

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... Dec. 27, 1946 (Friday)... Kogap Lumber Industries, recently established lumber firm, successful bidder for 49,000,000 feet of sawtimber in Rogue River National forest.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Sledge Pot... Quite a few have cooked up New Year's resolutions, and tested same to prove they can be broken.

20 YEARS AGO... Dec. 27, 1936 (Sunday)... Two children are born on Christmas Day in Medford.

Fifty Boy Scouts of Crater Lake area council leave for annual winter outing at Crater Lake.

30 YEARS AGO... Dec. 27, 1926 (Monday)... The Mail-Tribune-Virgin radio broadcasting station, KMED, officially goes on air at 8 p.m. tomorrow with musical program.

New stage line, owned and operated by H. P. Eggers, Medford, running between Medford and Prospect, inaugurated.

40 YEARS AGO... Dec. 27, 1916 (Wednesday)... Checking votes cast until this afternoon indicate election for formation of an irrigation district will probably win.

Medford snowfall during the past few days totals more than five inches, breaking down several power lines.

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

1. The crime of buying or selling any ecclesiastical benefit is called...

2. Name the sorterer of Samaria who was cited by Luther in his list of abuses.

3. Acts 8:9-24 treats with Simon Magus, whose name (in opposition), has been coined into which word?

4. Is Sparta in Italy, Albania, or Poland?

5. Lightning never strikes twice in the same place; true or false?

6. Name the two ironclad ships which battled at Hampton Roads, Chesapeake Bay.

7. Are proxy marriages legal in all the States of the U.S.?

8. American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry are termed...

9. Was the word "dolly" (doy-ley, doly) derived from a man's name or from the Rumanian word "dolma"?

10. "We have other fish to fry"—Recluse: "I have other fish to fry"—Cervantes: Whose is the oldest saying?

Answers: 1. Simony. 2. Simon Magus. 3. Simony. 4. Italy. 5. False. 6. "Monitor" and "Merri-mac." 7. No. 8. Nisei. 9. A man's name. Mr. Doyley, a Londoner, who introduced the dolly. 10. Rabbits.

INMATES PREMIERE MOVIE... Stormville, N.Y.—(U.S.)—Public Pigeon No. 1 is a comedy movie which features a prison break, and its world premiere today before some 2,000 inmates at Greenhaven Prison.

In Spite of Ill-Will

A respected contemporary finds this business of chanting "peace on earth, good will toward men" during the holidays as rather silly.

Why keep up the pretense, it asks, when in all the world, including its Christian minority,—and it is a minority,—there is neither?

WE BELIEVE our colleague should have his bifocals examined. For, thanks largely to the United Nations and its coordination and implementation of world opinion there IS today peace in the world.

And but for that organization there is no reasonable doubt there would be war.

So as before indicated, a modern miracle has been performed and this organization of 80 nations can take chief credit for it.

WE DON'T deny the dispatch of the U.N. police force had per se little to do with all this.

In other words, the threat of armed force by the U.N. did not persuade Britain and France to withdraw their troops and call it a day.

Nor will this small international token force, in itself, prevent any outbreak of violence between the Arabs and the Israeli, or for that matter persuade Nasser to come to terms regarding the restoration and internationalization of the Suez canal, all of which appear so necessary to the elimination of serious tensions in the Middle East and the achievement of peace there in any permanent sense.

BUT the point is not what the UN police action does but what it SYMBOLIZES, namely the unanimity of world opinion against the use of force to attain selfish national ends. That DID accomplish what Nasser, even with the aid of Soviet Russia, never could have done, namely: it sent the ships and planes and tanks of two world powers back where they came from, and equally remarkable made the strong and successful Israeli army withdraw from the Sinai desert.

SO FAR so good, in fact very good.

In other words, while the second portion of that familiar and traditional Christmas saying may be rather "silly," for there is, we should say, a conspicuous and record-breaking absence of "good will" internationally speaking; it is also true there is to date "PEACE ON EARTH" and under conditions which a decade ago would almost certainly have brought on another war, and very likely one of major proportions.

FROM the standpoint of world peace it would be reassuring if the United Nations had a military force stronger than that of any other nation or any probable group of them to enforce its decrees, but that is a dream which today, or in the foreseeable future, simply can't be realized.

But a great deal more in the direction of war prevention on the road TO a permanent peace, has been realized in the year 1956, than most observers believed possible a year or two ago, and because of this, we believe there is considerable justification in predicting that as much or more will be accomplished in that direction in the year 1957.

