

Medford Mail Tribune

Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune... Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE CO.

Subscription Rates: Daily and Sunday—1 year \$18.00... Daily and Sunday—6 mos. 10.00

Advertising Representative: NELSON ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES... Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver.

1963 Newspaper Publishers Association

National Editorial Association

Flight 'O' Time: Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO: Nov. 8, 1953 (Sunday). A total of \$68,388.42 has been contributed so far to the United Methodist Crusade.

20 YEARS AGO: Nov. 8, 1943 (Monday). Maj. Roy Craft, former Medford resident, receives citation for Legion of Merit from Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner during action in Alaska.

30 YEARS AGO: Nov. 8, 1933 (Wednesday). Floyd Hart, Medford, suffers minor injury in airplane crash near Portland which kills four persons.

40 YEARS AGO: Nov. 8, 1923 (Thursday). Three D'Autremont brothers expected to be indicted by Jackson County grand jury in Siskiyou tunnel train holdup and murder case.

50 YEARS AGO: Nov. 8, 1913 (Saturday). Medford Star theater features Ivanhoe, with King Baggot in the title role of a "lavish \$25,000 production."

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

1. In boxing, what part of the human anatomy is the button? 2. Is invention of the bicycle tire credited to an American, Englishman, Frenchman or Irishman?

Sound Tax Program Needed

The legislators who convene in Salem next Monday are hardly to be envied. They have a tough row to hoe, and no matter what they do or don't do, they are going to be criticized.

Consider: If they cut the full \$60 million from the budget, as a result of the tax bill defeat at the Oct. 15 election, they will do severe and irreparable damage to services in a state which has been living beyond its means for years.

If they cut part of this amount, and dig up the rest through legislative patch-work, they will be accused of shirking their responsibilities, and postponing any real solution until 1965.

LIKewise, if they make a studied attempt to work out a tax program which will enable the state to get by, they could well be accused of ignoring the will of the people—and face another referendum.

And, all the time, they will have to remember that the voters are going to demand a chance to pass on any major tax revision. They have been warned that either a cigarette tax or a sales tax—the two most-frequently mentioned—will be referred if passed by this session.

Faced with these troubling facts, they still realize that they are going to have to do something to get Oregon out of the fiscal mess it is now in.

NUMEROUS proposals have been made already, and more will be, for a solution. Since the season is open, here's one:

We think the Legislature should either cut basic school support or let the Governor do it (and there are sound reasons for the latter) to a point comparable to last year's level; also cut the budget (or let the Governor do it) to a necessary point; and pick up as much money as possible through patch-work.

Then it should reconstitute the existing interim tax committee and enlarge it to include representatives of all the various groups which are actively proposing various sorts and kinds of sales taxes. Then it should recess for a couple of months and let the committee work out the best tax program it can come up with, presumably a sales tax designed to reduce property taxes as well as raise new monies.

IT COULD then reconvene, pass the measure and refer it to a vote of the people at the May primary election.

Unless something of this sort is done, there will be a variety of possible results, none of them pleasant.

This program will, in part, satisfy those calling for economy; it will be facing up to their responsibility to keep the state solvent; it will provide a solid base for the 1965 session to go on (presuming, of course, the people approve the plan); it will be giving a chance to be heard to many of the most thoughtful tax people in the state, and, very important, it will head off a rash of tax initiatives, most of them drawn up with special purposes in mind.

It is, after all, the job of the Legislature to legislate.

THIS, in essence, is the suggestion of the Pendleton East Oregonian, and also is close to proposals made elsewhere. The East Oregonian says:

Let's put the sales tax job on one table and then invite everybody interested in the job to sit down and help. Oregon's fiscal problems are very large and very pressing now. By 1965 they will be much larger and much more pressing. The situation requires that a sales tax be submitted to the voters next year. But it must be a sales tax that is designed to meet long range, not short range, demands upon state government. That requires that all who can make worthwhile contributions participate in the drafting of a sales tax. This Legislature in its special session can and should establish that type of forum.

A short special session, operating under myriad pressures, is not likely to come up with a workable program. But an enlarged tax committee, given a few months to do the job, could.—E. A.

Q. E. D.

Over the state, there have been sharp criticisms voiced of various public officials for cutting funds for welfare and education and other functions of government.

