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**NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION**  
1959

**NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION**

**Flight 'o Time**  
Medford and Jackson County history from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

**10 YEARS AGO**  
Jan. 6, 1949 (Thursday)  
"The Sleepy Hour" quiz contest to raise funds for finishing the Hawthorne park swimming pool gets its first airing tonight.  
"Shy" Morthland pledges and requests cooperation for efficient county government as he takes over as a county commissioner.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
Jan. 6, 1939 (Friday)  
Several punchboard operators tell the sheriff and district attorney they will abide by the ban effective next week.  
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Two measures are before Congress to remove politics from relief." Relief from politicians is also needed."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
Jan. 6, 1929 (Sunday)  
All county officers elected at the last election are to be sworn in tomorrow.  
Talent Grange is to give financial assistance for the building of a Talent community hall.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
Jan. 6, 1919 (Monday)  
Medford doughboys in France are reported on their way home, and happy homefronters prepare celebrations to welcome them.  
Normal business and social activity is resumed with the lifting of flu mask requirements.

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

1. Which is the Terpsichorean art?
2. With what country do you connect the name of the statesman William E. Gladstone?
3. What business, that is still flourishing with branches in London and New York, did Louis Francois Cartier found in Paris in 1847?
4. Name the two cities that are referred to in Charles Dickens', "The Tale of Two Cities."
5. In what State are the Bad Lands?
6. What single acquisition of land almost doubled the area of the United States?
7. In Shakespeare's play, were Romeo and Juliet ever married?
8. Does sound travel through a vacuum?
9. In the nursery rhyme, upon what did "Little Miss Muffet" sit?
10. Who said, "It is much easier to be critical than to be correct"?

Answers: 1. Dancing. 2. Great Britain. 3. A jewelry business. 4. London, England; and Paris, France. 5. South Dakota. 6. Louisiana Purchase. 7. Yes. 8. No. 9. A surfet. 10. Benjamin Disraeli.

**APARTMENTS FALL**  
Montefrontondo, Italy—Two persons were injured on Monday night when two ancient apartment buildings collapsed in this small town 14 miles from Rome. The buildings, which house 43 persons, were evacuated earlier because they had been weakened by heavy rains.

## FAA's Tough Job

The nation's airways are now under the control of the new Federal Aviation Agency. At 12:01 a.m. Dec. 31, it absorbed all of the personnel, functions and funds of the old Civil Aeronautics Agency, the rule-making functions of the bureau of safety of the Civil Aeronautics board, and it previously had absorbed the airways modernization board, as well as some military personnel and functions.

The CAB is retained, but only has a limited function, largely that of determining probable cause of air accidents.

**THE new agency has a big job.** It has air traffic control, the airways safety program, installation of air navigation facilities, procurement of equipment, rule making, and hundreds of other functions. It has much authority.

The new boss is E. R. Quesada, former Air Force general and aviation advisor to the President, and the deputy administrator is James T. Pyle, administrator of civil aeronautics for the past year.

**WHETHER** it can do the job or not remains to be seen.

There will be conflicting demands upon the FAA, as there were upon the CAA—the demands and needs of the military, the needs and demands of the private and "executive" pilots, who account for a considerable percentage of all flying; and needs of the nation's airlines, which are complicated hugely by the advent of speedy new jet aircraft in civilian service.

It must, if it is to succeed, balance all the legitimate demands; make each segment of the air-using public reasonably happy; give the nation's defense needs a high priority and at the same time provide for the safety of air travelers.

**THIS** is not going to be easy to do.

The CAA failed to do it. That is the reason it was superseded by the FAA. And the FAA still has most of the personnel of the CAA—including those whose failure was the CAA's failure.

Changing the name of the agency, and giving it broader power and scope, is not going to change the men whose failure was marked in airline crashes, in fouled-up regulations, in unimaginable overcomplication of rules and procedures.

If Quesada and Pyle are to succeed, they will need to do some widespread and selective firing of men who are entrenched in their jobs, but who have signally failed to do them well.

America cannot afford to do the job less than well. Too much is at stake.—E.A.

## Newspapers' Impact

Even those of us who make our livelihoods working on a newspaper are not always fully aware of the impact which a newspaper has upon the community.