For there is, as of today, one thing the United Nations has which it did not have before, namely, prestige. It has, or should have, something of the same sense of pride and power that David had after his highly successful bout with Goliath.

It has achieved something in the direction of preventing war that is now historical and can't be denied. This accomplishment gives—or should give—the UN a self-esteem and a self-confidence that neither it, nor its predecessor, the League of Nations, ever possessed.

FINALLY there is the resolution of condemnation by the U.N. of Soviet Russia for its brutal and bloody suppression of the spirit of liberty and independence in decimated Hungary.

True, no police force was dispatched, to symbolize this reproof of world opinion. As a practical matter this restraint was no doubt wise. For against a half-civilized and ruthless tyrant like the Soviet government, such action on a token scale would very probably have resulted only in its destruction and might only have added fuel to the flames of conflict.

BUT don't forget this: That action by the UN added to the storm of world-wide condemnation extending even to some of Russia's satellites, has given the present leaders in the Kremlin plenty of food for thought.

And unpleasant thoughts, for them!

For while concrete evidence is lacking, there is good reason to believe that even "the bear that walks like a man" is now looking somewhat surreptitiously but carefully at his hole-card, and is, on the very practical grounds of self-interest and self-preservation, no more anxious to defy the moral judgment of world opinion than its weaker and more vulnerable contemporaries have been.

SO MIGHT we suggest to our somewhat cynical colleague that if "Peace on earth, good will toward men" seems inappropriate and unrealistic with the world in its present frame-of-mind, perhaps changing it to "Peace on earth in spite of ill will" might not be.

New Try at Curbing Supreme Court Seen; Success Chance Slim

Washington—(CQ)—Attempts to curb the power of the Supreme Court, begun in the 84th Congress, are sure to be renewed in the 85th. But chances for success are slim.

Leading the attack on the Court in 1957, as in 1956, will be Southerners outraged by the 1954 Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools. In March, 1956, 101 members of Congress from 11 southern states issued a manifesto pledging themselves to use "all lawful means to bring about a reversal" of the segregation decision.

Marching with the Southerners under the states rights banner will be some Northerners concerned over what they consider a growing trend toward federal supremacy in the Court's decisions. At issue are decisions, going back to 1942, that limit the powers of the states in fields of concurrent federal-state jurisdiction.

Ruling Displeases... The current assault on the Court, the most bitter since President Roosevelt tried to pack it in 1937, was touched off by an April, 1956, decision in which the Court invalidated state sedition laws. In the Steve Nelson case it ruled, 6-3, that federal legislation against sedition had left no room for state laws in that field.

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.)—author of the 1940 Smith Act, one of the laws cited by the Supreme Court as indicating an intention by Congress to occupy the entire field of anti-sedition legislation—promptly introduced a bill requiring Congress to state its intention specifically if it intended to preempt any other field of legislation.

Smith's bill was reported by the House Judiciary Committee with an amendment limiting its application to the field of sedition, but it received no floor consideration in the 84th Congress. Smith will reintroduce the measure in 1957.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and 11 southern colleagues introduced an identical bill in the Senate. The Judiciary Committee, by a 7-2 vote, reported the McClellan bill, but it also died without reaching the floor. Another bill, applying only to sedition laws, met a similar fate. Both measures will be reintroduced in 1957.

70 Bills... In all, more than 70 bills were introduced in the 84th Congress to curb the power of the Court. These ranged from a proposed constitutional amendment, sponsored by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), to provide that "there shall be no limitation upon the power of any state to regulate health, morals, education, marriage and good order in the state," to bills seeking a change in the composition of the Court by making 75 the mandatory retirement age for justices.

Justice Harold H. Burton is 88 and Chief Justice Earl Warren is 85. The other four justices are in their 50s; William O. Douglas (58), Tom C. Clark (57), John Marshall Harlan (57) and William J. Brennan Jr. (50). Eastland will reintroduce his proposed constitutional amendment again in 1957. The mandatory retirement bill as well as other measures designed to restrict the Court's power also will be thrown in the hopper again.

Senate More Friendly... These bills—particularly those

specifically dealing with "states rights"—will fall on more friendly soil in the Senate, where Eastland heads the Judiciary Committee, than in the House where Representative Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) is Judiciary chairman.

Sniping at the Court is not limited to the halls of Congress. In 1956, states rights groups in the North and South united behind the Presidential candidacy of T. Coleman Andrews, former director of Internal Revenue. Andrews spiced his campaign with criticisms of the school segregation decision and charged the Court with abandoning "its law books for Communist novels." Incomplete returns from the Nov. 6 election gave Andrews 138,342 votes in 13 states.