Many of these criticisms are coming from the very people who were so outraged by the "threats" voiced by public officials before the election as to what they would have to do if the tax measure was defeated.

They were not threats; they were simple statements of cause and effect. "If you vote against the tax measure, and I must cut x dollars from my operating funds, this is what will happen." That's what they were saying.

NOW that they are proceeding to do just that, they are accused of being "heartless, anti-education, anti-poor old folk, anti-poor hungry children"—and the rest.

The voters, in their wisdom, decided that the budget was too big, or that taxes were too high, or both. The results are turning out to be pretty much what was predicted prior to the election. They weren't threats; they were warnings. And now the things that were warned about are coming to pass.

The ultimate result may not be all bad, if it turns out to be a workable and acceptable tax program. But severe damage will have been done in the mean time.—E. A.

Cold War At Home



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.

MID Election To the Editor: Last week I was privileged to sit in with the members of the Fruit Growers League as they were learning the good name of our Jacksonville director of Medford Irrigation District to shreds. I thought at times I would burst. Such lies as they had conceived could only come from a heartless, thoughtless, cruel person. They gave me a printed sheet, then gave me four more sheets of the same, asking me to show them to people and swear they were true.

Of course I knew that the District had borrowed \$2 million, but I was unaware that it was for the purpose of reducing the upkeep expenses without building new siphons and flumes, also for cement lining and tiling, widening the ditches where there was flood danger. Now the opponents want to "clean house," with help who have been with the company for years. What would happen to these men in the jobless months ahead, and most of all to the men's morale, after years of the hardest toil and the feeling of confidence that they will get fair treatment until they retire? Who will replace them? And why should they be replaced?

There are 200,000 unspent dollars. Would the opposition be selfishly considering tiling and lining the ditches along the pear orchards? The setup as it is now has asked for a longer period than the loan deadline to put the improvements in the most needed places.

Are we willing to trust funds to new men—who would order a second audit which matches the July, '63 audit? The first bill was \$660, now you add the second audit to that. Who will pay it? You, Brother, and "us" sisters. What would you say if you are faced with a head gate charge? Campaign promises—"the taxes will remain the same—we will just reach in your other pockets, and come up with a head gate charge." At the Oak Grove School grounds, there will be an election between the hours of 8 and 5 for a Medford irrigation director. If your husband can't be there, the wife may go and vote. Now are we going to make the blackest of Xs or are we going to bow to one leader? Let's uphold the high standards of our country and flood the voting booths with confidence for our Medford irrigation director, Albert Huener, and keep our good manager Jack Hoffbahr and his crew.

On Nov. 12, '63, between 8 and 5 o'clock, you can retain a man who lives in our neighborhood or an onion grower residing in Rogue River District. Please vote. Harriet Gibbs, 1375 S. Columbus Ave., Medford.

Segregated Mankind To the Editor: The savant-director of the Poets' Corner, Mr. Arnold Eugene Jenny, on Oct. 10 made specific reference in your column to my name and personal ignorance and prejudice, while writing on racial isms, quoting from a Yale professor who "referred to the extraordinary capacity of the human mind to withstand the introduction of new knowledge." This statement is of course a two-way street and might be used against Mr. Jenny. Mr. Jenny sits on a summit and selects and rejects whom he considers worthy company with him in his lofty corner. This writer several times attempted to scale his walls, without success.

Mr. Jenny has an aversion, it seems, for originality, which is not unusual for "authorities" of all ages. He prefers to publish in his column only the tried and true classics and poems of new writers which fit precisely the rules laid down by grammarians, lexicographers, and authors of poetry manuals. He detests the unusual, the startlingly original thought, and poetic imagery which does not immediately awaken in his own prosaic consciousness. His condition, common to all art editors in America, has always kept this country in the back seat from the standpoint of culture.

Berlin and Divided Germany Remain Focal Points in Cold War, Khrushchev Reminds



By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

In a reflective mood, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev once remarked that eventually the Germans will want "another Rapallo" and when that moment came, the Soviets would be ready to receive them.

tween Germany and Communist Russia in 1922 at the Italian resort town close to Genoa. The treaty accorded favored nation treatment to each in the matter of trade and came as a shock to the Western Allies who first had fought the Russian revolution and then had sought accord with the Communists in a conference at Genoa.

