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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. 14, 1949 (Friday)
The March of Dimes opens its annual campaign for funds to fight polio.

Some 40 persons in Ashland are reported circulating petitions initiated by the Civic Betterment League for the recall of three city councilmen.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 14, 1939 (Saturday)
Jackson county Democrats are agitated over who is to decide who is to reside at the Jacksonville post office for the next four years.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Fog has blanketed the valley all week to the great disgust of many."

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 14, 1929 (Monday)
The Medford airport bond election is set for April 2.

No. 1 turkeys brought local growers 31 cents per pound on Christmas markets.

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 14, 1919 (Tuesday)
The school board rules that until all danger of another epidemic is past there shall be no more holding of school on Saturdays to make up for time lost during the recent outbreak.

The state legislature convenes, but Jackson county solons lose out on important committee posts.

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

1. In what contest does the winning team move backwards?
2. Name the only mammal that can fly.
3. Which are the largest of living reptiles?
4. What two animals are closely associated with the month of March?
5. Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands has been used as a place for what sort of tests?
6. A rat can drag objects from place to place by means of its tail; true or false?
7. Which King of England was the last of the Stuart dynasty?
8. In World War II, was the "Omaha Beachhead" established by Allied troops in Sicily, Normandy, or Greece?
9. May a naturalized American citizen be elected as President of the United States?
10. Who sold a cow for a handful of beans?

Answers: 1. In a tug-of-war. 2. Bat. 3. Crocodilians. 4. Lion and lamb. 5. Nuclear bomb tests. 6. True. 7. James II. 8. Normandy. 9. No. 10. Jack (in the tale of the Beanstalk).

Truck, Trailer Turn Over On Highway 62
A truck and trailer owned by Elder Logging company turned over yesterday afternoon on Highway 62 near Casey state park, state police reported.

The driver, Elder D. Kness, 39, of Trail, was reported uninjured. The right wheels of the trailer went off the road and pulled the vehicle into the ditch, where it turned over on its side, state police said.

A New "CCC"?

A couple of years ago, after a jaunt into the woods with a group of foresters and outdoorsmen, we reported here on a discussion we'd heard about the possibility of forming something like the Civilian Conservation Corps of pre-World War II days.

Several of the men in the party had had experience with the boys who came west to take over the barracks camps, build roads and trails, construct forest recreation facilities, do reforestation work, build fire-breaks and fight fires, and generally effect a double rehabilitation—that of the forests and that of themselves.

FREQUENTLY these lads were the products of the slums of the east, and often were "tough cookies" themselves—boys who today would be called "juvenile delinquents."

A rather amazing percentage of them, if we are rightly informed, went on from the CCC into constructive, useful lives.

How much credit the corps can take for this record is, of course, subject to debate. But many men who watched the tough boys from the streets of New York or Chicago change gradually into men who knew something of the outdoors, something of life, something of their fellow men, and something of responsibility, will swear that it was the turning-point in more lives than a few.

THE possibility of reviving the CCC or something like it has been broached every so often since the war.

The latest to do so is Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who advocates a Youth Conservation Corps, to provide employment for boys of 16 or over.

After reading Humphrey's proposal, Bud Forrester of the Pendleton East Oregonian talked to one of that newspaper's employees who came to Oregon with the CCC in 1937, who stayed, and who became a responsible citizen. He told Bud:

"There are 12 or 14 of us in and near Pendleton now and all of the fellows have made good. They came out of New York and New Jersey and if they hadn't had the opportunity to leave there I'm afraid it would have been a different story."

"... Most of those guys were tough. We had gang fights in the CCC camp here in the beginning. Every guy wanted to show how tough he was. But it wasn't very long before it all got straightened out. Everybody liked his job. We realized that there wasn't any point in trying to prove how tough we were—that it didn't make any difference in this new set-up. It was just the right thing for some tough guys from the big city."

AND he added that he thought Senator Humphrey should add one provision to his proposal, that the boys enlisted in a YCC should first of all come from the slum areas of big cities. He said:

"They are the fellows who need help. The situation that many of those boys face is almost hopeless. Get them into the YCC first. Broaden the program later."

The proposal, on a national scale, is similar if not virtually identical to suggestions for young men's work camps in Oregon, except that the latter would enlist youngsters who had gotten into trouble, or were headed that way.

