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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
Jan. 5, 1950 (Thursday)
President Truman said this country has no intention of using its armed forces to protect Formosa from Communist advances.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 5, 1940 (Friday)
Three bears in Crater Lake National Park refuse to hibernate this year; park rangers are puzzled.

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 5, 1930 (Sunday)
Jimmy Allen, local high school basketball star, sells story to magazine and builds home near Modoc orchard.

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 5, 1920 (Tuesday)
Losses from fire in Medford last year amounted to less than \$5,000, the lowest in history.

50 YEARS AGO
Jan. 5, 1910 (Wednesday)
Medford's rail freight shipments were higher than those of any other city between Sacramento and Portland last year.

Political Speculation

A man we know—a loyal Democrat, by the way—said to us the other day: "I'm disappointed that Rockefeller quit the race. I was ready to vote for him. He would have made a great president."

We, too, were disappointed that New York's governor felt it was impossible to devote the necessary time to the campaign—time away from his full-time duties as governor of the nation's most populous state.

But his withdrawal made a lot of sense. His statement announcing his withdrawal, with its implied criticisms of Nixon and even of the Eisenhower administration, made sense, too.

The "pros"—the politicians who govern the party machinery—were too much committed to Richard Milhous Nixon to allow an "open" convention next July.

And for some reason we find difficult to understand, Rockefeller's fresh vigor, his determination and drive, and his look-ahead ideas as to what this country needs—must have—if it is to go forward, failed to strike sparks with rank-and-file voters.

SO, BARRING some totally unforeseen reversal of the trends of the moment, Nixon will be the Republican candidate this fall.

If the present mood of the country continues until November—a mood of slumbrous and largely unthinking content—Nixon may well be the next president of the United States.

Any Democrat nominated (with one possible exception) would find it an uphill fight to overcome Nixon's undisputed popularity with voters who have come to feel that this is, after all, the best of all possible worlds, and that there's no need to rock the boat.

Nixon might not inherit all of the Eisenhower aura. But no other candidate would inherit any of it, and Richard (That's my boy!) Nixon would certainly benefit from it to a large extent.

AND what of Rockefeller? He is still a relatively young man. A full term as a successful governor of New York cannot diminish his reputation.

And, perhaps most important, his withdrawal statement specifically reserved the right to discuss issues within the framework of the Republican party—issues which haven't raised much smoke, despite their burning importance to America's future.

He can be expected to discuss the United States' secondary place in space exploration; its dangerously weak defense position; the needs of education, of capital investment for the future, of economic justice for the elderly, of the protection of our diminishing natural resources.

THESE are issues with which America must come to grips, or fade into second-class status. Eisenhower has had his moments of greatness—particularly since he started being president in fact as well as name, after Sherman Adams and John Foster Dulles were no longer around.

The President has been the Great Accommodator, an almost symbolic figure, whose dedication to peace is unquestionable, but whose leadership in attacking the hard problems of world order and national progress has been confined to platitudes and generalities.

IF, EVEN on the sidelines, Rockefeller can stimulate an intelligent and constructive debate on such vital issues, his withdrawal will have been an important political fact for America's future.

Meanwhile, the attrition among Democratic candidates will continue, as the half-dozen or so avowed or unavowed would-be presidents continue their quest for the nomination.

It is not beyond the realm of possibility that, once again, the Democrats will turn to Adlai Stevenson—the one man in their party whose stature is undiminished, even by two defeats, who has the brains and the depth to fill the office, and who will not suffer from the inevitable political infighting preceding the convention.—E.A.

Belton as Treasurer

Gov. Mark Hatfield's appointment of Howard C. Belton as state treasurer, succeeding Sig Unander, was a "natural"—and a good appointment. Belton, an essentially conservative man, will be a meticulous fiscal officer, aided by a highly-competent staff of long experience.

His other role as treasurer—that of membership on the board of control and the other boards on which the treasurer serves—will actually be more significant, as far as policy is concerned. BELTON is a man of sensibility, and his financial conservatism will not blind him to the needs of the institutions under the boards' jurisdiction.

He is also a man of rock-like integrity and honor, with long and valuable experience in state government, both in the legislature and in the executive department where he served briefly from time to time as acting governor while president of the senate.