We know—theoretically—that it does fill an important role in the lives of those we serve, both advertisers and readers. But the total picture is obscured by the fact that the services which the paper provides often are small, unremarked, unreported.

**DURING** the strike which suspended publication of all of New York City's major newspapers last month, the effects of these services showed up by being missing. They were demonstrated statistically where they never could be pieced by piece.

Here are some examples, as reported by the New York Times:

- Christmas retail sales were off 7 per cent.
- Candy sales dropped some 80 per cent.
- People with rooms for rent found no renters; people looking for places to live could not find them.
- Real estate transactions were off up to 50 per cent.
- Attendance at sports events was down 25 to 50 per cent.
- Attendance at the theater, motion picture and stage, slumped badly.
- Attendance at funerals was down an average of 20 per cent.
- Job hunters and would-be employers could not get together.

**THE Times'** story about the effects of the strike ran to more than four columns of small type. Perhaps the most poignant paragraph was this: "Another group that was perturbed by the absence of Sunday papers were the young women whose wedding stories were scheduled to appear. Many seemed desperate in their telephone conversations. It was something they had counted on all their lives."

And, aside from the economic effects and those upon newly wed women, there were "other petty annoyances," the Times said:

- There were people with ships to meet who did not know where to meet them. There were people who wanted the score of a local basketball game and did not know how to find it. And also people who just wanted to look at a television schedule or find out which movie was playing at their neighborhood theater."

**THE impact** of a small-town newspaper such as the Mail Tribune may not be of the same magnitude as that of a metropolitan daily. But it is of the same order.

And, because it is the only local daily paper available, it has an even greater responsibility to those it serves, readers and advertisers alike.

It is a responsibility keenly felt by those who put out the paper, and we share with our big-city colleagues their feeling of satisfaction that the presses are rolling again, and their sense of dedication to a job which is still very necessary in today's fast-moving and complex world.—E.A.

## Dennis the Menace



"I DIDN'T MIND HIM CUTTING HIMSELF A THIRD SLICE OF CAKE, BUT WHEN HE ACCUSED ME OF WATERING THE COCOA..."

## Matter of Fact

**MIKOYAN'S WELCOME**  
Washington—Anastas Mikoyan, the second man in the Kremlin, has come to smell the weather in the street in the capital of the West. He wants to know which way the wind is blowing at this stage of the Berlin crisis.

This being Mikoyan's primary purpose, it is good news that the Western Allies are said to be very close to final agreement on their "contingency plans" for the defense of Berlin.

At Paris, the Western Allies beat their breasts and cried, "We shall be firm, we shall be firm." The Kremlin was sufficiently impressed to respond by asking for Mikoyan's American visa. But governments crying, "We shall be firm," too often resemble fat ladies crying, "We must go on a diet," as they reach for a second helping of dessert.

By the same token, governments actually agreeing on practical ways and means of being firm in circumstances of desperate danger are like fat ladies actually going on strict diets. In this manner, in short, they show they mean what they have said.

**BECAUSE** the planning for Berlin is so well advanced, however, Mikoyan can be answered with confidence. But that is by no means the end of the matter. When the Mikoyan visit was announced, the Soviets first tried to see whether the American government would show weakness, by falling all over itself to seize this opportunity for talks. Long mutual stone-walling at last induced the Soviets to name the persons Mikoyan desired to see. Thereupon the Soviet Embassy set a schedule that will almost certainly bring Mikoyan together with the President and with Vice-President Nixon while Secretary Dulles is absent in Ottawa.

The object, no doubt, is to see whether Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard Nixon strike the same unyielding note in the absence of the Secretary of State. If this test is passed, further soundings will surely be made, later on, at Paris and London and Bonn, to see whether the other allies strike the same note as Washington has struck. And even if all these tests are passed, it remains to be seen whether the Kremlin will be sufficiently impressed by Western firmness combined with extreme American "defense economy" in the face of an open threat of war.

(c) 1959, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

**ACCORDING** to high authorities here, the planning talks have now produced rather detailed and general agreement of the right tactical responses to the several difficulties here.