Such an organization wouldn't end juvenile delinquency overnight, or in any length of time, for the causes are too deep-seated in our society. But it would solve a lot of problems, particularly in the area of the "tough guys" who really shouldn't be sent to prison, nor yet should be set loose again with a wrist slap.

THE COSTS of such a program would not be negligible, but when compared to the federal military budget, say, they would amount to probably a tiny fraction of that total.

And who could calculate the good that would come out of it?

It would include the construction of federal forest access roads, which are so badly needed to get out overripe timber; it would speed up the rehabilitation and construction of forest service and national park recreational facilities now so badly behind the demand, and it would provide the resources for much other work which would benefit the nation on its federal lands—work now going begging for lack of budget and personnel.

But most of all it would provide a place for young men to get into a relatively wholesome atmosphere, to gain self-respect, to learn the merits of a hard day's work.

YCC has much to be said for it.—E.A.

Family Incomes

If your family had a cash income of about \$5,000 last year it was "typical," according to the census bureau's report for 1957. The \$5,000-figure was median income—half the families received more, half received less.

Only one family in ten received \$10,000 or more, but one family in seven received \$2,000 or less.

The bureau reported that the number of families with one wage-earner was just about the same as the number with two or more wage-earners.

AS TO geographical distribution, city families earned more than twice as much as rural families, although the value of foodstuffs and other "farm fringe" benefits is not figured in that total.

In the west and the northeast the typical family income is 10 per cent higher than the national average; in the north central states it is about average, while in the south it is 20 per cent lower than average.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



THEY CALLED IT A HULA HOOP. BOY, THOSE WERE THE GOOD OL' DAYS!

United States Edges Cautiously Toward Agreement on Europe

By STEWART HENSLEY

Washington—UPI—The United States appeared today to be edging cautiously toward a showdown conference with Russia on German reunification and European security.

Some officials predicted that a four-power foreign ministers conference would be held within the near future. They said that arrangements might be made soon after Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan confers this week end with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Dulles, meanwhile, publicly promised the Russians some concessions and hinted at others if they would agree to reunify Germany on terms which would permit it to retain its economic and other ties with Western Europe.

Rejects Russian Proposal
But he made it clear, at his news conference Tuesday, that the United States would never accept what he called the "stupid" unworkable and "worse than brutal" Russian proposal for a German peace treaty which would isolate, demilitarize and neutralize that country.

Dulles said the Russian proposal, made in a note to the Western powers last Saturday, held grave peril for European peace because "if you try to isolate and segregate a great people like the Germans in the center of Europe... they will become a restive and dangerous force; they will attempt to gain advantages to themselves by trying to play off the East against the West."

Offers Solution
The proper solution, Dulles declared, is to "tie Germany in" to the West European as-

sociation of nations. This, he said, will be the best guarantee against the resurgent militarism which Russia fears from a reunited Germany.

Dulles said that the United States was prepared to:—Agree to the demilitarization of the eastern portion of Germany if the country is reunified in such a way that it is free to remain associated with Western Europe.

—Agree to some reduction of armed forces in Western Europe if it appeared a workable peace treaty could be achieved.

—Renew its 1955 promise to guarantee Russia assistance against any attack by resurgent militarism arising in a unified Germany.

That replaced them now are on the way out. Noise, Smog, Campers and Fishermen in every woodland glade. Professional football. Professional basketball. Atom bombs. H-bombs. Space flight.

The world of 1959 is far, far distant from that of 1927. Almost unrecognizable to one who has missed those 31 years.

We almost suspect that after d'Autremont takes a one look at what has happened to the world in that third of a century he might be tempted to turn right around and head back for his safe, secure cell.—Astorian Budget.

Editorial Comment

THIRTY-ONE LAST YEARS
We don't want to get into argument whether Hugh d'Autremont, the Siskiyou railroad bandit, should have been released from prison or not, but can't help wondering what it must feel like to go free after 31 years inside.

Thirty-one years. It's nearly a third of a century. Vast changes have occurred.

In 1927, when the Salem prison doors clanged shut behind d'Autremont, prohibition was in effect. The automobile speed limit was 35 miles an hour. Only the main highways were paved. The radio was a novelty, Lindbergh was flying the Atlantic. World War I had only recently "made the world safe for democracy" and Adolf Hitler was unheard of.