Whether he will be a candidate to succeed himself this election remains to be seen, but whether or not he does, in the meantime the state can be confident the office is in good hands.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



HEY, MARGARET! DID YA SEE ME TURN A WINTER SAULT?*

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 a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Pet Abandonment

To the Editor: The last session of the state legislature passed an amendment to the law relating to the abandonment of animals to include specifically cats and dogs, and increased the penalties for this crime. It is now possible, upon conviction, to be fined up to \$500 and be jailed for a period up to 30 days.

Within the past four days the Southern Oregon Humane Society has investigated two local cases of abandonment of dogs and reported them to the district attorney's office. In Central Point, on Saturday, Dec. 26, 1959, a family moved and left a toy collie female dog about one year old. A neighbor had been feeding the dog for one whole week, until it was reported to the Humane Society on Saturday morning, Jan. 2, 1960.

The other case concerned a male collie and shepherd dog about one year old that had been abandoned on the Jacksonville highway, Medford, when another family moved on Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1959. This case was reported to the Humane Society on Friday, Jan. 1, 1960.

Unfortunately, in both these cases, the guilty parties have moved out of the state, but the district attorney has been requested to prosecute either or both if they should return to Oregon. There can be no excuse for this kind of treatment to dogs and cats in this county, with all the facilities available to people who can no longer take care of their pets or have unwanted animals. Just to deliberately abandon them to starve or freeze to death in this weather is cruelty beyond words.

Assistance or information is available from the Southern Oregon Humane Society at 2902 Table Rock Road or by calling Normandy 4-2406, and we will make an investigation of all reports of cruelty or abandonment of animals. William O. Herring, Humane Officer, Southern Oregon Humane Society, 2902 Table Rock rd., Medford.

Questions To the Editor: Many statistics are supplied via the newspapers and other sources, but some things I believe the average citizen is never informed about, or "seldom, if ever," a few of which I submit.

Is our rather sudden interest in outer space prompted by a real human or national need, or a sort of excuse for many political and other selfish acts? What are the amounts of cash donated annually for research for cures, aids to, and other things in connection with each of the greater plagues to our health, TB, polio, arthritis, heart, cancer, muscular dystrophy, and others? Who distributes these funds? What are the administrative costs? Just what capable institutions are employed? What are the names of the recognized scientists working on these various research efforts? Educators and others have advised our young people to take courses that will qualify them for a spot somewhere in connection with space research and kindred efforts.

Why are some not advised to study economics, that some real scientific progress along that line might be effected while there is yet time? Why not remind the great minds to be that in government, and economics, we are struggling along with two

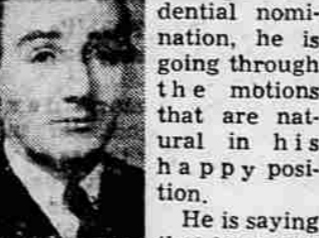
forms, that have changed but little since our first record of history, and except for changes in names and some slight variations remain unchanged? Why not admit the fact that the last half of the 1800's was truly the inventive age, the age of scientific discovery, that since then little, almost no new, basic discoveries have been made. Are qualified business minds called upon to administer the business, or the financial manipulations of our various units of government, education, etc? Another question, is not our present method of settling labor disputes rather inadequate and can not science offer something better? Why are organized groups within our government not required to submit reasons for, and show the need for, any acts against other groups or individuals, or our society as a whole, before taking actions such as strikes, boycotts, shut-outs, price hikes, etc? We have submitted some complicated questions, and there are many more. However, a few answers to the more simple questions and those less involved would help. J. D. Bowdish 1016 Reddy st. Medford

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

NIXON ANALYSIS

Washington - Now that Vice President Nixon has an unchallenged strangle - hold on the Republican presidential nomination, he is going through the motions that are natural in his happy position.



He is saying JOSEPH ALSOP that he wants his running mate on the Republican ticket to be freely chosen by an "open convention." He is suggesting that aspirants to the Republican vice presidential nomination might even do well to enter state primaries - God save the mark!

In short, he is doing everything he can to relieve the tedium of a Republican race that was won before it even started, by stirring up interest in the face for second place.

In fact, however, it can be stated with some confidence that Nixon has already pretty well decided how the race for second place ought to come out. And since the Republican convention will be rather less "open" than the Black Hole of Calcutta, Nixon's views will surely prevail.