In the conference, the Russians had shown little interest in reaching agreement with the Western powers and the treaty with the Germans not only came as a surprise, it suggested the beginning of a new power alliance in Europe. It is a lesson in history not

lost upon President Charles de Gaulle of France who has sought constantly to firm his ties to West Germany and whose fear has been that West Germany might first go neutral and then for the sake of reunification seek ties with the Soviet Union.

In this sense then, the crises which wax and wane over Berlin might more aptly be termed the balance of power in Europe. As with other goals of world communism, Communist objectives in Germany have not changed since World War II although tactics have varied as the mood has switched between patience and impatience.

One Soviet view has been that sooner or later West Germany must suffer an economic crisis, and that such a crisis would make the West Germans susceptible to the lure of Soviet trade.

It was in this vein that Khrushchev talked this week to 20 American executives. "I can say," he declared, "that if the Socialist revolution should win in West Germany, and I cannot now say when that will happen, then I have

considerable hopes that Germany would be re-united." A Socialist victory, he said, was only a question of time. Until such a time, he said, the question probably cannot be solved.

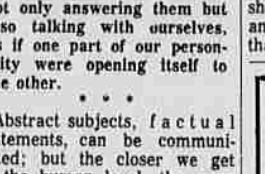
The Soviets this week also showed the West the other side of the coin. That was the Soviet-imposed blockade of an American convoy en route to Berlin through East Germany.

Since 1958 and the Soviet threat to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany, the Soviets have known that the surest and quickest way of forcing a reopening of talks on the German question has been to threaten Berlin's communications with the West.

And it may be now that Khrushchev has decided that a threat has made this a good time for such talks to be renewed to the Soviet advantage. The blockade also served as a reminder that, regardless of nuclear test ban treaties or of bickering among the Western Allies over the future of NATO, Berlin remains the No. 1 problem of Europe and the flash-point of a possible war.

Strictly Personal

By Sidney J. Harris (c) Field Enterprises, Inc.



COMMUNICATION VS. DIALOG One of the big and important words of the last decade is "communication." It is considered to be a wholly good thing; the more the better. If we could but communicate with one another more effectively, many of our problems would be solved, our conflicts eased.

It may seem strange for a writer to minimize the influence of "communication," but I think most of us are suffering from a gross illusion. What the world lacks is not communication—there is enough, and perhaps too much, of this—but dialog. Dialog consists of a speaker and a receiver, who keep interchanging these roles. Communication, as such, is too often a speaker who only speaks and a receiver who only receives. But this is not a living transaction, it is a mechanical thing, and has little human value.

As Ortega wryly remarks in one of his books, "The idea that by means of speech we can arrive at understanding is an age-old misconception. It makes us talk and listen in such good faith that often we understand far less than if we kept silent and attempted simply to guess one another's thoughts."

When we read the best writers, we feel that they are conducting a dialog with us, not merely "communicating" their ideas as an orator or a politician may do. The best writers touch us in our inmost parts, provoke a reaction (whether of agreement or disagreement, it does not matter), and we find ourselves

not only answering them but also talking with ourselves, as if one part of our personality were opening itself to the other.

Abstract subjects, factual statements, can be communicated; but the closer we get to the human level, the more basic we become, the more arises the need for genuine dialog between persons, in which the tone, the gesture (as it were), and the unvoiced nuances of feeling are as important as the words and phrases themselves.

"I believe, therefore," Ortega goes on to say, "that the measure of a book is the author's ability to imagine his reader concretely and to carry on a kind of hidden dialog with him, in which the reader perceives from between the lines the touch of an ectoplasmic hand that feels him, caresses him or deals him an occasional gentlemanly blow."

Communication that is addressed to everyone and to no one is either trivial or pretentious; it is spoken in a void, to a faceless audience; and since it does not impel us to resonate with response, it fails to create any real relationship—while true dialog (so rare these days) has for its high and final end the forming of a right relationship.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written, this dispatch has just come over the wires from Moscow: Premier Khrushchev said today that if the American army had tried to force its latest Berlin convoy through a Soviet blockade it would have had to "ROLL OVER OUR DEAD BODIES," and possibly would have TRIGGERED WAR.