Calvin Coolidge was President of the United States. I. L. Patterson has just defeated Walter Pierce for governor of Oregon. People bought their food at corner groceries where clerks waited on them. Airplanes were still something that barnstormers flew from town to town to take people up for short rides.

To d'Autremont, the world of 1927 is still real. Think of walking out of the state prison to face the world of 1959. Think of trying to catch up with '31 eventful years and their many, many changes.

Television. Freeways with 70-mile speeds. Airlines. Supermarkets. World War II. The Korea War. The cold war. Khrushchev. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman. General Eisenhower. President Eisenhower. Liquor stores. Taverns. Bars.

Childhood playmates now old and gray. Houses gone, replaced by parking lots or service stations. No more street cars. Even the buses

TRUTH WILL OUT
Milan, Italy—UPI—A beggar posing as a deaf mute was arrested Tuesday when he became involved in a dispute with a streetcar conductor and started yelling.

TODAY

In Oregon History
(A Centennial Feature)

JAN. 14, 1891
Ruby Robert Fitzsimmons defeats Jack Dempsey, the Nonpareil, idol of Oregon boxing fans, at New Orleans' Olympia club, knocking him out in the 13th round to capture the world middleweight crown.

JAN. 14, 1889
Roseburg's city council passes an anti-noise statute: "An ordinance to prevent the use of bells on cows and other domestic animals in the night time between the hours of 8 o'clock and 6 o'clock in the morning."

Try and Stop Me

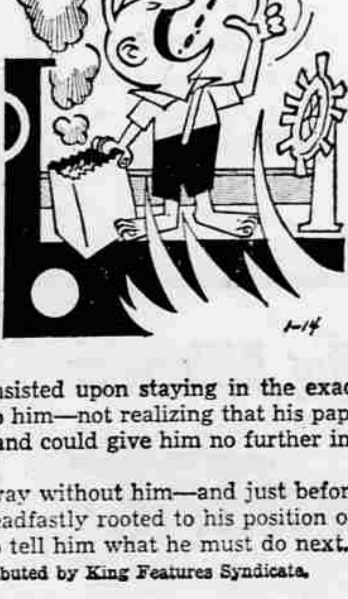
By BENNETT CERF

WHEN I WAS A LAD, elocution teachers were fond of making their charges recite a touching poem that began "The boy stood on the burning deck"—with appropriate gestures. Behind the teacher's back, we shouted parodies, one of which I vaguely remember went like this: "The boy stood on the burning deck, eating peanuts by the peck."

The poem was based on an actual historic sea battle: Nelson's successful attack upon the French fleet at Aboukir in 1798. The French flagship, "L'Orient," took fire, and the blaze lit up the entire bay. Officers begged the little favorite of the ship, the captain's son, to board a lifeboat, but he insisted upon staying in the exact spot his father had assigned to him—not realizing that his papa had been mortally wounded, and could give him no further instructions.

Sadly the officers rowed away without him—and just before the ship blew up, saw him steadfastly rooted to his position on deck, waiting for his father to tell him what he must do next.

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Contributions to GOP Affect Decision To Keep Goldwater; Labor Fight Seen

Washington—UPI—Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) stayed in the race for chairmanship of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee because party contributors wanted it that way.

Their long distance telephone calls of protest against by-passing Goldwater were impressively numerous and angrily emphatic. These protests put muscle into conservative Republican efforts to make Goldwater chairman.

Senate office telephone bells began to ring Friday morning. The morning papers had reported that Sen. Everett Saltonstall (R-Mass.) was campaigning Goldwater out of the campaign committee chairmanship.

Offensive to Labor
The reason ascribed to Saltonstall was that he thought selection of Goldwater would be offensive to organized labor or would seem to commit the Republican Party to Goldwater's ideas on labor legislation. Goldwater's ideas are that organized labor is a vast and uncontrolled monopoly which urgently needs federal control.

Saltonstall is chairman of the Republican Senate Conference and as such has authority to name the Senate Republican Campaign Committee chairman for 1960. Saltonstall's gesture against Goldwater touched the Republican pocketbook nerve.

Contributors from coast to coast rang in with protests against what they interpreted as an appeasement of labor leaders. They sharply reminded Republican senators that organized labor's muscle and money long had been committed against the GOP. This was no sham battle between the right and left wings of the Republican Party as was the recent contest for the Senate party leadership.

