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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
Medford bank leaders predict prosperous valley economy in 1950's, with construction and farming showing a slight decline, and the fruit and lumbering industries showing large gains.

20 YEARS AGO
Two CCC trucks collide near Butte Falls; eight boys are injured, two seriously. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "This is 1940, and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, with a swift kick where it will do the most good for the late 'Dirty 30s,' is wished."

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 1, 1930 (Wednesday)
Attendance in local schools shows steady increase in past year. Auto travel over Siskiyou is snarled by snow, ice, and high winds.

40 YEARS AGO
Harvard defeats Oregon 7 to 6 in Rose Bowl game; Oregon points scored on two field goals. Senator McNary, irked by peace pact delay, threatens to join Democrats in Senate unless action is speeded.

50 YEARS AGO
Since gold was discovered in Jackson creek in 1851, fully 25 million in gold has been extracted from Jackson county. Census bureau reports one automobile to every 500 persons in U.S.; records prove that Medford leads U.S. and world in per capita car ownership with one car to every 30 persons.

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

- 1. Who was nicknamed "The Rail Splitter"?
2. Where was the first permanent English settlement in North America, established in 1601 by the London company?
3. In Army slang, is a "top kick" the commanding officer?
4. In which of Shakespeare's plays is Ophelia the heroine?
5. Who once denounced Congressional investigations into alleged Soviet spy rings as a "red herring"?
6. Which of our States is named for a king who made wigs the fashion?
7. What model of the Ford car succeeded the Model T?
8. About which Burmese city did Rudyard Kipling write a eulogistic poem?
9. Are the words "key" and "quay" homonyms?
10. Who wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
Answers: 1. Abraham Lincoln. 2. Jamestown, Va. 3. No. (First Sergeant). 4. Hamlet. 5. Harry S. Truman. 6. Louisiana. 7. Model A. 8. Mandalay. 9. Yes; (They have the same pronunciation.) 10. Edward Everett Hale.

Time and The Bomb

Negotiations at Geneva looking to a permanent nuclear test ban will face a deadline of sorts when resumed on Jan. 12 — a deadline to be reached when France explodes its atomic bomb over the Sahara. The shot heard 'round a fall-out-conscious world could come at any time, but almost certainly before the middle of 1960.

Nothing in the proposals now under negotiation among the United States, Great Britain and Russia would forbid France, Red China or any other non-member of the "atomic club" from exploding nuclear weapons.

Atomic Energy Commission Chairman John A. McCone told the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee last June 24 that the thinking was that if the talks were successful, "a combination of logic and world opinion would develop adherence by other countries." But he added: "That may be a little optimistic."

OPTIMISTIC, indeed, if France sticks by its announced intention to go ahead with the Sahara test unless the present atomic powers renounce nuclear armaments. No such world-wide adherence to a nuclear test ban is remotely possible this year—maybe not for another decade.

Red China's progress toward a nuclear capability is less certain than that of France. Philip Noel-Baker, winner of the 1959 Nobel Peace Prize for his work on disarmament, thinks Communist China may develop an atomic bomb in the next two years. In an interview, he said Soviet scientists had told him they saw "vast nuclear plants in Red China where hundreds of Chinese Communist scientists are being trained."

Recent evidence that the Peiping regime may be steering a course semi-independent of the Kremlin raises the doubt that Moscow is in position to exert the needed pressure to obtain Chinese compliance with any inspection procedure that may be agreed upon at Geneva.

THE TEST TRUCE, now in effect for 14 months, has been a fragile thing from the first. The United States on Oct. 31, 1958, began a voluntary one-year moratorium by joint agreement with Britain. Russia then fired nuclear shots on Nov. 1 and Nov. 3 to conclude a series of tests designed to "match" the number of U.S. and British tests in the preceding six months.

President Eisenhower on Aug. 26, 1959, extended the original Oct. 31 termination date for the U. S. moratorium to Dec. 31, 1959. Then came the announcement on Dec. 29 that the United States, beginning Jan. 1, would observe a "period of voluntary suspension."