He added: "The Russians agreed to lift a two-day-old blockade of 44 American soldiers on the German autobahn ONLY AFTER THEY HAD OBEYED SOVIET CONTROL PROCEDURES." "It is difficult to say what would have happened if they had not agreed to that procedure. It is possible that you and I would not be here today. We would NOT have yielded. "We didn't want friction of that sort. Our desire is to have good and friendly relations."

PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV was addressing a visiting delegation of U.S. business executives, in Berlin on a tour sponsored by Time magazine. Following his statement that if our convoy had not obeyed Soviet control procedures there would have been shooting, he was asked by a member of the American delegation: "Are you saying that if we can't agree over the procedures on the autobahn you would give an order that would result in shooting and possible war?"

KHRUSHCHEV replied: "No, we gave no such order, but there is an established procedure. If this procedure is not followed, then they are not allowed to pass through. It is a matter of a soldier being a soldier. He has operational instructions, and if someone wants to break through then it is time in the natural course of things that force will be met by force." He added that the Americans were held up "until they agreed to do what they had been doing for a great many years in the past."

THE Moscow dispatch adds: Premier Khrushchev's version of the convoy's passage was at variance with that of the U.S. Army which reported that its 12-truck convoy finally had been allowed by five Russian personnel carriers to proceed WITHOUT OBEYING SOVIET INSTRUCTIONS to lower tail gates and have soldiers dismount from the trucks.

THERE'S a screw loose somewhere. As it stands now, it appears that SOMEBODY backed down. Mr. Kroosh says he didn't. We say we didn't. THIS fact stands out: The experiment in friendly co-operation between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. (as exemplified by the test ban treaty) doesn't seem to be working out as smoothly as one could hope.

WILTON PARK, England — Ah, international understanding! Our two pastoral, stimulating weeks at this best of all possible international conferences has come to an end. We have toasted Her Majesty the Queen at the Warden's farewell banquet. We have bade farewell to each other. And I'm so loaded with international understanding, I smile beatifically in my sleep.

And the first thing I've come to understand internationally is that everybody hates each other. The Dutch hate the Germans who despise the Italians who loathe the Austrians who can't abide the Swiss who, being neutral, aren't very fond of everybody equally. And the British, of course, approve of everyone. Everyone who is British.

Which all goes to prove my thesis that if we get enough international understanding, we're going to have a war. Of course, it's nothing personal. We 28 fellows from nine nations got along famously. We are, truly, all the best of friends. Personally. But it does help to explain my European colleagues' attitude toward the United Nations.

One of the last of the score of brilliant speakers who came to lecture was a British U.N. expert. He gave what I thought an eloquent, rational plea for support of the U.N. And when it was over I settled back for the usual plaudits you would expect in the U.S.

Wow! The Swiss were neutral, the British supercilious, the Austrians were skeptical and the Germans were downright hostile. We shouldn't abolish the U.N., everyone agreed! Not exactly. But we certainly shouldn't have any faith, trust or confidence in such a naive, idealistic, unworkable idea as that. The poor U.N. man, he was lucky to get out alive.

And I suddenly realized that all our two weeks' talk about the Common Market and General de Gaulle and the Outer Seven was really talk about power blocs and resolving old enmities. And I felt that Europe today was trying to prevent World War III with the same methods it used to prevent World War II. And World War I and the 2000 years of wars before that. And I was sad.

Then, on the last day, the Warden summed up the conference with an equally eloquent and rational plea for an "Atlantic Community" between America and a United Europe. Everybody applauded. Everybody but me. I know my European friends are going to be mad at me. And I'm truly sorry. But I'm not at all sure our future lies in a close alliance with Europe. I think it lies with the United Nations and the whole world. And I don't think anymore that we can have both.

Well, that's the way it goes. The British Foreign Office spent two weeks and a lot of money on this conference to promote my international understanding and, I suspect, the concept of Atlantic Union. And now I'm against it. But that's international understanding for you. The more we understand our neighbor, the more we love him. And the less we want to have to do with him.



"You men, you — can't you ever run a government without at least one scandal!"