

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 150 North Fir St., P.O. Box 2-5141
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An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at Medford Oregon under Act of March 3, 1879
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—In Advance, Copy 10c.
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.25
Sunday Only—One year \$4.20
By Carrier—In Advance—Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent and on motor routes. Daily and Sunday—1 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$10.00
Carrier and Dealers—Copy 10c
All Terms Cash in Advance
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION
Advertising Representative:
WEST-HOLIDAY CO. INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
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. 19, 1949 (Wednesday)
Medford's city council authorizes City Superintendent Vernon Thorpe to call for bids on a medium-intensity lighting system for the main runway at the airport.
Courtesy and good order, with no signs of the recent flareup between councilmen and Mayor Tom Williams, mark a city council meeting in Ashland.
20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 19, 1939 (Thursday)
The Medford school district applies at city hall for a building permit to construct a \$9,000 shop at the senior high school.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Reports show there will be considerable rural building on the Pacific coast the coming spring. It is understood, there are several service stations with no rival straight across the road."
30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 19, 1929 (Saturday)
The Rogue river fish war bobs up again in the state legislature.
The mercury here drops to 14 degrees above, the coldest of the year, with lots more snow predicted for the mountains.
40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 19, 1919 (Sunday)
Despite heavy rains this month, the farmers complain there still is a lack of water. The Elks lodge plans to entertain returning soldiers at a smoker.
50 YEARS AGO
Jan. 19, 1909 (Tuesday)
Will G. Steel heads a drive for a government study of Rogue river fish life.
The Medford Big Butte Recreation club plans a summer colony on upper Butte creek "far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife."
What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. How many pawns does a chess set contain?
2. Who discovered the law of gravity?
3. How many pips are there on a face card in a pack of playing cards?
4. Name the South Pacific island that was colonized by mutineers from HMS Bounty.
5. Between which two of the Great Lakes is Niagara Falls?
6. What men take the oath of Hippocrates?
7. Who went to sea in a bowl?
8. Is a demoiselle a young girl, a bird, a dragonfly, a fish, or a tiger shark?
9. How many linear feet of fencing are needed to enclose a field 10 feet long, if the field is twice as long as it is wide?
10. What name is given to the boundary line between Pennsylvania on the one hand and Maryland and part of West Virginia on the other?
Answers: 1. Sixteen. 2. Sir Isaac Newton. 3. Four. 4. Pitcairn island. 5. Ontario and Erie. 6. Physicians. 7. Three wise men of Gotham. 8. All of them. 9. Thirty feet. 10. Mason-Dixon line.

Massive Resistance Decisions

The Virginia Supreme Court rules today on a whole package of state "massive resistance" laws opposing racial integration in public schools. Included is one measure which closed nine schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville, and Front Royal, putting nearly 13,000 students out of classes.

Negro schools as well as white schools in Virginia could be closed, ironically enough, if the court holds the "massive resistance" laws unconstitutional, as it is expected to do. The Norfolk City Council on Jan. 13 voted to cut off all operating funds for classes beyond the sixth grade as of Feb. 1.

IT WAS understood that the council resolution would be vacated in the unlikely event that both state and federal courts found constitutional the Virginia package of laws opposing racial integration. In any event, court action is promised against the Norfolk move. If allowed to stand, it would affect 36 white and Negro schools, closing classrooms to 7,173 children, 5,259 of them Negro.

The council move was the logical outcome of a Nov. 18 referendum in Norfolk. Citizens voted, 12,658, to 8,781, to advise the council not to petition Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., to return six schools to city authorities so they could be reopened on a racially integrated basis.

The referendum was "informational" and not binding on the council, but five of the seven members had announced in advance of the balloting that they would accept the voters' verdict. The vote to cut off school funds was 6 to 1.

GOV. ALMOND observed on Jan. 8 that if the courts struck down the massive resistance package, the state would still have some say in the matter of school integration. If desegregation in any community was not peaceful, Almond said, he could invoke the police power "inherent in the office of governor."

Moreover, Almond has promised further legislative action after the courts have ruled. He intends to name a sizeable commission from the state assembly to draft a program for the consideration of a special assembly session. The Virginia legislature ordinarily meets only in even numbered years.

For all the violence and disorder in Little Rock, Ark., the Deep South to a large extent looks to Virginia for intellectual leadership in the fight against integration—and for that matter in other civil rights issues. Virginia has been described as "an upper-South state with a Deep South posture."

VIRGINIA was the first state to close white schools to which federal judges had ordered admission of Negro students. Virginia, unlike Arkansas, has had no racial integration in its schools. And Virginia pupils seem to harbor a deeper antagonism to integration than do those of Arkansas.

In only one "hard-core" Virginia community has an integration deadline been set. In Prince Edward county, in the southern area with the largest proportionate Negro population, integration is slated to start in 1965—11 years after the original Supreme Court order on school desegregation.

For one other reason the states of the Deep South are watching the battle in Virginia. Most of their own anti-integration statutes are based on those devised in the Old Dominion.—E.R.R.