Some of the sharpest criticisms of the Supreme Court have come from its own dissenting justices. And former Justice James F. Byrnes, who was governor of South Carolina from 1951 to 1955 has urged that the Court be deprived of the power "to amend the Constitution and destroy state governments."

But unless the Supreme Court further offends Congressional sensibilities in 1957, legislation to restrict its powers is unlikely to be enacted. (Copyright 1956, Congressional Quarterly)

Increased Religious Interest Heartening, Church Leader Says... By EUGENE C. BLAKE, President, National Council of Churches, Written For United Press... The increase in religious interest and support in our time is heartening to church people, despite some indications of superficiality and despite the normal decline which paradoxically accompanies it.

If this new interest in religion is transformed into active Christian commitment in local Christian churches, I predict that the years that lie ahead will be marked by a rebirth of moral and spiritual conviction in America.

Discussions of Vital Problems Kept Secret at Red Conference

By CHARLES M. MCCANN, Soviet Press Correspondent... United Press apparently is keeping secret a great part of the proceedings at the meeting of its Communist Party Central Committee.

A big shake-up in the Soviet economic planning administration has been announced. But nothing has been said about two highly important questions.

These are (1) The admittedly spreading unrest among university students and factory workers and (2) Russia's relations with its satellites.

It is inconceivable that these pressing problems were not discussed at the five-day meeting of the 133 committee members and 122 alternates assembled from all over the Soviet Union.

It is inconceivable also that Nikita S. Khrushchev, first secretary of the party, did not feel called upon to do some explaining about the way his "de-Stalinization" campaign got out of hand.

There is every indication that Soviet leaders realized the meeting would be an embarrassing one. Under the present collective leadership, Russia of course remains a dictatorship. But the Central Committee is supposed to be the country's policy-making authority. Josef Stalin used to ignore it. But since his death the committee meets, as it is supposed to, do, twice a year.

The committee had met last March to put into effect the Stalinization-liberalization policy of the Kremlin frantically by Khrushchev and his colleagues. The meeting just ended was supposed to start on Dec. 27. But it was postponed until last Thursday.

Moscow dispatches indicated that the meeting was postponed because Khrushchev and his colleagues wanted more time to decide just what to say in explanation of the uncomfortable time they have had since March.

Before the Communist party, Moscow correspondents had listed the student unrest as one of the chief topics on the program for discussion. The Central Committee was supposed to approve plans to get the students and workers back into line by a combination of stiffened discipline and concessions.

It seems pretty certain that such plans were discussed and approved but that Khrushchev and Co. decided that the least said about them publicly, the best.

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Family Stability... Indications of a true religious revival will be such things as the establishment of new Christian enterprises and the strengthening of old ones such as colleges, schools, hospitals and theological seminaries; a drop in the crime rate; a growing stability of family life, and an increase in civic interest participation and responsibility on the part of the church members.

If on the other hand this new religious interest is not successfully geared into the life and activities of particular Christian churches but remains a vague and general religiosity, I predict that there will be no long range gain either to God or to the nation. Religious interest that remains unrelated to the churches will soon fade out, leaving no traces except the inscription "In God We Trust" on some stamps as well as coins.

True Religious Revival... What is more serious is the present tendency to suppose that God is served by our bestowing on him our approval. But God is served only when men's lives are transformed by him. This transformation is marked by a turning away from the worship of material success, selfish comfort and superficial security toward the adventure of a life fixed and directed towards high human good for all mankind.

I believe we are on the edge of a true religious revival but it will come to fruition only if it becomes intellectually deeper, more personal and social, more practical and more local. I do not believe the day will be won by mass appeal and smart advertising techniques. It will only come out of revitalized Christian congregations worshipping and serving God in your town.

DRIVES OUT OF LIVING ROOM... San Diego, Calif.—(U.P.)—Mrs. Ida May Leffewers was surprised indeed when an automobile crashed into her living room while she was watching television. She was even more surprised when the driver got out, looked around, then got back in the car and drove out.

TALENT AROUND CORNER... Hollywood—(U.P.)—A talent scout for Warner Bros. travelled nearly 5,000 miles to find a girl who was virtually just around the corner. Seeking an actress to play the lead opposite Marlon Brando in "Sayonara," the scout conducted intensive auditions in Japan before finding Miiko Taka — at a Japanese-American carnival in Los Angeles.

