

**MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE**

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**Flight 'o Time**

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

**10 YEARS AGO**  
March 8, 1949 (Tuesday)  
The House at Salem refuses to repeal the 1947 state income withholding tax act.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
March 8, 1939 (Wednesday)  
Repeating of Medford streets under the WPA program is scheduled to begin in about a week.

**30 YEARS AGO**  
March 8, 1929 (Friday)  
Eagle Point's park is to be improved for summer visitors.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
March 8, 1919 (Saturday)  
Rogue valley Jersey breeders plan to organize.

**50 YEARS AGO**  
March 8, 1909 (Monday)  
By July 500 men are expected to be at work in a local coal field.

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

1. With what industry do you associate the words Cheltenham, Caslon, Gothic?  
2. Does the Statue of Liberty hold the torch in her right hand, or left hand?  
3. In what country is Guy Fawkes Day celebrated?  
4. Name the man who preceded Franklin D. Roosevelt in the office of Governor of New York.  
5. The title of the wife of a Maharajah is what?  
6. What are the male, female, and young of a deer called, respectively?  
7. What is the name for the tribunals that try military personnel for military offenses?  
8. In which U. S. city was President McKinley shot?  
9. Which of these planets can most closely approach the earth; Venus, Mars, Mercury?  
10. Which is the larger amount—six dozen dozen, or one-half dozen dozen?  
11. Printing, 2. Right hand, 3. England, 4. Alfred E. Smith, 5. Maharsnee, 6. Buck, doe, fawn, 7. Courts-martial, 8. Buffalo, N.Y., 9. Venus, 10. Six dozen dozen.

**Judge Kelly to Talk**  
**At Roundtable Meeting**  
Circuit Court Judge Edward C. Kelly will discuss the operation of Jackson County's juvenile court Monday noon at the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce roundtable's weekly luncheon.

Judge Kelly is expected to describe the function of the county's juvenile detention home as well. The public is invited.

**State Slogan**

The legislature has passed, and the governor has signed into law, a bill which will:  
1. Result in a contest to be conducted through the schools seeking a state slogan appropriate for use on Oregon's automobile license plates;  
2. Cause the use of the winning slogan (as determined by a committee of the governor, the former governor, and the superintendent of public instruction), on the plates.

**WE HATE** to see Oregon's licenses cluttered up with slogans. They don't do anyone any particular good, and, in some cases, are a subject for ridicule.  
Idaho has used slogans to advertise its potatoes, Michigan its lakes, Florida its sunshine, and so on. It's a silly business.

Now comes Albert Weisendanger, of the Keep Oregon Green association, who suggests that the word "Oregon" be retained much as it is in fairly large letters, and the word "Keep" be placed before it and "Green" after it, both in small letters, resulting in the slogan, "Keep OREGON Green."  
If we have to have a slogan, that's about as good as any.—E.A.

**It's Hypocritical**

Our objection to a license-plate slogan, while firm, is mild compared to our irritation with the hypocrisy involved in the over-frequent use of the so-called "emergency clause" on legislative enactments.

This clause, tacked on to the end of bills which the legislators want to become effective immediately, reads as follows:  
"This Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this Act shall take effect upon its passage."

THERE are occasions, a few of them, when the emergency clause is an accurate description of the situation.

But, believe it or not, the emergency clause was attached to the state slogan bill.  
The legislative calendar does not indicate it was eliminated before the bill was passed.  
Now if anyone can tell us how, by any fantastic stretch of a warped imagination, there is an "emergency" affecting the "public peace, health and safety" because we don't have a state slogan, we'll eat the darned bill, amendments and all.

USE of the emergency clause on such legislation is hypocritical, and every legislator who voted for the bill with the emergency clause should be ashamed.

We are informed that there is a group of members of the house of representatives, led by Rep. Katherine Musa of The Dalles, who feel the way we do, and make every effort to eliminate the hypocritical emergency clause whenever possible.  
More power to them. We hope other house members see the light.—E.A.

**Sunday Ride**

The Kansas City Star mourns the passing of the Sunday ride.

In a mood of nostalgia, it ruminates:  
"Perhaps the family jaunt fell into disfavor because of wartime rationing when rare coupons were not to be wasted for whimsical purposes. . . . But certainly the family that tries this remedy for Sunday doldrums will discover what it has been missing.  
"The destination need not be far, or even planned. . . . Spring or fall, north or south, time and place are not important. The mind is refreshed by the mere process of going somewhere, even a few miles. The road stretches homeward, and there is the silence of young sleep from the back seat."

