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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
Feb. 23, 1949 (Wednesday)

Crater Lake is entirely
frozen over for the first time
officially known to man-
recorded history.

Ray Mack of Climax rd. re-
ports being chased about a
field by a tractor.

20 YEARS AGO
Feb. 23, 1939 (Thursday)

Voters of Precinct 25, south
of Rogue River and Gold Hill,
vote down a proposed herd
district in that area.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "Members
of the Iowa legislature had
themselves locked up in state
prison, to study prison
conditions. The Oregon legis-
lature will take no such
chances."

30 YEARS AGO
Feb. 23, 1929 (Saturday)

Wagner creek is to have a
new schoolhouse.
No reduction in fee for old
cars plan is sidetracked in the
Legislature.

40 YEARS AGO
Feb. 23, 1919 (Sunday)

Ashland's park is being
beautified for the coming sea-
son.
A court decision upholds
the validity of the Medford
Irrigation district.

50 YEARS AGO
Feb. 23, 1909 (Tuesday)

Ladies of the Greater Med-
ford club plan beautification
of the city's west side park,
including a new bandstand.
Medford is to have an elab-
orate publicity pamphlet fea-
turing a tri-color picture of
Crater Lake on the front
cover.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior;
seven or eight is excellent; five or
six is good.

1. What nickname was given
to King Richard the First,
of England?

2. Was Silas a companion
of Jesus, Peter, or Paul?

3. How many ciphers must
be added to the figure one
to express a quintillion?

4. Name the husband of
Minnehaha.

5. If one dies without hav-
ing made a will, he said to
have died "in—te."

6. What is the meaning of
the colloquial expression
"staff of life"?

7. Willy Brandt, who re-
cently visited Washington is
Mayor of what divided Euro-
pean city?

8. Does a violin have four,
five, or six strings?

9. What is meant by the
Fourth Estate?

10. In what city is there a
great fish market known as
Billingsgate?

1. "Lion Hearted." 2. Paul.
3. Eighteen. 4. Heracles. 5.
Interstate. 6. Bread. 7. Berlin.
8. Four. 9. The Press.
10. London.

WONDERFUL HEARSE
London, 20—Florist
George Dennis, 50, spent sev-
eral hours today polishing his
"new" private hearse—a
75-year-old, glass-sided, horse-
drawn job.
"All my family had horse-
drawn hearses at their funerals
and I'm determined to
have the same," he said. "This
one is wonderful."

(The following editorial is reprinted from the Dec. 4, 1957 issue of the Mail Tribune. It was announced in Valley Forge, Pa., today that the editorial has been awarded a George Washington Honor Medal as one of the "most significant" editorials pertaining to the Bill of Rights and individual liberties under our form of Constitutional government. It was one of 33 editorials thus selected from throughout the United States.)

Liberty vs. License

Americans are rightly jealous of their freedom—their liberty to do as they will without hindrance.

This historic trait, which has grown for a longer time than the nation has existed, is an admirable one. But, like every other good trait, it can be overextended.

In the democratic philosophy, liberty should extend just so far as the liberty of the next man. In other words, one can do anything he wants unless it harms another.

That is the test of when liberty becomes license.

ONE sees examples of this on all sides, and at all levels, in big things and small.

It was true when the early "timber barons" cut off the forests of Michigan and the Dakotas, leaving infertile and flood-producing hills for future generations.

It is true of the reckless driver. No one cares particularly if HE gets hurt—it is the lives and property of the others he endangers that require traffic law enforcement.

It is true of the obnoxious couple in the theater, who loudly munch popcorn or converse freely without thought of the discomfort or inconvenience to others.

ONE of the classic examples was the judicial ruling that freedom of speech does not give anyone a right to yell "Fire!" in a crowded theater.

There are other examples, close to home both in time and distance.

Does one man's enjoyment of a fishing stream entitle him to oppose, on any basis, measures designed to control floods for the protection of the lives and property of others?

Does one family's desire to own a home without restrictions grant them the right to construct a septic tank the overflow from which threatens the health of their neighbor's children?

Does a logger's right to harvest timber carry with it the right to do so in a way which creates stream pollution and the danger of erosion?

Does a man's right to do business grant him the authority to destroy property values of another, perhaps by building a wrecking-yard or slaughterhouse next door to an attractive home?

THESE are questions which any growing community must face, and think about, and answer.

For they are questions which continually arise as more and more people settle in an area. And if they are not settled, in principle, they will result in bitterness and acrimony. And then it will be too late. In some instances, it is already too late.

In determining the principles which govern human relationships, one must go back to those which have been proven, time and time again, and are the only ones which will work. They stem, actually, from the Golden Rule.

And in a democracy they can be embodied in the idea of "the greatest good for the greatest number," and the belief that there should be the greatest possible liberty for all—but license for none.—E.A.