**THE present case** is the supreme test of Western firmness, since there is no way at all to honor the West's commitment to free Berlin except by being ready to fight a big war, if need be, to keep the route to Berlin open. Agreeing on what to do in circumstances was never likely to be easy. Difficulties were indeed encountered at the outset, in the first discussions at Bonn between the American, British and French ambassadors and the West German government.

Apparently on his own initiative, the British ambassador to Bonn, Sir Christopher Steel, somewhat rudely challenged the West German government's will and courage to support a truly firm policy. Reportedly, Sir Christopher argued that the West Germans might indulge in great talk now, but would retreat later when the crunch came. The sequel was sufficiently heated to cause a change in the locale of the planning talks. These have mainly centered in Washington, with parallel discussions taking place, of course, in the other capitals.

**NOT** too long after that communism came along and SET RUSSIA BACK by killing of too many brilliant Russians and ushering in the century of the common man, but even that couldn't hold back Russians' minds forever. Boris Pasternak, another Russian, has just been awarded the Nobel prize for literature.

It's high time for us to quit discounting the Russian mind and get down to reality. This latest Russian exploit in space may help us to do it.

Nothing is more dangerous than underestimating one's enemy.

**ANOTHER** serious thought: If you read and listen discriminatingly to the news of the day, you must have noted that PLAY is coming to hold a BIG place in our life here in the United States of America.

That suggests these questions:

- If we're to compete successfully with Russia, how much can we AFFORD to play? How much MUST we work? This much is certain: With the world shaping up as it is, we aren't going to be able to afford 20-hour work weeks.

**WE** are told that one of our big problems is what to do with our leisure time. Maybe we'll have to get along with LESS leisure time. Maybe that might not be too bad for us. There is the juvenile delinquency problem, for example. There can be little doubt that TOO MUCH leisure time (coupled with not knowing what to do with it) is responsible for a lot of this delinquency. Maybe more work might help to solve this and other problems.

At any rate, we'd better realize that winning the race we're in will require more work than play.

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## Try and Stop Me

—By BENNETT CERF

**JACK BENNY**, touring the vaudeville circuit many years ago stage one evening, and pleaded, "Is there a doctor in the house?" He deeply resented the roar of laughter that ensued—until Bernie reminded him they were appearing in Rochester, Minn., where the famous Mayo Clinic is located.

A sinuous, bikini-clad young mermaid gazed around the pool approvingly and told her companion, "A lot of attractive new men registered here last night. I guess I'll have to learn to swim all over again this week!"

**Portrait** of a housewife by Paper Magistrate Sam Himmel:  
"Within her automatic home  
The housewife lolls and lingers,  
No longer plagued by dishpan hands,  
But bruised push-button fingers."  
© 1959, by Bennett Cerf. Distributed by King Features Syndicate.

## Los Angeles to Seek Law to Ban Sale of New Cars

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Bonelli was one of three supervisors who met with three city councilmen Monday to map out the area's latest approach in an intensified battle against smog.

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"Let's build a little fire and get the thing rolling," Griswold said.

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## 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 an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

**Butte Falls Library**  
To the Editor: We have a new library and city hall, of which the community is very proud. The library is essential in Butte Falls, as we have quite a number of readers. We, as a whole, want to thank Miss Webster and staff for the congenial service they have given us, especially Miss Webster. She is wonderful to work with. We feel that the library is a necessity in this outlying town of Butte Falls. City Recorder, Butte Falls, Ore.

## Ice-Breaker Used To Clear Inlet

Anchorage, Alaska—UP—Dockage of the first freight barge in Anchorage during any January was made possible Sunday by use of an ice-breaker, John Hart, of Alaska Freight Lines, Inc., reported.

The ice-breaker was a converted LSM which the company bought from a broker in Yokohama, Japan.

This is the first winter for the use of the ice-breaker in Cook Inlet. During the summer and fall, it was used in the Bering Sea hauling freight to military bases in the Far North. The vessel is captained by Ray Thurston and carries a crew of 12.

## Magnavox

Leads the Field in Stereophonic Sound 55 Phonograph models to choose from. See Them At PURUCKER'S

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27 NORTH HOLLY ST.  
**Bill Fish**

## TODAY In Oregon History (A Centennial Feature)

**JAN. 6, 1839**  
Quebec Mission: "The first mass is said at Walmette (today) in presence of the Canadians assembled with their wives and children . . . There (are) emotional outbreaks here and there. It (is) such a great day for them and their wives — for them who (have) not seen priests for 30, 40 and 50 years; for the wives that were beholding at last those who their husbands had predicted so long ago!"

