

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. Nov. 24, 1953 (Tuesday). Over week end dumps 3.89 inches of rain on Medford; Crater Lake reports 5.07 inches of rain in 24 hour period.

20 YEARS AGO. Nov. 24, 1943 (Wednesday). District OPA examiner says no relief in tire shortage can be expected in Medford area until late 1944.

30 YEARS AGO. Nov. 24, 1933 (Friday). Judge Earl Day returns from Salem where he attended session of state legislature.

40 YEARS AGO. Nov. 24, 1923 (Saturday). Medford School District census expected to total more than 2,300 compared with 1922 figure of 2,169.

50 YEARS AGO. Nov. 24, 1913 (Monday). Local men's clothing store advertises semi-bosom shirts, with cuffs which are guaranteed not to crack.

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

1. According to the scriptures, Cain was the brother of whom? 2. In boxing, a short chopping blow to the back of the neck or base of the skull is known as what sort of punch?

Answers: 1. Abel. 2. Rabbit punch. 3. Wal Disney. 4. Football coach. 5. SS Titanic. 6. Senator. 7. Night. 8. True. 9. Mickey Rooney. 10. Daniel Defoe.

Ordinance Prohibits Handbill Distribution. A Medford City ordinance prohibits the distribution of handbills advertising within or on motor vehicles.

Shock, Grief, Outrage

This editorial is being written shortly after the news of President John F. Kennedy's assassination was flashed over the wires.

The sense of shock, of grief, of outrage, of unbelief, is numbing.

Life of course, will go on. It always does. President Johnson will take over, and after the ceremonies and speeches are over, gradually people will start to forget.

But the implications, the resulting dislocations, the change in the course of history, will continue, like ever-widening ripples in a pond.

ONLY TIME will reveal what the consequences will be — politically, internationally, economically, socially.

It is too early even to speculate. But is not too early to wonder how such a ghastly blow at order and decency could happen.

Is it a reflection of the tensions and uncertainties of the time? What sort of mad mind could believe that killing the leader of the free world could solve any problems?

What sort of warped personality could believe any good could come of such an act?

THROUGHOUT the nation and the world the reaction is uniform — shock, grief, outrage.

The grief is intensely personal. Not only do Americans look upon their President with a close and personal attitude. More, in the person of the young and vigorous John Kennedy, the nation had a highly attractive personality, one with whom most people could actively associate themselves.

Too, the thought of the high-spirited youngsters now left fatherless and uprooted from the only world they have known, the young wife so recently bereaved by the loss of her baby — these heart-wrenching considerations make the sense of loss even more poignant.

ONE YOUNG serviceman, home on leave and in civilian clothes, was asked by a TV reporter for his reaction. In effect, he said that, for the first time in his life, he was not proud to be an American.

This is a feeling of shame we can all share. What is to be said of a land which could permit the development of someone who could hate so much that he could, in cold blood and with deliberation, murder the leader of the nation and the free world.

Let us hold to the profound hope that the sheer insanity of the act may shock the hatemongers and lie-spreaders, if not into decency, at least into silence. — E. A.

The New President

Lyndon Johnson is the fourth man in American history to take over the Presidency upon the violent death of a predecessor.

The first also was a Johnson — Andrew — who became president after President Lincoln's assassination.

What kind of a President will he be? We can only wait and see and speculate. The only sure thing is that he will differ from John F. Kennedy.

Generally, Johnson is regarded as a liberal, as a pragmatic politician, as a skilled leader of men. For a time, at least, he can be expected to carry on the policies established during the first three years of the administration.

BUT, DESPITE the semi-obscurity of the Vice Presidency, Johnson is his own man. And it is inevitable that he will start making his own decisions, his own appointments, and setting his own "style" in office.

Johnson has never made any bones of the fact that he would like to be President. But what a shattering way of achieving that goal!

And what an array of problems now face him. They range from political to international to economic to social to military. And decisions cannot be put off because of shock or grief. The business of the government must go forward.

