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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. 7, 1950 (Saturday). Reduced load limit on Oregon's secondary highways went into effect today and lumbermen predict that 400 to 500 men in Prospect area alone will face immediate unemployment because of it.

20 YEARS AGO Jan. 7, 1940 (Sunday). A woman who was brutally slain in Aberdeen, Wash., yesterday was Medford visitor during Christmas holidays.

30 YEARS AGO Jan. 7, 1930 (Tuesday). Car driven by Medford chief of police skids on ice and hits parked car. Tax levy in county to show a decrease this year.

40 YEARS AGO Jan. 7, 1920 (Thursday). Premier Lenin of Russia makes peace offer to allies. Jitney line to Jacksonville to be established.

50 YEARS AGO Jan. 7, 1910 (Friday). Local carpenter's union votes to raise daily minimum wage from \$3 to \$3.50 for an eight-hour day. Over \$2 1/2 million spent for building construction in Medford last year, and 1910 promises to beat that.

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

1. Complete this cliché: "Lock, stock and...". 2. Are licli nuts grown in Italy, China, or Brazil? 3. Do members of Congress receive extra salary for attendance at special sessions? 4. What continent lies entirely south of the Equator? 5. Correct the following: "Of the thirty plane passengers, none were injured." 6. In what field of art is Rosa Ponselle well known? 7. What is the Arabic number equivalent to MCDXCII? 8. What Prussian drillmaster had a great part in training George Washington's troops as fighting men? 9. Is "Mutiny on the Bounty" purely fictional, or based on fact? 10. What arithmetic operation is implied by the term "product"?

Answers: 1. Barrel. 2. China. 3. No. 4. Australia. 5. It is correct. 6. Music; opera singer. 7. 1492. 8. Baron von Steuben. 9. Based on fact. 10. Multiplication.

REELECT PRESIDENT Chicago (UPI) - The National Retail Furniture association Wednesday reelected Roscoe R. Rau executive vice president. Rau has been with the 8,000-member furniture dealers group since 1926.

Suicide Amendment

Here's a modest proposal: Abolish the U.S. Forest Service, and sell the forest reserve — timberland, wilderness, recreation areas, grazing lands and all — to Weyerhaeuser, Crown-Zellerbach or Georgia Pacific. Ditto the Bureau of Land Management. Wipe out the Tennessee Valley Authority, and sell its power plants, flood-control works, levees and transmission lines to private utilities. Dismember the Bonneville Power Administration, and similarly dispose of its huge dams, irrigation canals and power lines.

END THE U.S. MARITIME Commission, and throw the American merchant fleet onto its own, in the face of murderous competition. Wipe out nine-tenths of the Department of Agriculture, including its farm program, its experiment stations, its soil conservation service, and all its other vital services.

Decimate the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, including the Social Security Administration, with its program of old age pensions, and the U.S. Public Health Service, with its watchdog role on behalf of the health and physical welfare of the nation.

Close up the Weather Bureau. And the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. And the Panama Canal. And the Federal Housing Administration. And the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Wipe out the National Parks, and sell them to private industry's recreational entrepreneurs.

THAT'S NOT ALL. Terminate all foreign aid — the economic assistance and advice which have kept many friendly countries alive and outside the Iron Curtain.

Terminate our membership in the United Nations. End all government-sponsored cultural or educational exchange programs.

And do all this within a period of three years. Silly? Absurd? Asinine? Unthinkable? Not in the view of the supporters of a seriously proposed (honestly!) 23rd amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

This amendment would do all these things and more. It has some serious supporters. And resolutions in its support have already passed the legislatures of two states — Wyoming and Texas.

ONE WILLIS E. Stone of Los Angeles, self-styled author of the amendment, has been in Medford this week speaking on its behalf. He has rounded up some rather voluble support, too, and telephones have been busy bidding people to attend his meetings.

The gimmick: The amendment also would abolish all federal income, inheritance and gift taxes.

This has a fine sound to it — at least until one figures out what the whole thing would do. It would do this: It would reduce the United States of America to a fifth-rate power almost overnight, alone and without friends in the world, bankrupt, destitute, and with its immense natural resources at the mercy of what Teddy Roosevelt once called "malefactors of great wealth."

IT WOULD have another interesting effect. It would place the western world at the mercy of international communism.