With the United States now free to resume tests after prior warning to the rest of the world, our hand at Geneva should be strengthened.

THE GENEVA talks were still bogged down over the issue of controls as the new-year began. If France achieves her nuclear prowess before the final agreement is reached, the negotiators might have to start from scratch with France a new party to the proceedings. Another unknown quantity would be the Soviet reaction to France's nuclear test. During United Nations debate on the planned Sahara test, the Russian delegate gave a pointed reminder that the Soviet Union had agreed to suspend its nuclear tests only so long as no further tests were made by any member of the Western alliance.

Delegates to the Geneva talks, therefore, are working under an ultimatum imposed by the relentless advance in atomic technology. Footsteps of the seekers of atomic status can be heard outside and soon there will be knocking at the paper door of the "atomic club."—E.R.R.

Spotlight on Latin America

Communism's propaganda is giving gleeful publicity to the troubled relations between the United States and some Latin American countries, apparently on the theory that still more mischief can be stirred up in America's backyard.

Peking Radio Dec. 14 beamed a 10-minute commentary in Spanish to countries south of the border entitled "The Anti-U.S. Struggle in Latin America." It cited Cuba's refusal to let this country "interfere" in its internal affairs, the Panamanian demonstrations in Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay, and other countries against "U.S.-supported dictatorships."

EVEN U. S. aid to Latin America is regarded as a "sugar-coated cannon ball" by Peking. In a broadcast to East Asia Dec. 15, the Red China radio said that the increase in aid "means a tightening of the grip of exploitation and control," and that adoption of the economic stabilization program in Argentina "has resulted in currency devaluation, freezing of wages, skyrocketing commodity prices, unbridled penetration of U. S. economic and political influence, and aggravation of internal economic and political crises."

Russia's Near-Eastern Service seized on the Panama Canal as the subject for a broadcast beamed in Arabic Dec. 10, declaring the United States had replied to the Panamanians' "just demand" for nationalization of the canal "by the bloody repression organized by the American troops against those who took part in the demonstrations Nov. 3 and who tried to take the Panamanian national flag to the Canal Zone."

The Communists clearly regard friction in Latin America as a handy weapon in the long-term struggle to enlist political converts among the peoples of under-developed nations there and elsewhere throughout the world.—E. R. R.



I FIXED MY OWN BREAKFAST. I HAD SOME PEANUTS, SOME POTATO CHIPS AN' TWO GLASSES OF GINGER ALE.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

PUBLIC ELATION
Washington - Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's forced retirement as an aspirant for the Republican Presidential nomination has given the Democrats occasion for much public elation.



William S. White

Nixon is going to be strong everywhere but in the South. His nomination will practically hand the South over to the Democrats—if they are skilled in the art of politics, which is simply the art of rational compromise. They will need to be wise enough, in short, to choose a standard bearer, and write a civil rights plank not absolutely intolerable below the Potomac. For this time the South they will badly need.

And, as a practical matter, Nixon's civil rights record is so advanced that their ability to outbid him in the North is highly questionable anyhow. Three Democratic "possibilities"—Adlai E. Stevenson and Senators Lyndon B. Johnson and John F. Kennedy—could honestly run on a moderate civil rights plank. It is difficult to see how any other major and now visible Democratic aspirant could do so. (Copyright, 1959, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Washington: Starting today, Uncle Sam will take more from your pay check for social security taxes.

The 20 per cent hike, which will be felt by virtually every worker and employer in the United States, is designed to bring the government an additional \$2 billion a year in revenue.

It will be the fourth increase in social security taxes in the last three years. The present law calls for three more increases spread over the next nine years.

HOW come all these increases? It's perfectly simple. Higher taxes are needed to cover the swelling costs of the program, which now provides monthly benefit checks to 13,400,000 persons. Our population is growing. The statisticians like to tell us it is EXPLODING. Each year there are more people.