**JAN. 6, 1887**  
The Oregon Pacific Railroad company, which had its beginnings as the Corvallis and Yaquina Railroad, dedicates its bridge over the Willamette at Albany, and the first freight rolls into town a week later.

## Party Labels Only Thing Changed in New, 86th Congress

Washington—(CQ)—A more than casual glance at the personnel of the 86th Congress which meets Wednesday reveals that the recent Democratic landslide changed little more than party labels.

Mr. Lawmaker, 1959 style, is about the same age as his recent predecessors; 50-55 chances are better than 50-50 that he'll be a lawyer, just as in other Congresses; and it's a good bet that he'll be a veteran.

A Congressional Quarterly survey shows that the average member of the 86th Congress will be 52.7 years old—about a year younger than his counterpart of a year ago. The average senator will be 57.1 years old, while in the House the norm will be 51.7.

Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D-R.I.), continues to set records as the oldest senator in history at 91 plus, and Sen. Frank Church, (D-Idaho) still is the baby of the Senate at 34. In the house, Rep. Brent Spence (D-Ky.), is the oldest at 84 and Daniel D. Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), sports a youthful 30.

Virtually all of the senators—98 per cent—and 86 per cent of the representatives have had some experience in politics or civic service. About half the house members and almost two-thirds of the senators are lawyers; about one-third of the members of both chambers show a background in banking or business.

About 17 per cent of the senators in the 86th Congress call themselves farmers as against 21 per cent in the 85th Congress. The figure in the house will stay at about 10 per cent. There will be the usual scattering of journalists, teachers, doctors and engineers in the new session of Congress. There are two ministers: Rep. Walter H. Moeller (D-Ohio) and Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D-N.Y.).

More than half of the representatives and about two-thirds of the senators have had some military service.

**Seniority**  
The CQ study also shows that speaker of the house Sam Rayburn (D-Texas) continues to lead the seniority parade. His 45 years' continuous service in the house, stretching back to 1913, shades Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R-N.Y.), who began in 1919.

The Number One man in terms of seniority in the Senate again is Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.), who has represented his state in Congress ever since it was admitted to the Union in 1912. Hayden's senate career began in 1927, but this was preceded by 15 years in the house. The man on the top of the Republican seniority ladder in the senate is Styles Bridges (R-N.H.), a comparative newcomer who was elected in 1957.

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## Five Airmen Die In New York Fire

Syracuse, N.Y.—UP—At least five airmen were reported dead today in a fire which destroyed a barracks at a Syracuse University housing area. Four others were reported missing and another 15 were treated for injuries at five Syracuse hospitals.

Capt. A. J. Dei Signore, in charge of a detachment of airmen taking part in special language courses at the university, said five were known dead and four remained unaccounted for.

The names of the dead were withheld until relatives are notified.

The fire broke out at 5:36 a.m. The barracks occupied by the military personnel were among buildings used by married students at the university.

Del Signore said there were 43 airmen in the barracks which burned.

Some of the injured were carried out and others escaped unaided. The injured did not appear badly hurt, officials at the hospitals said.

## Virus Infection Nursed by Dulles

Washington—UP—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles nursed a virus infection at his home today but aides said the ailment was not a serious one.

The virus sent the secretary home from his office Monday. It was the latest—and apparently the mildest—of a series of ailments which began in November, 1956, with a successful operation on Dulles for intestinal cancer.

Dulles was hospitalized again with an inflamed intestine last month, just before the NATO meetings in Paris. His physicians let him attend the sessions, but ordered him to take a rest thereafter.

The cabinet member returned from Jamaica Saturday, reported that he was "feeling fine," and looked it. Then, he contracted the new ailment on his first day back at work.

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## Five Airmen Die In New York Fire

Syracuse, N.Y.—UP—At least five airmen were reported dead today in a fire which destroyed a barracks at a Syracuse University housing area. Four others were reported missing and another 15 were treated for injuries at five Syracuse hospitals.