AS PRESIDENT Johnson stands today at the pinnacle of power and responsibility, we all must needs wish him well — wish him strength and health and knowledge and courage.

We are indeed fortunate in this country that the powers of office can be transferred, swiftly and in an orderly manner, not only in emergencies such as this, but perhaps even more important, through the elective process.

It is tragic that this happened. But it is well that the founding fathers foresaw such eventualities, and provided that the government would continue without more than a momentary pause. — E. A.

"Look Out — The Sky Is Falling Down Whew — I Saved You Again!"



Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (C) 1963 The Washington Post

THE TWO EUROPE—IV. Turning now to European international affairs, the main fact is that General De Gaulle got the jump on all his partners and allies because he was the first to realize and act upon the fact that the postwar era is ending.

Early in the day, he saw that, because nuclear war had ceased to be an instrument of Soviet expansionary policy, it had become safe to turn away from the postwar arrangements. In the Gaullist view, this is not due to any change of heart in Moscow, but to the decisive American superiority in nuclear weapons. This estimate, they say, was confirmed in the Cuban affair.

If we are to understand the real calculation behind the general's insistence on creating a French nuclear striking force, we must begin with the Gaullist conviction that, because of American power, the Soviet Union cannot launch a successful aggressive surprise attack.

No Frenchman pretends to believe that France can afford to match Soviet or American nuclear power. The candid Gaullists with whom I have talked regard their small striking force as "independent" in a special and peculiar sense. Shocking though it may sound to Americans, they expect this small force to give France the ability, on its own initiative, to press the trigger that would compel the United States to go into an all-out war.

STRICTLY speaking, what France is seeking to create is not an independent French nuclear force, but an independent detonator of the American nuclear force.

In these matters of the life and death of nations and of civilization itself, we can allow no such dangerous illusion to persist. However, I am not sure how seriously the whole business is to be taken. Thus, when I pressed the matter, pointing out that the United States would not surrender its independence to Paris and that we have many ways of asserting our independence, a Gaullist official with whom I was talking admitted quickly enough that France had no intention of pressing its trigger.

The French are just as much afraid of a nuclear holocaust as are the rest of us. The purpose of creating the trigger, he assured me, is not to pull it — ever but to negotiate with the United States on the basis that France possesses such a trigger and has a finger on it.

I don't think this is going to deceive anybody very much, and there is no need, I conclude, to be too much excited in Washington over the French nuclear deterrent, or over the British. They are not military instruments. They are political instruments. Their main purpose is to give weight to French and British diplomacy in all the steps that will lead up to an eventual accommodation.

Though the accommodation is not yet in sight, it is believed to be not too far below the horizon.

IN the meantime, the security which results from the existing balance of nuclear power is so great that General De Gaulle feels quite free to dismantle the postwar structure. He does believe in the alliance between Western Europe and the United States — in the commitment to go to war together if war breaks out — and he insists that he proved it in the Cuban crisis. But he does not believe in the NATO establishment which General Eisenhower once command-

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

President John F. Kennedy has been shot and killed by an assassin's bullet in Dallas, Texas. He had just arrived in the city, and was on his way from the airport to the downtown area to deliver a luncheon speech sponsored by Dallas trade organization.

He was riding in the famous Bubble Top car, which had been sent from Washington. It was designed to deflect bullets. But the top was DOWN. There was a sudden burst of gunfire, and the President slumped over in the back of the car. He was rushed to an emergency hospital, but never recovered consciousness.

THE killing of President Kennedy raises to four the number of American Presidents who have died at the hands of assassins.

The first was President Lincoln, in 1865. By way of relaxation after a grinding day, he had gone to Ford's Theater, in Washington. He was shot by John Wilkes Booth. He was carried unconscious to a lodging house across the street from the theater and died early the next morning. At almost the same moment, Secretary Seward was attacked and severely wounded at his home.

