

A story of the soil conservation practices used by the U.S. Forest Service on the Ashland Burn appears on Page 14 of today's Mail Tribune.

United Press International—Full Leased Wire



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Rynning Honored On Retirement as County Engineer

More than 150 employees of the county roads department honored Paul B. Rynning, retiring county engineer, at a surprise gathering Friday afternoon at the county shops.

Rynning will retire from the position Dec. 31 after 35 years service as county engineer.

County Commissioner Chester Wendt, on behalf of the county court, and "all the county's citizens," presented the engineer with two bronze plaques which will be placed on a new 231-foot bridge over the South work of the Rogue river on the Butte Falls-Prospect rd. County Judge Earl Miller greeted the large group.

A. (Bill) Wattenburg, general roads superintendent, presented a polaroid camera to Rynning on behalf of the department employees.

Wendt related some of the "outstanding accomplishments which have taken place during Rynning's long term of service."

Appointed in 1925 The engineer was officially appointed on Jan. 1, 1925, but had served the county before that time as consulting engineer.

He played an important part in the development of Crater lake, Greensprings and Jacksonville-Applegate highways.

Wendt said that when the engineer came to the county, the roads department consisted of 12 separate, loosely organized road districts.

Typical equipment for a district included four horses hired out by the district supervisor, a steel-wheeled horse-drawn grader, a Model "T" one-year hand dump truck, wagons and miscellaneous hand tools.

Each district employed about five men. Under Rynning's direction, the separate

districts were combined into one efficient centralized department which now employs 150 men and has a plant and equipment inventory of about \$1 million.

A member of the Association of American Road Builders, Rynning served as president of the county and local roads division. He is on the association's board of directors.

Wendt described Rynning's part in obtaining federal money for counties, which he said "has probably been the greatest single factor for raising the standards of certain county roads to those standards formerly associated with state secondary highways."

Since Rynning has been with the county, almost every one of the almost 1,000 miles of county roads has been improved. Of the 590 wooden bridges located here in 1925, only a few are left that he has not engineered for reconstruction or replacement.

Rynning will be replaced by Robert J. Carstensen, who has served as assistant engineer for the past year. He was formerly city engineer in Grants Pass.

In reply to the remarks made by Wendt and other officials, Rynning attributed his accomplishments to the county courts and employees with whom he has worked.

Contracts for the Paul Rynning bridge are to be let early next spring. Plans call for a 6-span structure with a unique T-beam, the first one of its type in Jackson county.

Fire Districts Slate Elections

Four rural fire protection districts will hold elections Monday for one member each on their boards of directors. Elections are also scheduled the same day in four county water districts.

Polls will be open Monday from 2 until 8 p.m. in all districts, it was reported.

Clifford Howard is seeking reelection in the Medford rural fire district for a five year term. Voting will be at the Oak Grove school.

Also seeking reelection for a five-year term is Claude Hoover on the Central Point Rural district board. Polling place will be the rural station on Highway 99.

A. J. (Bert) Conner, present board member, and J. Wilmer Ragdale have filed for a five-year term on the Shady Cove-Trail fire protection district board. The election will be held in the Shady Cove fire hall.

The member of the Rogue River district board up for reelection is Glenn Hutchinson. The polling place will be the Ed Lilly Service Station at the Rogue river bridge on Highway 99.

Rio De Janeiro, Brazil—Two more planeloads of rebel air force officers grasshoppered across Brazil Saturday in flight to refuge outside the country.

Family Life In Russia Differs From That in US

(Editor's note: This is another in a series of articles prepared by Medford's school superintendent following his recent three-week trip to Russia. The series deals with Russia's "Seven Year Plan," and is based on Soviet books, magazine articles, and personal interviews with the ministers of education of the Russian and Ukrainian republics, the deputy mayor of Moscow and the mayor of Tbilisi.)

By DR. LEONARD MAYFIELD Medford School Superintendent

Since my return home many questions have been asked relating to "how the typical Russian family lives."

It is always difficult to describe an average person or typical patterns relative to peoples of a nation. We were interested in social and cultural patterns as well as the educational program of the Soviets, and an attempt will be made to discuss them as observed. Since conformity and uniformity is the general pattern of all activities in the U.S.S.R., it is probably easier to describe the typical "Russian" than their American counterparts where a high degree of personal autonomy exists.

Family life in the Soviet is entirely different from ours in Oregon. It may be compared more readily with that found in large cities—particularly in the East—where a greater percentage of people live in apartments or multiple dwellings. Single or one-family dwelling units—so common in America—do not exist in the U.S.S.R. Even those holding top political or business management positions live in apartments. Apartments where important people lived were pointed out to us as we were on tours in the several cities.

The Soviets are planning many new cities and are developing areas adjacent to the already large centers of population such as Leningrad, Moscow, and Kiev. In their plans, which are under direction of the State Planning commission (this is called Gosplan), newly developed areas are "self-contained." Units are planned to include everything essential for the worker and his family needs based on communist standards of living.