Picketing and Mr. Hoffa

"We may have to enact something on picketing now because of how Jimmy Hoffa operates," some members of the new Congress are reported as saying. Hoffa's teamsters' union had threatened, in its now cancelled move to unionize New York City policemen, to picket the various police headquarters.

Hoffa knows only too well that when teamsters picket, they may well deter non-strikers reluctant to cross any picket line. President Eisenhower proposed in 1958 a ban on certain types of organizational picketing. His proposal was absent from the anti-corruption labor bill passed by the Senate last year but rejected by the House.

The Norris-La Guardia act of 1932 in effect legalizes, as far as federal jurisdiction is concerned, any and all picketing that's peaceful and non-fraudulent. The Taft-Hartley act of 1947 left the 1932 act alone in this respect while specifying certain labor practices as unfair.

A MAJORITY of the states, relying on their police power, have laws aimed at picketing that's illegitimate. Some state laws specify how many pickets may stand at an entrance, how far apart pickets must march in line, whether threats and epithets constitute "violence," etc. Federal courts have upset state (and local) enactments that invade the field covered by federal labor laws. Even so, the Supreme Court by six to three on June 4, 1956, upheld a Wisconsin injunction against mass picketing, violence and coercion in the Kohler strike. Said the majority: "The fact that a union commits a federal unfair practice (should not) prevent a state from taking steps to stop violence."—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



LOOK HOW MANY DOUGHNUTS I CAN GET ON MY SLINGSHOT HANDLE!

Matter of Fact

POLITICAL DARWINISM
Washington — By now, a great many Americans have seen Anastas Mikoyan in action and at close range.

Most have been deeply impressed; but it is a safe bet that very few have given much thought to what this man really is.

The point is not that Mikoyan has blown his hands, as the Hungarian refugee pickets have justifiably shouted at him. Nowadays, in the comfortable Western societies, people forget that quite high-minded persons have frequently shed oceans of innocent blood, with perfect confidence that they were doing the right thing.

Agricola is remembered as the model Roman pro-consul. Yet Agricola's own son-in-law, the historian Tacitus, makes a British rebel chief describe Agricola's suppression of the second British rebellion in the terrible words: "(The Romans) make a solitude and call it peace." Queen Victoria is certainly considered a model British monarch only extreme in her prudery and propriety. But Queen Victoria positively howled for blood and then more blood when her Indian subjects indulged in mutiny.

QUITE possibly, the masters of the Kremlin really believed they were massacring the Hungarians "for their own good," just as Queen Victoria believed that downing the mutiny in blood was for India's good. But even if Mikoyan cherished this macabre but comforting belief, the real point about this man is quite different. After the French revolution someone asked the cleric-politician, the Abbe Sieyes, what he had done during the terror; and he replied, "Survival was Sieyes' point, and survival is Mikoyan's point. But how infinitely more Mikoyan has survived!

The October revolution and its accompanying terror; the civil war that came after; the confused, impoverished, risky years before the Five Year Plans; the Stalin purges that literally decimated the Soviet Communist Party; the grim war period, the last years of Stalin's growing paranoia; the time of deadly maneuvering after Stalin's death; and then triumphant Nikita Khrushchev's brisk purge of all his former colleagues — all this Mikoyan, and Mikoyan alone, has managed to survive.

Death by shooting, death by poison, death by sheer ex-

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

TV TECHNICIAN sought out the top heart specialist in town and ordered a complete check-up. "You're in fine shape," the specialist assured him at its conclusion—but that was before the technician got his bill. It was for \$500. "Cripes, doc," wailed the technician, "I'm just a poor working man. I haven't got money like that."

The understanding specialist lowered his bill \$50 at a time, but when the patient still protested inability to pay even \$100, the specialist lost his temper. "You must have known a man in my position charges high fees," he observed. "Why did you seek me out in the first place?"

"When it's a question of my health," explained the patient defiantly, "money is absolutely no object."

"Tell me Master Goober," ordered the teacher, "whether the following statement is true or false: from the skunk we get fur." "True," snapped Master Goober. "As fur as possible."
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FBI Chief Not Overjoyed at Proposal To Use Agency For Anti-Bombing Work

By LYLE C. WILSON
Washington—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover will not be overjoyed by a proposal now awaiting Senate committee consideration.



Lyle C. Wilson, prime objective is to loose the FBI against the bombers of schools and places of worship and against other bomb tossers motivated by race hate and the intimidation of minorities.

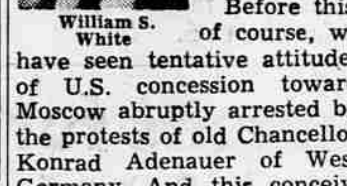
The bill is so drafted, however, that it would apply equally against bomb throwing in labor disputes—persuasion by bombing as it sometimes is called. Some leaders of organized labor will like this bill even less than will Hoover. Those who especially will not like it are the leaders of unions which utilize violence such as bombings, arson and mayhem to recruit union members.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

HARD LINE SOFTENS

Washington—The hard line so long maintained toward the Soviet Union over Germany is being immediately softened before the very eyes of all who care to look at the plan, if not overly advertised.