Capt. A. J. Dei Signore, in charge of a detachment of airmen taking part in special language courses at the university, said five were known dead and four remained unaccounted for.

The names of the dead were withheld until relatives are notified.

The fire broke out at 5:36 a.m. The barracks occupied by the military personnel were among buildings used by married students at the university.

Del Signore said there were 43 airmen in the barracks which burned.

Some of the injured were carried out and others escaped unaided. The injured did not appear badly hurt, officials at the hospitals said.

## Los Angeles to Seek Law to Ban Sale of New Cars

Los Angeles—UP—City and county officials have agreed to seek a state law banning the sale of new cars in California within a year unless the auto industry develops a practical anti-smog device for its automobiles.

"If we are able to get the cooperation of the state legislators in adopting this drastic kind of legislation we can go a long way toward convincing automobile makers that they must do everything within their power to develop some form of smog control device for motor vehicles," County Supervisor Frank G. Bonelli said.

Bonelli was one of three supervisors who met with three city councilmen Monday to map out the area's latest approach in an intensified battle against smog.

**Dragging Its Feet**  
S. Smith Griswold, chief of the Air Pollution Control district which is in charge of enforcing anti-smog laws was asked whether he thought the auto industry was dragging its feet on developing anti-smog devices.

"I don't think there's any question about it," he said.

"I'm in favor of putting some heat on those guys," Councilman Everett G. Burkhalter said of the major automotive manufacturers.

"Let's build a little fire and get the thing rolling," Griswold said.

Griswold said four anti-smog devices for cars were near the testing stage and seemed promising. They had all been developed by companies outside of Detroit.

He said he favored the state wide ban on new cars sales because it might force Detroit auto manufacturers to do more research on smog design for new cars with space for anti-smog devices.

## Oil, Chemical Men Consider Atom to Recover Petroleum

Dallas, Tex.—UP—Some of the smartest men in the oil and chemical industries meet in Dallas today to consider whether they can use atomic blasts to recover nearly a trillion barrels of oil in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming.

If it is feasible to use underground nuclear detonation to break up oil shale formations, it could change the whole outlook for the petroleum industry.

The meeting in Dallas follows an earlier one at Laramie, Wyo., in which scientists and engineers for the Atomic Energy commission, the Ernest O. Lawrence Radiation laboratory at Berkeley, Calif., and the Bureau of Mines all agreed that application of nuclear energy in the recovery of oil has "considerable promise."

**A-Blast Reports**  
In a paper prepared for delivery today to the meeting of the Bureau of Mines and the petroleum industry, Charles E. Violett of the University of California, reported on the first "completely contained" nuclear explosion at the Nevada test site on Sept. 19, 1957, and on additional underground detonations in October, 1958.

It would be this or similar types of nuclear explosions in the new method of oil recovery.

Violett said in his technical paper that in the underground explosion in 1957, code-named Rainier, that no radioactivity was discovered in the tunnel in excess of the natural background as measured prior to the blast.

In Rainier, Violett said the energy released by the nuclear explosions was equivalent to 1,700 tons of high explosives.

The blast was in a room six by seven feet, 899 feet under a rocky mountain and 79 feet back from the face of it.

**Rock Vaporized**  
Violett said the shock was sufficiently strong to vaporize the rock for the first three feet and to melt it out to 15 feet. The rock was crushed on further out to a radius of 130 feet.

The scientist said the radioactivity, with negligible exceptions, was trapped in 700 tons of melted rock.

Violett said in a concluding section of his report that it is clear the complete containment of all radioactive products can be expected up to a certain depth.

The Rainier experiment was conducted in a volcanic tuff formation. Oil shale would produce different problems.

## In the Day's News

Well, the Russians are ahead of us again. They have a rocket on its way to the moon, and as this is written they say it is already halfway there.

**ARE** we red-faced? Of course we are. But it may do us no good. We've tended to identify Russians in our minds as felt-boots-wearing muzhiks and have inclined toward ignoring brilliant Russian minds.

It comes to us with something of a shock of surprise, for example, that more than half a century ago a Russian, Ivan Pavlov, was awarded the Nobel prize in physiology and medicine (in 1904) and four years later another Russian, Elie Metchnikoff, won the physiology and medicine