And—Each year more people reach the age at which they become eligible for social security checks. Not only are more people being born. Each year MORE PEOPLE ARE LIVING LONGER. That explains why social security costs are rising. It explains why they are going to go on rising.

THERE'S another reason why social security costs are rising and will keep on rising. When social security was started, a dollar would buy a certain amount of security. Now the same dollar buys MUCH LESS SECURITY. So—As inflation grows—Social security checks have to be BIGGER.

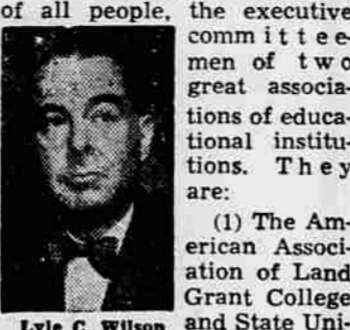
Let's not complain (too much) about the rising cost of social security. Social security is one of the good things of modern life. We couldn't do without it. No one would want to go back to the cruel days when for a large part of our population advancing years meant moving in with the children... or being helped out by the neighbors... or GOING TO THE POORHOUSE.

But—Let's keep this in mind: There is no such thing as something for nothing. Social security doesn't come for free. It isn't manna from heaven. It isn't something that is given to us by the kind-hearted politicians.

It has to be paid for—just like everything else that is worth having.

Wilson Clarifies Statement Made by Education Institution Associations

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press International
Washington - UPI - This essay is to wag a finger at, of all people, the executive committee of two great associations of educational institutions. They are:



(1) The American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities and (2) the State Universities Association. Their executive committees jointly have issued a statement which - if accurate - would be very good news, indeed. One paragraph from this statement was as follows:

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 initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Cougar Research

To the Editor: Research is a must when writing for general public entertainment and information, especially that obtained afield original source. This seems to be lacking in Lynn M. Watkins Small Worlds Around Us column of the Dec. 29 issue, where mention is made: "he (the cougar) has not been known actually to attack a human being."

Had Watkins delved into the "graveyard files of the Sportsman Review in Spokane, Wash., he would have found there an account of two prospectors found dead and partly eaten near their temporary camp. The only tracks other than their own in that mid-November time of 1882 were those of a large cougar.

Naturalist Watkins might talk with an old-one of the Okanagan Indian tribe who tell of a tribesman long ago disappearing on a wintry day, never to be seen again. Later on, a cougar, when dressed out for eating, was found to have its stomach contain in an elongated tight roll, the long black hair of the tribesman and it still had certain ornaments therein.

Ray Harnish out Eagle Point way can give some first-hand information on the subject that deals with a big husky Norwegian young companion who was jumped by one of the big cats but fought the thing off and survived the serious blood-letting ordeal.

Watkins also might visit the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., and find there a cougar stomach containing the scalp-hair tightly rolled with a tooth dented 32 rim-fire cartridge and patches of an overall pocket interlaced with human hair still showing subcutaneous parts.

This writer helped carry the frozen body of the boy to the undertaker's car on the deep crusted mountain road 35 years ago in north central Washington.

This is not cheerful reading, but seems necessary to clear up some widespread mis-understanding of the American Puma, felis concolor, known here as the cougar.

F. J. Clifford
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Central Point

The Audubon Society

To the Editor: The Oregon Audubon Society, 5219 SW Cornell rd., Portland, Ore., was organized about 1910, incorporated under the laws of Oregon, has functioned as a local group, primarily interested in the spread of information about birds, animals and the general subject of the conservation of our natural resources.

The original planning called for sub-districts over the state. Circumstances prevented such action at that time.

As conditions now exist, the local group has come to feel that conservation throughout the state can better be served by the joint effort of the various groups of the state. With this in mind, we are suggesting that interested persons and study groups make the interest manifest by communicating with the Audubon society of the above address.