A recently constructed factory at Tbilisi in the Republic of Georgia may be used as an example. Economic conditions in this area were found to be low and in need of an additional industry. A tea packing plant was selected as the new production plant. A site was selected on the outskirts of the city. The development created employment for an estimated 500 persons.

Construction included the factory building, access roads, water, electrical services, sewage, and all other essential

services. Living quarters in the form of two large apartment houses were built within easy walking distance of the factory. Stores which cater to all individual and family needs were located on the ground floor of the apartment houses. Professional services such as doctors and dentists were also housed in the buildings. Park and recreation areas for both children and adults were a part of the plan.

No space was noticed for storing and parking cars as we consider an essential part of any housing or business development in America. However, each new apartment development does include large park areas which could easily be converted in part to parking areas.

The development included a school building with facilities for both the academic and extracurricular activities for youth and adults. In the larger developments, separate buildings are constructed (if a former royal palace is not available) for their Young Pioneer or House of Culture Activity Program. Plans do not include churches or religious centers.

No one is allowed to move in the Soviet unless approved by the authorities. Thus there is no danger of creating labor surpluses in a newly developed industrial or business area.

Price ranges for everything including goods and services sold or used by the Soviets are set by the government. The one exception reported to us was the collective farmer who sold produce from his small piece of ground leased to him by the government. He was allowed considerable autonomy in establishing prices for his products after he paid his tax on the products.

The work week in the Soviet is considered to be 46 hours spread over six days. There were a few exceptions reported as working only five days. However, everyone is expected to labor 46 hours. Many add to their income by "moonlighting" for a part of a day or longer on some other job.

Everyone who is physically and mentally able is expected to work. Actually there are two incentives for every qualified member of a family to work. One is the need for additional money in order to purchase suitable and needed clothing and food. The other is that one is considered disloyal and unpatriotic if he does not work.

"From each according to his ability, to each according to his need" is the communist creed along with slogans posted in many public places which read, "Work—work, Serve—Serve," and "Beat America."

With both parents working it is necessary that the children be cared for until able to do so themselves. The state does this through its nursery, public, and boarding schools, and through youth activity centers in the form of "Pioneer Circle" program. Mothers are given four months' maternity leave from their work with pay. Parents are expected to take their babies to a doctor for examination once each month. This practice is followed until the child is in nursery or regular school where medical services are provided.

The relationship between parents and their children is considerably different than in America. There are far more laws controlling the lives and conduct of both the child and the parent than we have in our country.

In the U.S.S.R. the parents and their children are separated through nursery school and summer camp programs for long periods of time. However, in the few situations where parents or grandparents were with babies and older children, they demonstrated the same affection for them we do.

PLANE CRASH KILLS 8 Mexico City—(UPI)—A two-engine plane crashed into three houses at the town of Puebla Saturday, killing eight persons and critically injuring one other. All of the casualties were aboard the plane.

'Constructive' Talks Held by Steel Officials

No Comment Made On Settlement Plans

Washington—(UPI)—Steel management and union negotiators held Saturday what federal mediator Joseph F. Finnegan termed "constructive" talks.

Finnegan said he would rather not comment on whether progress was made toward settling long-standing wage contract differences which could avert another strike.

He said he did not think such comment would "advance the possibility of a settlement."

The negotiators met with Finnegan for more than two hours.

Finnegan said he would confer with his own mediation panel Sunday and that the management and labor negotiators would again meet in joint session Monday.

Union President James C. McDonald and R. Conrad Cooper, management's bargaining chief, both declined to comment.

Finnegan said he thought it was "decidedly worth while" to continue the talks.

The two negotiating teams were called together for the across-the-table talks by federal mediators. The conference was only the second joint session since Nov. 7 when the government invoked a Taft-Hartley Law injunction to end a costly 116-day walk-out.

Before leaving on his good will trip abroad, Eisenhower had insisted strongly on a settlement before he returns Dec. 22. He warned of possible government action if the threat of a renewed strike continued.

If there is no settlement, the steel workers can again go out on strike after Jan. 26 when the 80-day Taft-Hartley "cooling off" period expires.

The settlement continued to stir speculation on possible new legislation if the strike resumes after Congress reconvenes on Jan. 6.

Senate Democratic whip Mike Mansfield of Montana said that if the dispute is not settled this month, Congress will "have to consider ways and means of handling it."

He said some form of arbitration or perhaps "labor courts with full power to lay down mandatory decisions" might be considered by the legislators.

Mansfield also told reporters the steel strike has punctured any chances of a balanced budget in the current fiscal year because of lost tax revenue from idleness of the steel mills and related industries.

In addition to layoffs in logging, there were brief shutdowns in some sawmills and plywood mills, but by the end of the month most of the crews involved had returned to work, Patton said.