**WE SHARE** with the Star an affection for the Sunday ride.

But the writer of that editorial should have been in the Medford vicinity last Sunday.  
The day was choice—warm, sunny, clear; the air was balmy and breezy.  
And on the streets and roads in and around Medford were probably more cars than are seen on an ordinary, busy week day.  
In early spring in the Rogue valley, there is no lack of appreciation of the Sunday ride.—E.A.

**New Protest**

The National Council of Churches has joined those who already have urged Congress to knock the loyalty oath requirement out of the 1958 National Defense Education Act. The council gave religious reasons for its disapproval of the requirement, but it also pointed out that the American political system rests on "trust and integrity of its free, uncoerced citizens."

The council's general board repeated the warning that "persons genuinely disloyal to the United States would not hesitate to sign." That is the trouble with loyalty oaths; they do not expose traitors, they merely create a false sense of security. They are a gratuitous reflection on the integrity of those asked to sign them. Instead of enhancing patriotism, they create resentment.

And there is the risk that potential scientists who might be of great service to the nation will not be trained simply because they refuse to submit to this indignity to get a loan or grant for study. So self-defeating a provision should be killed.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

**Dennis the Menace**



"NOW, LADIES AN' GENTLEMEN, IF I CAN HAVE YOUR ATTENTION....."

**Matter of Fact** By Joseph Alsop

**PEACE OR A SWORD?**  
Washington—There is only one thing that is fairly certain about Prime Minister Macmillan's forthcoming visit to discuss the Berlin crisis. Macmillan will inevitably demand that the President choose between waging peace, or taking up his sword.

In other words, Macmillan will argue that his experiences in Moscow now leave only courses open to the West. Either the United States and the other Western allies must agree on the kind of concessions that may produce a negotiated settlement of the Berlin problem. Or the West, and the United States above all, must immediately make the kind of military preparations which will convince the Kremlin that our "firm" Berlin policy is more than empty talk.

The Macmillan argument will not make pleasant hearing for the President, who indignantly denounced the idea of mobilization at his last press conference. Nonetheless the Prime Minister will oppose going on any longer as we have been going, loudly proclaiming that "we won't give an inch," and simultaneously "though less loudly adding, "or mobilize a man either."

IN VIEW of his public experiences in Moscow, it would be only natural for Macmillan to insist upon getting ready to give several inches or mobilize a great many men. The interruption of Macmillan's negotiations by Nikita Khrushchev's brutal public speech about Berlin, was not just a piece of flagrant rudeness to the British Prime Minister. It was an open warning to the whole West, and a warning of the sharpest kind at that.

But it is known that Macmillan's post-Moscow attitude has been another, thus far non-public source. In his talks with Macmillan before their negotiations were virtually broken off, Nikita Khrushchev considerably surpassed all his previous boasts about the new superiority of Soviet nuclear striking power. The details of Khrushchev's latest claims are still hidden. No doubt Macmillan took the claims with a grain of salt. But they at least convinced Macmillan of the unwisdom of trying to combine tough talk with total neglect of all military aspects of the crisis.

On this same point, an American voice that deserves to be heard with extreme respect has now spoken out. With great disinterestedness—for he owes no debt to John Foster Dulles—Dean G. Acheson has consistently and vigorously supported the firm policy of his successor as Secretary of State. In a major article just published in the "Saturday Evening Post," Acheson does not withdraw a word of his support for the Dulles policy. But he vigorously insists that prosecution of the Dulles policy demands full, immediate and national mobilization, including large scale mobilization of ground forces.

ACHESON couples his demand for mobilization with a deeply interesting proposal for conducting the test at Berlin without final resort to the nuclear deterrent—if any test is necessary after mobilization shows we mean business. But this part of Acheson's plan of action is too complex and too interesting to be presented in summary. It deserves to be studied at length.

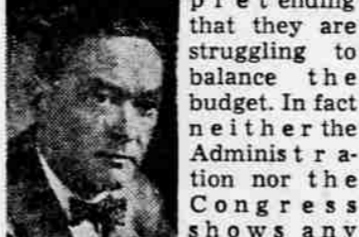
Acheson has gone further than anyone else who has spoken out to date. Yet there is also a powerful behind-the-scenes ferment inside the Administration. In his Congressional testimony, the Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, has come pretty close to acknowledging the need to mobilize. Even more important, the leader of the

**Today & Tomorrow**

By Walter Lippmann

**THE STULTIFYING DRAMA**

The President's budget is now a football in a political scrimmage. Both parties are



Walter Lippmann

pre-empting that they are struggling to balance the budget. In fact neither the Administration nor the Congress shows any sign of being willing to vote the taxes which are absolutely essential if the budget is to be balanced.  
As of now, both parties regard as untouchable the income tax rates which were fixed in 1954, the date of the Eisenhower reduction of taxes. The President's budget plan, if we accept some rather fancy calculations, can be brought into balance—but only if Congress will raise postal rates and increase the gasoline taxes. As Congress is certain to reject the new taxes, the official theory of the Democrats seems to be that they can balance the budget by cutting down on what the President has asked for in foreign aid.