Real Dispute
This dispute had bone and sinew. It came at a time when the administration was taking a much firmer stand on labor legislation than it had dared to assume in the past. It followed the demotion of Rep. Joseph Martin Jr. of Massachusetts from the House Republican leadership.

Martin's rejection by House Republicans was no example of a contest between the right and left wings because, to succeed Martin, the Republicans chose Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, who was a notable front fighter against the Roosevelt and Truman deals.

Martin was popular among party campaign contributors however, and the least reaction they were likely to have at his demotion was that they had lost from high place a good and trusted friend. Last week end's barrage of protests against by-passing Goldwater had special impact because the Senate Republican Campaign Committee exists wholly for the purpose of raising campaign funds. That is equally true of the House Committee which is headed by Rep. Richard M. Simpson, (Pa.).

Aggressive Policy Sought
Widespread reaction to Saltonstall's challenge to Goldwater is evidence of a desire

among substantial elements of the Republican rank and file for a more aggressive party policy toward organized labor. Another solid evidence of that point of view is the favorable reaction now reported to a speech delivered last month before the National Association of Manufacturers by Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield. Like Gold-

water, Summerfield sees organized labor as a powerful and uncontrolled monopoly. He warned the manufacturers that "America today teeters on the precipice of a labor-bossed Congress."

Summerfield wants to make organized labor subject to the anti-trust laws, an idea most Republicans won't even discuss.

Federal Assistance To Cities Depends On Budget Battle

By Congressional Quarterly

Washington—(CQ)—How much help American cities get this year from the Federal Government depends on whether Congress or President Eisenhower wins the "battle of the budget."

As far as Congress goes, the outlook is bright for cities. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), 57-year-old politico who was mayor of Philadelphia before coming to the Senate in 1956, calls the outlook "the best in my lifetime as a politician."

The optimism stems from the fact that the Democratic leadership is pledged to pass city type bills and has an overwhelming majority in both the Senate and House. In addition, the 1960 election waves like a warning finger to both parties. Since most of the population lives in cities, the politicians want some legislation to point to when they go there for votes.

All this adds up to the probability that Congress in 1959 will authorize the spending of Federal dollars for city airports, slum clearance, sewage plants, redevelopment of areas suffering from unemployment and construction of such community facilities as water and sewer systems.

Ike Orders Retreat
As for the Eisenhower Administration, the President has made it abundantly clear he thinks it high time the Federal Government retreats from many of the city programs. In 1958 he vetoed the airport and depressed areas bill. He also recommended a cut-back in the money the Federal Government gives communities for sewage plants. And he wants a far smaller urban renewal program than the Congress appears willing to authorize.

The argument for the legislation will be that cities cannot raise enough money to do those jobs by themselves. Such city lobbies as the American Municipal Association and U.S. Conference of Mayors long have contended rural-dominated state legislatures either will not or cannot foot the bills for the programs. So, they say, Uncle Sam must come to the rescue to protect the general welfare.

Rules Committee Hurdle
The cities' major legislative goals appear to have the support of the majority of the House and the Senate. But they must get over the hurdles of the house rules committee and the Eisenhower Administration before becoming law.

The house rules committee, the gateway most bills must pass through to reach the house floor. The committee is dominated by a conservative coalition of Democrats and Republicans. Self-styled liberals in the house made a lot of noise about reforming the committee before the 86th Congress opened. But speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Texas) stilled them with a promise to bring major legislation to a vote.

So the big question in the minds of city leaders is whether liberal Democrats and Republicans will join forces to override the expected Presidential vetoes. With everybody voting, it will take 66 votes in the Senate and 291 in the House to override a veto. The Democrats enjoy a 64-34 margin in the Senate

and a 283-153 edge in the House.

Patrick Healy Jr., executive director of the American Municipal Association which represents about 13,000 cities and towns, contends "the cities are going to have a hard time getting legislation enacted into law because of the President's position on the budget. I don't think it's a rosy picture at all."

Several big city mayors liken their plight to looking through a telescope one end at a time. "From the Congress end, our legislative goals look close. But from the Administration end, those goals look far, far away."

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Hmmmmmmmm.
As this is written, Oregon hasn't decided who will be the next secretary of state.

California hasn't solved the problem of how to continue champagne spending on a beer income.

In the nation's capital the GOP is still trying to decide whether to be conservative or to try to out-liberal the liberals—the term "liberal" in this case meaning those who are liberal with the taxpayers' money.