The "up and down" condition, he said, seemed to have little effect on the rest of the county. Job placements through the local office were about twice as numerous as a year ago, which points up the generally good condition of local employment. Patton noted that there still is a shortage of well qualified applicants which has made the filling of some job openings difficult.

Christmas gift packing in the fruit industry is now in full swing and supplies employment for several hundred people in November and December. Construction, he said, is continuing at a good level.

"Up to the present time," he said, "good weather has been a great help to all outside work, but the lack of rainfall is now being felt in lowered water tables."

Immigration into this area noted in previous months is continuing, Patton said. His office is receiving inquiries from all parts of the county regarding local job opportunities.

Unemployment in Jackson county, Patton said, was about two-thirds the level of a year ago at the end of November, and no major increase is anticipated until bad weather forces shutdowns in lumber and construction.

During the next 60 days, "we should expect a seasonal increase in unemployment, with a consequent decrease in hiring," he said. This condition seldom continues much beyond March 1, he added.

President Pledges Support to Italy



SALUTE TO EISENHOWER—On the threshold of the Quirinale Palace in Rome, a helmeted Corsair (presidential bodyguard) in his colorful uniform gives a snap salute as President Eisenhower arrives to visit Italian President Giovanni Gronchi.



EISENHOWER AT LUNCHEON—Visiting President Eisenhower, left, appears to indicate he is ready for lunch as he attends a stag luncheon given for him by Premier Antonio Segni, center, in Rome. Others identifiable are President Giovanni Gronchi, facing camera, partly hidden, foreground right; and Foreign Minister Giuseppe Pella, far right.

Italians Promised Stronger Role in Next Summit Talk

Ike Will Visit Pope John Sunday

Rome—(UPI)—President Eisenhower, winding up the first round of political talks on a world tour designed to "interpret America to other people," agreed Saturday night to support Italy in its bid for a stronger role in preparations for an East-West summit meeting.

Disclosure of the President's pledge of support was made by White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty at a briefing held after the issuing of a formal diplomatic communique.

Hagerty said the President had been "sympathetic" to Italy's desire for a bigger role in the West's negotiations with Russia and agreed to take up the matter at the Western Big Four talks in Paris Dec. 19.

Italy's desire for equality with the Western defense partners had been the most prominent issue facing Eisenhower in his visit here. His discussions also resulted in an Italian-American pledge to work together for disarmament and the principles of the United Nations.

The 450-word communique signed by Eisenhower, Italian President Giovanni Gronchi, Premier Antonio Segni and Foreign Minister Giuseppe Pella was issued at the end of two days of "animated" talks in rain-drenched Rome and concluded the first phase of Eisenhower's 19-day mission to 11 nations. Sunday he will visit Pope John XXIII in the Vatican before flying to Ankara, Turkey.

The communique stressed the "friendship, respect and understanding" between Italy and the United States and noted Italy's increasing contribution to the Western allied cause.

The United States and Italy pledged their "dedication" to the common causes of NATO and the United Nations and more world trade, while pursuing policies "aimed at reducing the burden of armaments throughout the world."

They pledged full support for the forthcoming 10-nation East-West disarmament conference in Geneva next year.

BUSINESSMAN DIES Thomas J. Harnsberger, 41, of 315 Lozier lane, Medford, died while playing golf at the Rogue Valley Country club Saturday afternoon. Mr. Harnsberger had been district freight sales representative here for Missouri-Kansas and Texas railroad for about three years.

WEATHER FORECAST: Variable high cloudiness today. Cloudy tonight. Partly cloudy Monday. High today 58. Low tonight 25. High Monday 55.

Our Skies Tonight Sunset today 4:39 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow 7:27 a.m. Moonset tomorrow 12:07 a.m. First Quarter tonight 6:11 p.m. PROMINENT STAR Sirius, rises and sets due south at 1:50 a.m. It will be the brightest star in the sky until 3:54 a.m. when the planet, Venus, rises.

Sonic Boom Echoes Through Valley

A sonic boom, which is caused when a jet plane travels faster than sound, was heard in the Rogue Valley about 2:54 p.m. Friday.

Intensity of the boom varied at different locations in the valley, and one resident reported that a glass on a table in her home was broken. Other residents reported that the boom jarred houses and rattled dishes.

Sonic booms heard in this area come from F-101B Voodoo planes of the 322nd Fighter-Interceptor squadron at Klamath Falls, which assumed alert duty last week.

Col. Jack W. Williams, commander of Kingsley Air Force base, said that occasional "hot" scrambles in pursuit of an unidentified flying object off the Pacific coast will require supersonic flight between the base and the coast. Sonic booms accompany such flights, he noted.

He added that such activities will be held to a minimum in line with national defense policy.



RETIRING PLAQUE—Retiring County Engineer Paul Rynning, center, is shown receiving one of two plaques from Chester Wendt, county commissioner, at ceremonies Friday. Rynning is retiring after 35 years as Jackson county engineer. County Judge Earl Miller watches the presentation.