THE next President to die by an assassin's bullet was Garfield. He was shot at the Washington railroad station by Charles J. Guiteau, a mentally unstable and disappointed office seeker who boasted that he wanted Arthur for President.

PRESIDENT William McKinley was shot while attending a reception at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo. He was shot on September 6, 1901, and lingered on until September 14, when he died. Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt immediately took the oath of office as our 25th President.

NOW comes the fourth assassination of an American President. It is a terrible indictment of a nation that claims to be the most enlightened nation on earth. Why this record?

PERHAPS there is a clue in the derivation of the word. It comes from ASSASSINS or HASHISHIN (hemp-eaters), the name of a twelfth-century band of Moslems in Persia and Asia Minor who smoked a drug called hashish, and under its influence murdered their enemies.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

ON HARDWARE AND PHOSPHATES. WASHINGTON — The Soviet anti-missile-missile, so ostentatiously displayed in Moscow on the recent anniversary of the Russian Revolution, is a remarkably interesting piece of hardware, for a whole series of reasons.

Simply as hardware, to be sure, this new weapon is not intimidating. Its characteristics have now been analyzed, with minute care, by the American experts; and there is little remaining doubt that it is at least marginally inferior to its American equivalent, the Nike-Zeus.

The shape of its fins proves (only the experts know how) that the Soviet anti-missile-missile is the Soviet last minute interception, after an enemy ICBM has already entered the atmosphere and is therefore very close to its target. Its configuration also proves that its acceleration from take-off is poorer than that of the Nike-Zeus.

AS MAY be recalled, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara some time ago decided that Nike-Zeus was not good enough to be put into large-scale production. He therefore ordered the research-and-developers to go to work on Nike-X. This more advanced missile will be much more foolproof than Nike-Zeus; it will intercept outside the atmosphere; and it will have other advantages as well.

There is no reason whatever to suppose, however, that Marshal Rodion Malinovsky has the same views about his new anti-missile-missile as McNamara has about the Nike-X.

Parade display of a new weapon in the Soviet Union has generally been the prelude to quantity production. And it is just about certain that the Soviet Defense Ministry is now pushing hard for quantity production of the new anti-missile-missile just as the U.S. Army pushed for mass production of Nike-Zeus.

tend to sound like the old soldier fighting all over again the battles of the wars he went to stop. And our speeches often sound like those of the old actor who is playing a return engagement in a hole which once made him famous.

THE need to make this decision coincides, moreover, with the need to make another even more grave decision. In order to solve the increasingly acute Soviet agricultural problem, Nikita S. Khrushchev has been talking about a crash program to increase Soviet artificial production to 35 million tons per year, at a cost, according to Khrushchev, of \$20 billion.

Thus the Soviet leaders are now confronted by a clear choice between an immensely costly investment which is desperately needed to correct the growing imbalances in the Soviet economy. It is a case of doing one thing or the other, for it is certainly impossible for the Soviets to do both.

The final Soviet choice will become known soon after the agricultural plenum of the Central Committee convenes in Moscow on Dec. 9. Meanwhile, it is already clear that the choice is proving difficult and even agonizing.

THE Chinese Communists even appear to hope that the agony may spur the Soviet military leaders to overthrow or overrule Khrushchev and his allies in the Politburo. In truth, the latest Peking attack on Moscow, which has been widely misinterpreted, is an almost open incitement to the Soviet marshals. Khrushchev is viciously denounced for wanting to "disintegrate" the Soviet armed forces. The intention is obvious.

On the other side of the balance sheet, there are reports that Marshal Malinovsky may shortly be replaced as Defense Minister by Marshal S. S. Biryuzov or another Soviet leader more pliable to Khrushchev's will.

Whether or not this extreme expedient is adopted, Khrushchev is on the whole expected to get his way by the American demagogues. But no one can be sure, as yet, about the outcome of this Kremlin debate which really affects the whole world.