Before this, of course, we have seen tentative attitudes of U.S. concession toward Moscow abruptly arrested by the protests of old Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany. And this concession could happen again.

If, however, Adenauer, is not able again to turn our course back to the old tough position—and he is not likely to be able to do this—we are entering a great turning in the 12th year of those one-man-meats-another-man's-own things. What in one perfectly honorable view is a valid approach to a solution to a dangerous area of tension is in another perfectly honorable view simply appeasement.

I agree that the job the Dog Control Board does is a big one and thankless, but since we have domesticated dogs, we should not treat them in this manner. We have a responsibility to our animals as well as to mankind.

Evelyn Kreisman,
111 Bush st., Ashland

"Sharp Politics"
To the Editor: As state chairman of the Democratic party, I should like to make the observation that Governor Hatfield's inaugural address urged the legislature back to reduce taxes and to provide funds for new spending programs such as a vocational institution in Portland and emergency agriculture relief. He also would make appointive by him virtually all state offices presently occupied by elected Democrats.

The Governor urged no fewer than three specific tax reforms, all of which would cost the state or local governments substantial revenues. Then he would offer tempting programs that will cost a good deal of revenue to put into effect. At the same time, he stressed economy in government—without specifying where the economies should take place.

Nearly all state revenues go for four major purposes (1) basic school support (2) higher education (3) welfare and old-age assistance (4) state institutions such as Fairview and prisons. If economies are to amount to anything except lip-service, they must occur in these areas or merely be trivial. Yet Hatfield actually has criticized ex-Governor Bob Holmes for reducing the higher educational budget. If Governor Hatfield wants to advocate more spending, he at least ought to tell us where the money will come from. Instead he actually proposes reducing state revenue.

Governor Hatfield's inaugural address was an extension of his successful campaign for office—less state revenue and more state programs calling for spending. No politician in history has yet devised a way to collect less taxes and spend more money. Governor Hatfield evidently wants to shift to the Democratic legislature the responsibility for keeping our state on an even keel, while he tells the voters he sought to reduce their taxes and increase their benefits from state government.

It's sharp politics—if he can get away with it. But it isn't statesmanship.
Dave Epps
State Chairman,
Democratic Party
of Oregon
429 Governor Bldg.
Portland 4, Ore.

TODAY

In Oregon History
(A Centennial Feature)
JANUARY 19, 1892
The January 19, 1892 edition of the Oregonian rolled off a new double-supplement stereotype perfecting press, in the basement of its not yet finished fireproof nine-story building at the corner of Alder and Sixth, in Portland.

agreements (with no popular voting at all) between the East and West German regimes. These would be backed up by some exchange of Russian and American or Allied guarantees.

2. We will, at all events, demand "real" reunification, with the restoration of Berlin as a genuine national capital. It is said that we would not, for illustration, accept any part of a Russian notion for a "reunification" that actually would leave East Germany as East Germany and West Germany as West Germany with some thin, alleged link of "federation" running between them.

3. We are prepared to acknowledge that the Russians—and others, too—have a real basis for their military fear of a revived Germany. Thus, we would be willing to go pretty far toward guaranteeing—and pressuring Germany to guarantee as one of the prices of reunification—that the new Germany would not develop aggressive military forces. This might be a tall order to enforce, remembering the past—but there it is.

IF GERMANY did become reunited she would have to be left free to join either our Western alliance, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or the Soviet bloc alliance, the Warsaw Pact. It is our deep assumption, of course, that the Germans would go our way. If they did not, the result would be unimaginable disaster to all the West—but we feel certain on the point.

The official argument for a new emerging policy, in short, is that it would: (a) Relieve legitimate Russian fears of a militarily restored Germany. (b) Put the country back together again in circumstances assuring that the Germans would not then turn against us. (c) File away the sharpest area of friction between Russia and the West. (d) Thus liquidate the crisis over Berlin, from which the Russians are attempting to drive our troops.

What happens, in all this to the old democratic concept of free elections? It would be an obvious casualty—about which we would not care to talk much.

Why has the United States shifted ground so much? (And that this shift has occurred in quite certain, even though official indications to the contrary and some tactical zigging and zagging.)

THE Eisenhow Administration will not concede that the obvious propaganda success of Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Anastas Mikoyan's tour of this country has been a factor. The Administration certainly would never agree that budget-balancing policies limiting our military preparations have been a factor. Nevertheless, both probably have been.

At any rate, here are some other considerations that are authoritatively conceded to be involved in our official reasoning:

1. From the viewpoint of our highest aim for Germany—a truly reunited country bound up in the modern complex of Western Europe—a reunification by any valid means would be good enough. This might be accomplished, it is suggested, simply by

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) one of the sponsors, told United Press International that the bill clearly could be used against labor hoodlums. Now will come the pressure of organized labor to get that language out of the bill followed by the contortions of labor-oriented congressmen to vote it out without appearing to cast a vote in favor of bomb tossing as a union technique.

The McClellan committee has substantial evidence of bomb tossing by labor goons to spread unionism among the unorganized.

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