Timing a British Election

"Unfair," Americans would cry if their President could and did call a national election just when things were breaking well for his administration. Yet that is often the British practice. Whether Prime Minister Macmillan calls an election for this May may well depend on whether his visit to Moscow beginning Feb. 21 is chalked up as a success.

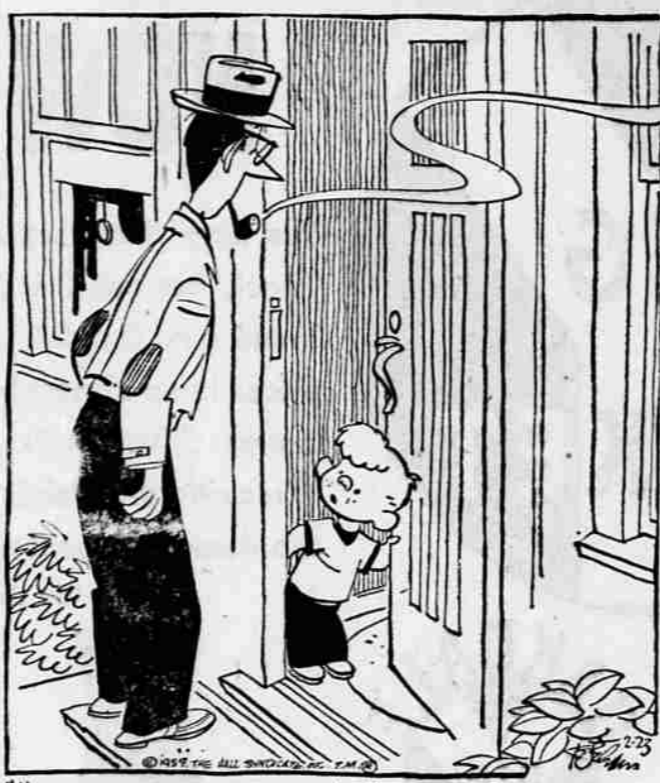
Also, British budgets are submitted early in April, and some tax reductions are predicted in the new one. The Government would expect the voters to react favorably to tax reductions following any easing in international tensions.

AND certainly the Macmillan regime could use some political breaks. Although the public opinion polls some months ago showed it ahead, today they show it no better than nip and tuck with the Labor party. And the Government has lost strength in most of the recent by (special) elections for the House of Commons.

Of course a prime minister is not completely free in fixing the date for general elections. The maximum time between them is five years—and the last previous one was held in May 1955. Also, no government can hold on very long if its margin in Commons is shaky.

The Labor Government of 1950 lasted less than 20 months after elections of that year had given it (the British would say "them") a Commons majority of only 7. The Conservatives achieved an 18-seat margin in October 1951 (Labor had the popular majority) and increased it to 58 in May 1955. But it's against British tradition for the same party to win three spaced out elections in a row.—E. R. R.

Dennis the Menace



HAVE YOU LOOKED IN TEXAS, MR. MITCHELL? DENNIS IS ALWAYS TALKIN' ABOUT GOIN' THERE.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

Washington—A question of great importance is underlined by Nikita Khrushchev's angry, war-like answer to the West's note on Berlin. The question is why the American government is so remarkably complacent about the Berlin crisis. On the face of the facts, complacency is utterly unjustified. At the very outset, Khrushchev committed himself to use force, if need be, to get his way at Berlin. He has now renewed that commitment in unvarnished terms. For just these reasons, partial military mobilization is actually advocated by many old hands at dealing with the Soviets. These men are Dean G. Acheson, who strongly supports the firm policy of John Foster Dulles, and George F. Kennan, who bitterly criticizes the Dulles policy.

But instead of mobilization, we have continued disarmament. And instead of the earnest concern that is being voiced by men like Acheson, the most intelligent officials of the State Department went on parroting the story that "the Kremlin has got itself into a box on Berlin and wants out." At least they did this until Khrushchev's last speech.

THE American government has been complacent, in short, because the American government has been cheerfully convinced that Nikita Khrushchev did not mean a word that he said about fighting to get his way at Berlin. The reason for this conviction can be given, in turn, in four short words: Quemoj and the "Bison."

To begin with the first part of this seeming-magical formula, Quemoj's profound effect on the State Department is really impossible to exaggerate. The decision was taken—by Secretary of State Dulles almost single-handed—to risk war rather than permit the Communists to seize the off-shore islands by naked force. The gamble paid off, too.

Furthermore, there can be very little doubt (and Secretary Dulles feels no doubt at all) that the gamble paid off because of the American deterrent, which lay in wait far from the battlefield. The test of nerves on the islands with what may not be called false weapons, convinced the Communist high command that there was real danger of the eventual use of real weapons. To avoid this danger, the attack on Quemoj was called off.