BOTH parties have now worked themselves into a jam which, considering the state of the world, is not an inspiring thing to look at. The Republicans have gotten themselves into a position where they must "save" on spending for native American needs—such as education and public facilities, almost certainly also the national defense. But the Democrats, as the great savers, are implored by the President to spend abroad on foreign aid the sums they would like to spend here at home.

The Democrats on the other hand have worked themselves into the embarrassing position where they, the party of Wilson, Roosevelt, Truman, and Stevenson, are threatening to save on foreign aid in order to spend more at home.

Surely, there is something inherently absurd in a situation where the Republicans are the globalists and the Democrats are the isolationists. Could such a topsy-turvy situation have developed if politicians in both parties had not forgotten the realities of

our national needs while they play politics with the budget and with taxes?

WHAT has happened to all these earnest and patriotic men? They have become entangled in a dogma which few of the members of Congress and none of the leaders in Washington have the courage to challenge. What is the dogma? Is it that the budget should be balanced? No. The budget should if possible be balanced, and if that is impossible, there should nevertheless be a serious attempt made to balance it.

The dogma which confuses the whole situation and the position of both parties is that the budget must be balanced without raising the income tax rates. The crux of the matter is the acceptance by both sets of political leaders of the dogma that the income tax rates of 1954 are sacrosanct.

ONCE that dogma is accepted, the budget cannot be balanced except by two equally unacceptable methods. One is to balance it by taxes on consumption. This is something that Congress will not now do. The other method is to balance the budget at the expense of our national defense and of our foreign policy, and of our internal public needs and development. This is something that the country cannot afford to do.

Here, having accepted the dogma about the 1954 income tax rates, we have locked ourselves in a room from which there is no decent exit.

WHAT is in prospect now, unless there is a revival of national leadership at both ends of Pennsylvania avenue is, first, a budget which does not balance because Congress and the President between them will not produce the taxes necessary to balance it; second, a budget which does not support our national interests at home and abroad, and will, therefore, have to be supplemented in the near future by extraordinary appropriations.

While this is going on we shall have to pay the price of having neglected our national needs because we were too soft and too timid to tax ourselves enough.  
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**Washington Report**

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

**ROCKY AND DICK**

Washington—Political liberalism in both parties is long on good ideas for spending public money for the public good, and sometimes for the public safety as well. But political liberalism generally is short indeed on willingness to face up to a plain, if unhappy, fact: when money goes out money has also got to come in, unless government is to become a kind of spending-happy, grinning farce.

This built-in tendency toward irresponsibility is the greatest single long-term weakness of the liberals, whether Democratic or Republican liberals. And it is, to reasonably detached people, the best single argument for preserving conservatism as a counterforce.

Liberalism, in a word, often comes close to the classic definition of the demagogue. This fellow, being bravely consistent, always votes for all appropriations and against all taxes—except, of course, those on corporations and the rich.

This small lecture having been duly entered into the record, it is possible to report that two young liberal politicians are now trying to do something about it all. And while they no doubt will fail in their ultimate objectives they are making genuine contributions to reason in the current budget debate.

A LIBERAL Republican, Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York, is trying to persuade the New York legislature to put on large new state taxes to pay for the new welfare programs he is proposing. He is having very hard going. But, at any rate, he is serving candor, and something else as well. He is giving valuable warning to fellow liberals that more and more voters reactionaries are trying to do much for most everybody without asking anybody much to pay anything much back.

A Democratic liberal in Washington, Sen. Richard Neuberger of Oregon, is hav-

ing his own try for similar motives. Neuberger has asked Congress to raise taxes by about \$3 billion before it approves more housing, more unemployment benefits and other inherently desirable things.

Neuberger wants to soak everybody at least a little bit. He would raise federal gasoline taxes and he would allow the Post Office department to lift postal rates to sensible levels. And he wants to hit some of "the interests." He proposes excess-profits levies on the arms makers and reductions in the tax write-offs long guaranteed the oil industry because of the highly chancy nature of its operations.