S—We'll have to talk today about lesser things.

This, for example:
The worst freeze in 12 years coated Britain with ice and snow today.

It left a trail of stranded motorists and MARQUONED THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND PRINCE CHARLES IN A PUB!

Terrible, you say?
What's Britain coming to when the queen's consort makes the rounds of the saloons with his son, the Prince of Wales?

Wait a minute.
Maybe you aren't familiar with the institution known in the tight little isle, and particularly in London, as "the pub." It isn't a dive where souses go to get crocked. It's a kind of neighborhood club where the WHOLE FAMILY goes. The children drink ginger beer and the oldsters take on a modest bit of somewhat stronger stuff—"arf an' art," or perhaps a shot of gin and bitters. While absorbing same, they play darts and discuss neighborhood affairs.

They drag out one drink over a LONG time, and when it's downed, as like as not, they go upstairs to the little restaurant that is located over so many of the pubs and eat a modest and pleasant meal that gives the mother a welcome relief from the tedium of her kitchen.

The Duke of Edinburgh doesn't have to be ELECTED to the job of consort.

The Prince of Wales doesn't have to be ELECTED to the job of king.

But—
If both had to be elected—Getting caught in a London pub would involve them in no campaign scandal.

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 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.

Dog Pound Suggestions
To the Editor: Nov. 4, 1958 was a very dark day in the lives of our family. That's the day our gentle, golden cocker, "Angel," died. She had been so well named and had had seven long years to fasten her roots of love deep and strong into our hearts.

As normal we vowed, "I'll never have another dog." As weeks went by the scar on our hearts grew to an overwhelming emptiness that became deeper and wider with each passing day. When our oldest "wrote" her letter to Santa and asked for another dog, it was the final blow.

We watched the papers almost devotedly and nothing seemed just right, although tempted strongly many times, until we saw the ad in the paper by the Jackson County Pound. Then the idea came to us that we could take a dog that others didn't seem to want.

When we arrived at the Pound (or Pond as I called it as a child) we found to our horror that Pond was a more appropriate name. This is not a slam at the employees. We are sure they are doing their best with what they have.

We would appreciate information explaining why man's best friend must live under these conditions even temporarily. The dogs are living in an almost solid pool of water and from conditions and locations it looks like summer would make it an oven.

It is true I'm a soft-hearted sentimentalist, but how many others like me are reading this and feel something should be done?

Our suggestions follow: The dogs cost only \$2. People with modest means could get as much love from one of these forsaken dogs as one that would cost the average family a week's groceries.

Great improvement could be had by different arrangement of present quarters. We would gladly give the right authorities our ideas personally. Ideas from others are welcome.

Third, would it be possible on the day of the county's ad that a group picture of the loving, pleading dogs could be published, to warm the

heart of those who are undecided?

In closing, to show you the difference our new mischief-maker has made in our family, the night we brought her home our 4-year-old willingly gave up her favorite food to cuddle "Jay" and absorb and return the wonderful love child and dog have for one another.

J. E. Hust
624 Dakota St.
Medford.

Value of Dollar
To the Editor: The other evening while enjoying "The Postman Always Rings Twice," we were quite amused by the interruptions of the voice declaring the value of a certain dollar. From what he says this thing is worth at least \$1.25 instead of the current \$0.49 value.

Imagine! One can go to college, have a complete album of records, or take a trip practically around the world! That was a certainly a welcome change after carting home on that very afternoon an itty bitty paper bag of groceries costing \$10.

No wonder the time to take off for the bathroom is during the commercials.

Name on File
Gold Hill

ATTORNEYS STRIKE
Darno, Italy—UPI—Defendants were left to argue their own cases in court Tuesday when attorneys staged a strike in protest against conditions in the courtrooms.

HAIR CUTTING ILLEGAL
Marion, Ind.—UPI—Firemen in South Marion were warned Tuesday that cutting each other's hair without a barber's license is a state law violation.

Worry of FALSE TEETH
Slipping or Irritating?
Don't be embarrassed by loose teeth slipping, dropping or wobbling when you eat, talk or laugh. Just sprinkle a little FASTEETH on your plates. This pleasant powder gives a remarkable sense of added comfort and security by holding plates more firmly. No gummy, sticky taste or feeling. It's alkaline (non-acid). Get FASTEETH at any drug counter.



C. M. Litwiler



Mrs. Litwiler

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