UNLESS Nixon changes his mind in the interval, the decision about the Republican party's next vice presidential nominee will really be made at the Democratic convention. If the Democrats do not nominate Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the Republicans will be gently guided to choose Secretary of Labor James Mitchell for second man on their ticket. But if Kennedy wins the Democratic nomination, the indicated Republican choice will be an Eastern liberal type, such as Ambassador to the United Nations Henry Cabot Lodge.

The reasoning behind this strategy is quite simple. If the Roman Catholic, Kennedy, is the Democratic presidential nominee, it will be no use trying to compete for the Catholic vote by giving another Roman Catholic, Mitchell, the Republican vice presidential nomination. It would be clumsy. It would be downright damaging.

BUT if Kennedy is rejected by the Democrats, the whole picture will be transformed. Nixon himself, as he is well aware, is already very strong with the Catholic voting groups. The rejection of Kennedy by the Democrats will make it easier to maximize this strength of Nixon's. The choice of Mitchell will admirably serve this purpose, and it will suit Nixon in other ways too. For Mitchell is a Nixon friend and ally of long standing, and, being a New Jersey man, he will also balance the ticket geographically.

This approach of the Vice President's to the problem of his running mate is of special interest at the moment, just after Senator Kennedy's wonderful unsurprising announcement of his candidacy. Nixon, the shrewdest political mind in the Republican party, clearly considers that the Kennedy candidacy puts the Democratic party in an agonizing box.

The Democrats will be released from this box if Kennedy fails in the primaries and falls behind in the polls. In that case of course all bets will be off. But suppose Kennedy goes to Los Angeles as the front-running Democratic candidate, with enough delegates to give him the best chance of nomination in normal circumstances.

In that case, any coalition against Kennedy will unavoidably be driven to emphasize the danger of nominating a Catholic for the presidency. There will be some justice in this, too, for the nomination of Kennedy will doubtless cost the Democrats some Protestant votes.

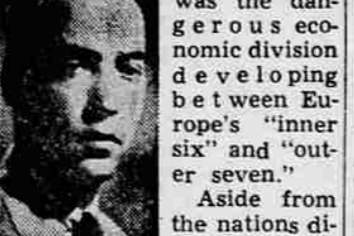
BUT suppose the coalition against Kennedy is successful, in its warnings about the mal-practices of the agnostics, atheists, the non-practitioners, and unfortunately some professed practitioners (church members). Quite obviously this diversity is confusing, but not splendid.

But, "In America everyone is free to practice none (religion) at all." This, however, is not the freedom God planned, nor that which our Pilgrim fathers prized. "They have left unstained what there they found, Freedom to worship God." What a contrast to practicing no religion at all! H. R. Bulman, Route 4, Box 316A, Medford.

European Economic Grouping Has Disadvantages To Unity

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor

One of the pressing problems left unsolved by the recent Western summit conference in Paris was the dangerous economic division developing between Europe's "inner six" and "outer seven."



Aside from the nations directly involved, the conflict also represents a basically different approach to a United States of Europe as advocated by the United States of America on the one hand and Great Britain on the other.

Both the "inner six" and the "outer seven" are trade groups, set up to knock down tariff barriers within each group, while retaining trade barriers against each other.

In the "inner six" are West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland Luxembourg, with a total population of 170 million.

In the "outer seven" are Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal, with a population of 90 million.

While each is a trade group, the "inner six" actually goes much further than trade. Its members see it as the beginning of a program which will link Europe politically.

It has had the firm support of the United States on the theory that a united Europe would greatly strengthen the defensive capabilities of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO).

That it also might divide Europe had not been foreseen. The division arises from the fact that the common market of the inner six also requires the surrender of a certain amount of sovereignty. This, Britain especially, was unwilling to do. The British believe that economic and political matters should remain separate.

Seeing itself thereby shut out from the common market and fearing the effects on its own trade, Britain therefore hastily set up the "outer seven."

Hence the economic war developing among the very nations upon which the United States must depend for its allies.

Aside from the effects on Europe, the two economic blocs also have an adverse effect on other economies, notably those of the United States and Canada.

Plan Paris Meeting The U.S. presently exports more to the inner six than does any member of the outer seven. But it must do so now at a disadvantage as compared to any member of the trading group.

In an effort to bridge the gap between the inner six and outer seven, European economic ministers and experts, plus representatives of the United States and Canada will meet in Paris the middle of this month.