FROM this experience, Secretary Dulles reasoned by analogy that the threat to Berlin will also be withdrawn, if the Communist high command is again convinced that there is real danger of the eventual use of real weapons. This was the most constantly repeated Dulles argument, both before Christmas, and again on his last courageous trip abroad.

As for the other part of the seeming-magical formula, the over-estimate of Soviet production of the "Bison" bomber has also affected the Defense Department in a way that cannot possibly be exaggerated. In response to this "Bison" over-estimate, former Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson was driven to increase output of our own B-52 bomber. This was just as well, since the B-52s are about the only effective force-in-being we now have. Yet the Defense Department has never recovered from the apparently shattering experience of being driven to increase its own efforts by an

over-estimate of the Soviets' effort.

"WE gave them too much credit in the Bison case," the Defense leaders are always in effect saying; "and by God, we're not going to make the same mistake again." Because of the "Bison" story, in other words, the Defense leaders think they can safely ignore Khrushchev's claims to great powers with long and medium-range missiles, just as the State Department makes light of Khrushchev's highly specific threats to Berlin because of the Quemoj story.

The two arguments, from the "Bison" experience and the Quemoj experience, may both be right. God knows, every American and every other friend of freedom everywhere must pray that these arguments are indeed right, in every minute detail.

Bar Association Report May Attack U.S. Supreme Court on Communist Rulings

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington—(UPI)—Chief Justice Earl Warren will not like some of this week's news from Chicago. Neither will most of his Supreme Court colleagues care for what is in the works.

In the works is a plan which very likely will put the American Bar Association on record with a carefully-worded complaint against the U.S. Supreme Court.

The complaint, in layman's language, would be something like this: That the court has actively, consistently and dangerously weakened the defenses of the United States and the several states against the subversive activities of Communism and Communists.

There will be no suggestion, of course, that the court has done this deliberately. A special Bar Association committee has prepared for submission today or Tuesday to the ABA House of Delegates a report on Communist tactics, strategy and objectives in the United States. The House of Delegates meets in Chicago today and Tuesday.

May Become ABA Policy

The ABA board of Directors screens reports to the House of Delegates and might prevent submission of this one. The special committee, however, has voted to submit the report. Bar Association spokesmen believe it will survive the screening process and go before the House of Delegates. This latter organization is the ABA policy-making body.

The House of Delegates can adopt or reject the special committee report. Adoption would make it an official utterance of the bar association, itself, which is something more important elements of the association hope to prevent. Odds, however, favor adoption of the report. A report on the same subject was drawn a year ago but was not submitted for consideration by the House of Delegates.

It was published in the Aug. 22, 1958, Congressional Record.

The 1958 report will contain proposals for corrective measures against a series of Supreme Court decisions which began about three years ago. There are 23 such decisions, so far.

The 1958 report contained 10 proposed corrective measures intended, in effect, to reverse the Supreme Court by legislation.

Bill Approved

The House Judiciary Committee approved last week a bill to counteract the court's decision on the anti-Communist Smith Act.

load, certainly not sufficient for a mid-morning snack as was suggested.

So now I've learned the habit of beard stroking. A very important training course to double-harness win (with beard to show handi-cap).

F. J. Clifford
Route 2, Box 200F
Central Point.

45 Cold Notes

To the Editor: I write from the Sanctuary, a refuge for homeless dogs upon a hill-farm in southern Indiana. I am the staff—the one fighting woman who is trying to hold the place together. In times past those who love dogs have been good to us, and so we ask again, bearing in mind our debt in gratitude.

We need food (of any sort) and old towels, blankets or pieces. Almost anything has an application here.

Forty-five cold noses and warm hearts salute you!

Mrs. Louise Wood
The Sanctuary
Route 2, Box 264,
Martinsville, Ind.

Blast Annie!

To the Editor: Since there is now once more, a discussion going on regarding the use and upkeep of the top-or-park-on Roxy Ann, why not consider this: Have the top blasted or bulldozed off of said Annie hill so that all of Medford, et al, can see and benefit from a wonderful view of Mt. McLoughlin. That would be really something. It could be paid for by public subscription and placing a lot of jars around the city and county for contributions. What a scenic grandeur that would be! Far greater stunts have been executed, and for less objectives.

Of course, this project is not as important as cleaning, and keeping clean, that foul and disease-breeding stream of water now known as Bear Creek, formerly Stewart Creek.

