me tell you, football is quite an art — and nobody who really knows the game could mistake a great team for a poor one." He is right, of course. But what surprises me about men like him is their unwillingness to apply the same objective standards to other fields, in which they have little or no knowledge.

He would defend his liking for bad music instead of good as "merely a matter of taste." He would defend his attendance at ill-made plays as "One man's opinion," and call me a cultural dictator for insisting that only knowledge gives us a right to hold an opinion. When the situation is reversed, however, he has no doubt that his evaluation of football teams is better than mine—as, indeed, it is. He has studied the game, knows its fine points, and appreciates things I do not even see on the field.

Then why do so many people have a terrible defensiveness about the arts? Painting, music, drama, literature—these are all crafts, like football and baseball and sailing. They have their rules, their standards, their form. If it is a matter of fact that Notre Dame's football is better than that of Swarth College High School, it is equally a fact that Beethoven's music is better than Grieg's and Picasso's paintings better than Grandma Moses'. To become an expert in music or painting is merely to learn the reason why.

In some things, of course, there is no disputing taste. If I like chocolate ice cream and red-headed women, and you like vanilla ice cream and dark-haired women, there is no "better" or "worse." But all the arts and crafts, from football to music, have their own levels of value. We can make objective judgments, in a broad sense. We cannot say Beethoven is "better" than Mozart, but we can say that either of them is better than Humperdinck—just as Notre Dame and Northwestern may be roughly equal, but either is better than Swarth. Most people, of course, defend "personal taste" in the arts because it permits them to be lazy and ignorant without losing face. But they are the same people who look upon me with great contempt because I can't see the plain fact that one team is infinitely superior to another.

Border Dispute New Factor in Russia's Clash With China

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst

One hundred years and more ago when European powers busily were carving up Imperial China, Czarist Russia was taking its share. Maps published by the Red Chinese since they took over the mainland in 1949 show that they do not recognize these conquests and intend to get them back.

And so to India has been added the Soviet Union as a nation having a border dispute with Communist China, and to the ideological quarrel between the two Communist giants has been added a new and, potentially, even more explosive issue.

For outsiders attempting to assess the depth, probable duration and cause of the quarrel, the latest turn taking up space in Moscow and Peking newspapers and in the propaganda airwaves has given new food for thought. Last week end the Soviet government charged the Chinese with 5,000 border violations in 1962. The Soviets said the Chinese had attempted to reclaim isolated parts of Soviet territory "without preliminary permission."

Specifically, it cited the case of a fisherman on the Amur River which separates Siberia from Manchuria. It said documents taken from the fisherman demanded that fishermen tell Soviet border guards that river islands belong to China.

It said that Russian attempts to negotiate border disputes had been ignored by Red China, and

from this India's Jawaharlal Nehru could draw a wry smile. Two weeks earlier, the Red Chinese has accused Russia of luring tens of thousands of Mongol nomads across the border of Sinkiang Province into the Soviet Union and of trying to engineer an anti-Chinese coup in the region.

Both areas, Sinkiang and the Amur and Ussuri Rivers borders with Siberia, are historic scenes of conflict between the Russians and the Chinese.

Sinkiang, China's largest province, far back beyond the days of Marco Polo, has been a highway of civilization. An ancient silk route linked it with India. It is marked by extremes of hot and cold, ferocious winds, mountains, green forests and pastures and rivers that end in salt marshes and arid deserts. And while it belongs to China, it borders on the Soviet Union and its communications and trade traditionally look toward the U. S. S. R.

In recent years, the Chinese have poured hundreds of thousands of soldier-farmers into the area, in a counter move to Khrushchev's haste to open up the Soviet Union's western virgin lands.

As for the Amur and Ussuri River areas, Sino-Russian conflict there goes back 300 years when the Chinese first tried to hold back Russian explorers and settlers.

The Soviets have warned the Chinese against trying to bring up old quarrels in a new era.

But as Chinese confidence grows so apparently do Chinese ambitions. The root of the Soviet-Chinese quarrel may be a challenge for leadership in the Communist world. But the results of the quarrel could go far beyond either Khrushchev or Mao Tse-tung.

American Principals Need Sprucing Up

By Arthur Hoppe



make out the engraving?—is imported meerschaum. Q: Excellent, Doctor. Now just a few questions concerning your educational theories. What do you think of argyle socks? A: I believe in argyle socks, gentlemen, but only at football rallies. And perhaps at class picnics. Q: Good. And striped shirts? A: Frankly, I would favor subdued stripes for the more mature student, but only for daytime wear. White, of course, would be de rigueur for night school. Q: And double-breasted suits? A: I would suggest remedial classes rather than outright expulsion for students who cling to such garments. For I feel that many of these handicapped children can be saved for society.

Q: Grand, Doctor. You're just the man we're looking for to mold the wardrobes of our little children and... Hold it! I see your jacket is double-vented in the back! I'm afraid, Doctor, that we want no radical progressivists like you at P.S. 81. Next!

Of course, under this system, our children would still be forced to conform to the principal's taste in dress. And they'd still grow up all looking alike. But at least their taste would be impeccable. Because it would be mine.

The only alternative is to agree that what I wear is my business, what you wear is your business, what our principals wear is their business, and what our children wear is their parents' business. I'm sure we'd all shine in our own eyes.

Because I've discovered the oddest thing: each of us has impeccable taste. It's the other fellow who hasn't got any.



"Thanks, but you don't have to give me a gift for doing the interview. Besides, I have one, and they're not very good"