Congress is perhaps even less likely to do all this than the New York legislature is likely to let Rockefeller slap on new taxes to the degree he wishes. But Neuberger, a liberal of the liberals, is determined at all events to force his own liberals into some self-examination. If he is able to do only this much he will be content.

HIS VIEW, and it seems perceptibly sound here as in Albany, is that the voters have pretty well come to know a hack from a handsaw; or that anything that is any good will cost somebody something. He even suspects that the people know that consistently supporting in Congress the most madly "liberal" programs, and simultaneously crying out for lower taxes on "the little man," is not really liberal.

The word for that kind of policy is not liberal; the word is spelled p-h-o-n-y.  
Neuberger himself has painful memories of the real spelling of the word. Last year in the Senate he had the duty to guide a bill to raise postmen's pay. At this point his fellow liberals regarded him as a very sound man. But then he came along with the obviously necessary second part of the thing, a bill to increase postal rates to pay the freight. A great chill fell upon some of his fellow liberals.  
"They acted then," he says wryly, "as though I had come out for a bill to nationalize women and children."  
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**POTLUCK**

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

We will pay our Copco bill this month, like a law-abiding and conscientious citizen, but our heart won't be in it.  
By an unhappy coincidence, the bill arrived on the same day that a Copco crew replaced an old power pole just across the street from the office. The newsroom had ringside seats for the operation, and it proved fascinating.  
There were, at various times, up to 12 men involved

in the project, along with four or five vehicles.  
There was one point in the proceedings, when the new pole was being lowered into the hole, that a grand total of seven men were working all at the same time.  
During the rest of the operation, however, the usual maximum of men-at-work was two, with the rest of the crew standing around in various stages of idleness and lassitude.

**In the Day's News**

By FRANK JENKINS

Oregon's Governor Hatfield is worried by what he calls the possibility of a legislative plot to promote enactment of a sales tax.  
At a news conference held in his office the other day, he told the reporters that "a group of Republicans are sending up a trial balloon for a tax set-up that would have the state's building program financed by a four-cent cigarette tax with no increase in the income tax."  
At the same time, he added, "the Democratic leaders who over the week end advanced a sales tax proposal are trying to make the picture gloomy enough that we will be faced with no alternative but their past proposal."

He concluded that maybe a plot hatched to paint the situation in such a gloomy light that we will appear to have the ensuing hysteria we will get ourselves into a sales tax. This, he thinks, would be fiscal brinkmanship.

A SALES tax, he said, "will hit the low income earner, the retired, the welfare recipient, the widowed."  
True enough.  
But—  
So do all other taxes. Taxes are a part of the cost of doing business, and have to be added to prices. So EVERYBODY pays.

PERSONALLY, I'm not enamored of a sales tax. Especially when it is added to THE TAXES WE ALREADY HAVE.  
In that event, it merely raises more money. When more tax money is raised, the modern tendency is to SPEND IT. The more money government spends, the more money it has to reach into the taxpayers' pockets and take it out.

Many of the problems and many of the disappointments of the modern world arise out of the fact that government—at all of its various levels—is taking so much out of the people's pockets that the people don't have enough left to buy for themselves all the wonderful modern conveniences they'd like to have.

WHAT shall we do about it? I'm coming to believe that the only feasible way to keep taxes from rising is for government to SPEND LESS.  
What do you think about it?

Two county commissioners, Chester Wendt (Republican) and Ralph James (Democrat) engaged in a "quick draw" contest the other day.  
No blood was spilled—it wasn't that kind of quick draw.

When James entered the county court room, Wendt quickly drew a packet of tickets to the Kiwanis Kapers from his pocket, and tried to sell some to James.  
A little while later when Wendt re-entered the room, James quickly drew a packet of tickets to the Roosevelt Memorial dinner from his pocket and tried to sell some to Wendt.

We're informed that the "quick-draw" contest wasn't a draw, and that Wendt succeeded in selling James, but that James didn't succeed in selling Wendt.

Have you noticed how smoothly and quietly things are operating around the courthouse these days, incidentally? Since the turnover in elected officials, some courthouse observers have remarked that the atmosphere seems "almost perfumed."

Puzzle fans might take note of this one.  
Up at the jail there is a Chinese puzzle. One prisoner worked at it for two months, without solving it. He turned it over to his fellows, and they had it another 60 days without solving it.

When they gave up, however, it was given to another prisoner, who came back with it 15 minutes later—all worked out.

Some people are already referring to the new building, which houses the welfare commission and the state tax commission as "Robin Hood Hall." One agency takes from the rich and the other gives to the poor.

—Eugene Register Guard