When and if you want my contribution just yell—"Blast Annie!"
(Name on File)
Ashland

In Yates vs. the United States, the Supreme Court reversed two Federal courts and ruled that the teaching and advocacy of forcible overthrow of the U. S. Government was not punishable under the Smith Act so long as the advocacy was divorced from any effort actually to start a revolutionary activity, 49 by then had

Dominican Dictatorship, Rich But Unfree, May Face Trouble

(Editor's note: The success of the revolution in Cuba has fanned new rumors and speculation about other strong-man governments in Latin America. The three most widely mentioned as possible revolutionary targets are the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Nicaragua. UPI foreign news editor Phil Newsom will devote his next three foreign commentaries to the situations in each of these countries. Today: The Dominican Republic.)

Every citizen has the duty to work for national progress; that progress will suffer if the people spend time on political disputes.

In his Dominican Republic, he sees that nobody will waste time arguing politics, particularly those of his regime.

Trujillo has wielded absolute power over his Caribbean country for 30 years, stamping out almost all organized

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Washington—The decline of one power position within any Administration is followed, in the physical law of politics, by a corresponding rise of one or more other power positions.

John Foster Dulles has been, taking all in all, the strong chief political agent with Congress on foreign issues as well—a task that Dulles has been doing. This Nixon must do even if, happily, Dulles' stout heart should continue to make his replacement as Secretary of State unnecessary. And should the appointment of another Secretary become necessary, the Vice President's practical responsibilities would become nothing short of immense.

Then he would become, in fact, a kind of super Secretary of State over whoever was appointed to that post. For, as Dulles himself has so clearly shown, a successful Secretary of State must carry Congress—even though it sometimes be a reluctant Congress—with him even before he carries the allies with him.

At this late stage of the game, no possible successor to Dulles could hope to catch up on our gravely complicated affairs throughout the world while simultaneously creating the necessary personal position with Congress.

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SHOT TO DEATH

McLean, Va.—(UPI)—Helen T. Gardner, 51, divorced wife of former Assistant Air Force Secretary Trevor Gardner, was found shot to death Sunday at her estate here. Police said she committed suicide.

And, finally, the Vice President has returned ready, willing and able to take up an even larger share of responsibility in directing the national Republican party.

No one in the Administration, of course, is talking openly of the new lines of authority now developing in Dulles' absence. And there is, of course, no formality to this fresh pattern of actual power. Indeed, there is genuine desire on every hand to believe, as the President himself believes, that Dulles is far from through as the directing head of foreign policy.

BUT even under the most favorable prospects for Dulles' illness and his continued ability to control foreign affairs, this much is all too obvious: He cannot possibly continue to contribute to the inner stability of the Administration over the whole broad scope of its work, quite apart from foreign affairs, as he has done so long.

Much new and varied responsibility, therefore, will fall upon the Anderson group and the Nixon group. The Anderson circle already controls and expresses the Administration's attitudes on all monetary matters. It is likely now to broaden its field of action and assume responsibility for practically every part of the

been set free by Supreme Court rulings.

The 1958 report badly stated that Congress should move to safeguard the nation against the overall trend of the court in the area of subversion. The 1958 report is said to be stronger. If so, the chief justice and most of his associates will find it unpleasant reading.

Internal resistance. But the successful overthrow of the Batista dictatorship in Cuba has sent ripples to Dominican shores.

Exiles in Caracas

Early in February, 14 persons took refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy in Ciudad Trujillo, the first sign of internal unrest in a long time. But it would seem the main impetus for any serious challenge to Trujillo would have to come from without.

A number of prominent Dominican exiles have gathered in Caracas, Venezuela. Cuban revolutionary hero Fidel Castro gave Venezuelans a heavy share of the credit for his victory.

Castro is known to be sympathetic to the anti-Trujillo cause and there are strong, although unconfirmed, reports that some of his battle-hardened rebels are training recruits in Venezuela and Cuba for possible guerrilla warfare in the Dominican Republic.

Trujillo, reputed to have one of the best intelligence forces in the Western Hemisphere, could be expected to be fully prepared for any invasion attempt.

He is believed to have an army of about 20,000—trained by U. S. Marines but as yet untested in battle.

He has his own arms factory, a navy that includes two former British destroyers, and a fighter-bomber air force that includes some jets.

It would appear that any attempt to crack this would have to be well-organized, well-equipped and prepared for a long siege.

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern two-thirds of Hispaniola Island, about midway between Cuba and Puerto Rico. The rest of the island comprises Haiti.

The Dominicans had to fight four times for their independence in the last century but this left the country in such a state of chaos the United States had to occupy it for an eight-year period that ended in 1924.

Became President in 1930

Trujillo became president in 1930. Since then he has ruled either as president or commander-in-chief of the armed forces (his present title) without opposition.

His brother, Hector, has held the title of president since 1952 but there is no doubt as to the real man in charge.

Trujillo balanced the country's budget last year for the first time. Its international debts are paid and credit is good. The Dominican peso is free and has held its value at \$1 U. S.

Internally, the Trujillo family, now fabulously wealthy owns many of the major industries and is able to retain a firm control on the economy.

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