The Portland group has detailed drawings made of a photographers blind to be erected in Malheur lake, the blind to be made of local stone, the top covered with local vegetation as a camouflage. Apertures for camera

DANCE

Saturday Night OASIS Eagle Point

"In science and engineering - critical factors in today's world - our colleges and universities have been for many years and are now graduating more trained young people in proportion to population than any other country in the world, including Russia. The Russians have recently exceeded us in total numbers of scientists and engineers

Humphrey Looks Sharp for Plain Man's Candidate

By FRANK ELEAZER
United Press International
Washington - UPI - For an avowed plain man's candidate for President, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), these days looks mighty sharp. He turned up for his formal announcement attired in a new dark blue continental suit with cuffs on the coat sleeves.

A fellow I know in the suit and cloak game said he doesn't ordinarily offer these models to people like senators. He said they're more for the younger fellows, switching over from the tight pants Ivy League look.

Humphrey assured me, though, he bought his, and another one like it, from a tailor back home who said it was what he should have. So I guess maybe that's what they're wearing now out in Minnesota.

Narrow Lapels

On one of the narrow lapels which these suits feature, Humphrey had broken out a big jeweled pin for the occasion in the shape of an H; however, his aides wore plain old campaign buttons, with HHH on them. It seems he has only one homburg, and he said it was already a little soiled.

Otherwise, I guess Humphrey qualified all right. He came out for jobs for every-

viewing as to be placed on the four sides of the building. This project has found such acceptance by the wild life service that they propose to build a second blind in a different part of the lake.

Phil Lewis
10660 SW Walnut st.
Tigard, Ore.
Former President of the Oregon Audubon Society

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

EVER WONDER about the maze of pipes, wires and cables strung under the pavements of a modern metropolis? Robert Daley explains all this in a fascinating book, "The World Beneath the City."

In underground New York City, says Daley, there are 7,000 miles of gas mains, 5,000 miles of sewers, 22,000 miles of TV cables, and 15 million miles of telephone wires - enough to circle this planet 600 times! There also are 19,000 miles of electric cables and 5,500 miles of water mains.

Guarding this incredible network of vital facilities is an army of over 20,000 highly-trained technicians and troubleshooters ready to jump into action (via the city's 683,000 manholes) at the flashing of a danger signal.

A lawyer just received a letter from a stranger who obviously has a magnanimous streak. "I know you specialize in drawing wills," the letter began. "If the time ever comes when you cannot think of a beneficiary, I want you to feel free to use my name."

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graduating from their universities. This is solely because they have more young people than we have."

The paragraph puts an entirely new face on the argument about scientific education now boiling in the United States. If the associations are correct, things can't be so bad. United Press International (UPI), however, must be pessimistic about such good news, especially when it is controversial. So UPI braced Washington headquarters of the Association of Land Grant Colleges for supporting evidence.

The association acknowledged that is simply accepted at face value some figures published in a magazine article by Prof. Robert J. Havighurst of the University of Chicago. Havighurst had calculated that about 4,000,000 Russian youths reach age 22 annually and about 2,000,000 American youths. On that basis, he computed that the United States had been graduating an annual average of 20 engineering and scientific scholars per 1,000 22-year-olds as against 17 per 1,000 Russians.

Prof. Havighurst, a respected scholar, emphasized in a footnote to his article that "the data for Russia are not completely reliable" and ignored this warning in its release.

Dr. William K. Medlin, Russian specialist in the U.S. Office of Education, told UPI that statistical comparisons are virtually impossible because:

Official Breakdown - Russia has not published any official age-breakdown of its census figures since 1939. Projections of the 1939 age distribution to represent current distribution are likely to be unreliable.

Russia asserts that it is graduating 90,000 engineers annually but has not published figures on how many scientists are graduated.

Russian statistics list college graduates, not by academic discipline, as in the United States, but by the field in which they will work - agriculture, transportation, heavy industry and such. There are no means of knowing, for example, how many transportation graduates are physicists and how many are merely railroad dispatchers.

Medlin told UPI: "We are exploring this question. All indications are that their (Russian) production rate of scientists and engineers is greater than ours, greater both in absolute numbers and in proportion to population. We have not been able to find enough information to justify any definite statistical comparisons."

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