Neuberger Sees Need For Low-Cost Power For N.W. Industries

Portland—(Special)—The shutting off of additional low-cost power facilities during the past four years has cost the Pacific Northwest an opportunity of becoming "the heartland of aluminum production as Pennsylvania has in the realm of steel," Sen. Richard L. Neuberger told the Portland Central Labor Council recently.

"The people responsible for ending expansion of our great Federal hydro-electric program may have the economic blood of Oregon on their hands," he added.

Incomes Below Average... Neuberger declared that average incomes in Oregon were \$97 higher than the national average in 1952, but down to \$10 below the average this year. "While lumber and agriculture have been experiencing adversity," Neuberger said, "we have lacked vast supplies of cheap power to furnish new payrolls in light metals. Yet the Stanford Research Institute has pointed out that most of the extra manufacturing jobs which came to our region from 1940 until 1952 were due mainly to low-cost electricity."

The Senator said his views of the impact of low-cost kilowatts on Northwest economic development were borne out in a recent study by Edwin J. Cohn Jr. He quoted Cohn's books, published by Columbia university, as saying: "The Northwest has clearly attracted industries which without cheap power to lure them would never have migrated there. Obviously, further development of these power-eating industries is contingent upon a vigorous program of dam construction. Without greatly augmented generating capacity it will not be possible to meet the normal growth of residential, farm, commercial and ordinary industrial loads and at the same time provide for the electro-press industries."

Said Falling Off... Neuberger declared that Oregon was "falling off the pace" at a time of national prosperity. He claimed that the country as a whole had experienced an income gain of 11 per cent since 1952 but only 4.5 per cent in Oregon. "What if we should encounter a national decline?" he asked. "What could occur in our state, then?"

Neuberger contended that private-utility spokesmen had scoffed at the idea of establishing aluminum factories in an area as remote from markets as the Pacific Northwest. "Yet," said

Neuberger, "aluminum companies have gone 750 miles north of our state to build the world's largest light-metal smelter in the British Columbia solitudes just to get the 2-mill power which we no longer can offer, now that the Bonneville program has been slowed down by the public administration."

Neuberger cited statistics showing that between the years 1952 and 1954, according to the Treasury Department, Oregon suffered the biggest drop in Federal tax collections of any state except Wyoming. Also, he said, comparison of crop years of 1951-52 and 1954-55 showed Oregon farmers suffered a 23 per cent cut in average net farm income, while the national figure declined only 14 per cent.

Can't Be Denied... "No business man or merchant can afford to dismiss these reports, because they reveal that agriculture, industry and other phases of Oregon's economy have been slipping behind the rest of the country," he added.

Neuberger presented to his audience what he described as a five-point program to "get Oregon back on the economic trolley before it is too late."

1. Immediate development by the Federal government of such vast multi-purpose dam-sites as Hells Canyon, John Day, Libby and Mica Creek.

2. Ending of portions of the "light-money" policy which have stifled home-building, the lumber industry and small business ventures.

3. Repeal of the 8 per cent excise tax on freight shipments, in order to modify the freight-rate discrimination against Northwest products and consumers.

4. Legislation to assure a larger supply of Federal timber going to small locally-owned sawmills.

5. Production under the price-support and soil-bank umbrellas of more of the farm-crops grown on family-sized farms in our region.

CASH!

A DIVISION OF PACIFIC FINANCE... PACIFIC INDUSTRIAL... Dick Hans, Manager... 16 S. Central • Ph. 3-5308

May the Peace which comes of Faith, The Courage that's born of Hope, And the Joy which dwells in Love, Be with you now, and through 1957.

Chapel Mortuary... Across from the Courthouse... Frank Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

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 initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Recluse Dog

To the Editor: This big Alaska Husky dog was a mountain recluse back around 1912. He had been seen quite frequently by prospectors and stockmen in the same area three miles north-east of Gold Hill. Ten years preceding 1922, there never was seen or heard of a coyote or bobcat in the vicinity of the lone sentry. One warm Spring day in 1922 the old dog ventured down to the nearest ranch house. Apparently it was too old and feeble to make his livelihood in the hills any longer, although yet fat, but quite grey, he made expressive gestures of friendliness to his strange environment. How, when or why he lived a solitary life is quite difficult to understand; rather, we were amazed at the bizarre canine habit formed. At last the old hermit spent rest of his days where fate and destiny cast his lot, so ended his earthly realm except for the secret mountain retreat this lone dog had lived.

Bert Kissinger 520 Boardman st Medford, Ore.

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