As of now, it appears the bridge will be a difficult one to construct because of the political nature of the inner six organization and Britain's unalterable opposition to it. A possibility under discussion is a recommendation that work be started on a worldwide reduction of tariffs applicable to all nations, regardless of organization or boundary lines.

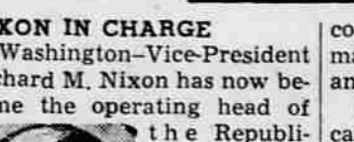
WET PARKING SPACE Tampa, Fla. - (UPI) - Alfred Hammel, 47, told police Monday he couldn't find his car which he had parked Sunday night. Officers investigated and found Hammel had driven off a bridge into the Hillsborough river, turned off the ignition and lights, opened the door and floated to the surface. He was charged with drunken and careless driving.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

NIXON IN CHARGE

Washington-Vice-President Richard M. Nixon has now become the operating head of the Republican party, and as such he is moving coolly to take charge of its affairs as tactfully as possible.



President Eisenhower is not only in his last months in office. He has also, in fact if not in form, turned party direction over to his now unchallenged Republican heir, Mr. Nixon.

The first task of Nixon's new status, a task on which he is already engaged, is this: to repair the real if not easily measurable damage to party morale resulting from the forced retirement of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York as his one potential rival for the Presidential nomination.

Nixon leaves nothing to chance, and never deludes himself. His instinct is to err in only one way in reckoning danger or latent danger. He will always overestimate, if this is the alternative to the peril of underestimating. He knows there is a clear risk that the cry of "bossism" will go up against him. Rockefeller's bitter comment - that those who "will control" the GOP convention told him plainly not to contest for the nomination - has seen to that.

THE WORD "controllers," as applied to the Republican leaders about the country, is only a thin shade removed from the blunter word "bosses." And Nixon, in common with the whole of the regular Republican organization, well remembers that it was in part the exploitation of the cry of "bossism" against the Democrats that enabled Rockefeller to defeat a sitting Democratic New York governor in 1958, Averell Harriman.

It will be "free choice" so long as the name is one of those on a list of acceptable which Nixon will carry to the convention. (Copyright, 1960, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

AND, more importantly, the Nixon people have let it be known that Mr. Nixon is considering leaving it to the Republican convention to select the 1960 Vice Presidential nominee - within limits. The purpose of this strategy is perfectly clear. Nixon knows that the whole tradition of politics allows any Presidential nominee to have the last and the only important word on who will be his running mate.

The present circumstances, however, make it unwise for him even to indicate an intention of availing himself of his privilege. There is the necessity to avoid any suggestion of additional "bossism" that can be avoided. And there is the necessity not to close up the whole show in advance by identifying the man who is going to get the Vice-Presidential nomination.

Nixon all the same does not literally mean that the convention will be free to choose his running mate. What he means to accomplish is this: to avoid totally foreclosing the second place and to allow the convention a free choice subject to a very important qualification.

Try and Stop Me By BENNETT CERF

ONE NEW YEAR'S EVE, author John Marquard's son, then 17, was allowed use of the family car. Marquard worried all night that in the midst of the general jubilation an accident might occur. Sure enough, shortly after midnight, the doctor in his home town called up. "Your father's just run into a telephone pole," he reported. "He's rather banged up, but he'll be okay in a few days."

"Maybe," mused Marquard as he hung up the receiver, "I've been worrying about the wrong generation all the time!"

An unruly youngster, banished to his bedroom without supper, broke some kind of record by ending a sentence with five prepositions. His father had referred to the extent of a glass of milk and some cookies, and also placed on the tray a copy of Bulfinch's "Mythology." The kid's swift reaction to the book was, "Why are you bringing me that book I never want to be read to out of?"

YOUR FATHER RAN INTO A TELEPHONE POLE!

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difficult to apply so long as the U.S. trade balance remains unfavorable.

convention fight. That is a matter of ineradicable history and is also the plain truth. But it is felt that something can be done to prevent an expansion of the incident into an important Democratic weapon. And something can be done, too, on a connected problem: the possibility that Mr. Nixon's early lock-up of the nomination might reduce public interest in the GOP convention to near the point of zero.

The Vice-President's initial steps have had all this in mind. First, his comment on Rockefeller's withdrawal was restrained - and highly complimentary to the Governor. Second, he has refused to show any exultation or even to concede that he himself is now as good as nominated.

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