If Mr. Stone didn't specifically claim authorship of the amendment, we could have sworn it was dreamed up during someone's euphoric day-dream in the Kremlin.

We can think of nothing, offhand, which would so neatly remove this nation as an effective foe of totalitarianism.

And this is for no other reason than that it would prevent its mobilizing its great potential economic and moral power into effective force — either military or political.

WE HAVE READ, in detail and with great interest, a speech Mr. Stone made in Portland last September, and which was reprinted in the Congressional Record at the request of Congressman James B. Utt of California, sponsor of the resolution for this proposed 23rd amendment.

Superficially, he makes a logical case. "Sell off all government property not specifically authorized by the constitution," he says in effect, "and end all government in business, and the proceeds, plus the lessened burden on government finances, will make it possible to bar all taxes except those on corporations."

But the speech is loaded with misstatements, half-truths and phoney arguments.

WE ARE NOT in the least concerned that this utterly wild-hair notion ever will attain the status of a constitutional amendment. For one thing, no sensible and informed person could possibly take it seriously after once understanding its implications. For another, there are too many people with too much at stake to allow the federal government to be stripped of all its functions except the armed forces, the bureau of the census, and the post office.

What does concern us is the fact that some people are sufficiently credulous to take this proposal with any degree of seriousness.

While it is true that the constitution does not specifically authorize many of the government's present activities, the founding fathers were wise enough to make that great document sufficiently broad in scope to take care of unforeseen situations, through the "general welfare" clause.

Perhaps the government does have a hand in too many things which might properly be left to private enterprise (although this is debatable).

But this amendment would be like blowing your head off to get rid of a pimple on the end of your nose. — E.A.

Dennis the Menace



JOEY STAYS IN THE HOUSE A LOT WHEN IT'S SNOWY. HE'S AFRAID OF POLAR BEARS.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop. STEEL: BACKGROUND REPORT

Washington—Vice President Richard M. Nixon and his friend and ally, Secretary of Labor James Mitchell, are rightly given most of the credit for the vital steel settlement, which prevents another crippling strike and misfortune besides.

The method used has not been understood, however, and it is certainly well worth understanding. In brief, Nixon and Mitchell devoted their major efforts to convincing the steel companies' management that the political climate was hostile; and that, in the event of another strike, management would suffer more than labor at the hands of Congress.

This was no resort to empty threat, either. Nixon and Mitchell quite simply gave the steel executives their cool-headed and thoroughly informed judgment of the Congressional response to a renewal of the steel strike, which seemed so likely only a few days ago. Mitchell alone probably would not have been believed. Nixon had to be believed however.

THE POLITICAL assessment offered by Nixon was so important, because there was still a considerable spill-over from the attitudes of last summer. At that time, the steel managements figuratively wrapped themselves in Old Glory, with the stars and stripes re-embroidered with the President's initials.

In this temporary toga, they proclaimed that their sole purpose was to fight inflation as the President had commanded them to do. They heard no hint from the White House, either, that the line they were taking was not altogether in accord with the President's views.

The tactics used by Nixon and Mitchell were as interesting as their strategy. In brief, their really active intervention in the steel dispute only began after the President clothed the Vice President with solid authority to act. This occurred just before Eisenhower left for his world-trip, when he asked Nixon to "do what he could" to secure a steel settlement.

ON DEC. 8, accordingly, Nixon and Mitchell met secretly in New York with Roger Blough, of U.S. Steel, Charles White, of Republic Steel, Arthur Homer, of Bethlehem, and Conrad Cooper, the chosen negotiator for all

the other companies involved in the dispute with the United Steelworkers. This first meeting was primarily exploratory. The aim was to discover the kind of settlement the steel managements might go along with. But Nixon and Mitchell also warned that a prompt settlement was certainly the cheapest way out.

This first secret meeting in New York led to three other meetings in Washington, one between Nixon, Mitchell, and Roger Blough of U.S. Steel, one between Nixon, Mitchell, Blough, and David MacDonal of the Steelworkers, and one between Nixon, Mitchell, Blough, Conrad Cooper, and the Steelworkers' lawyer, Arthur Goldberg.

The purpose of all these meetings was to use Nixon's authority to persuade the industry representatives to come to terms. Mitchell meanwhile had the task of persuading the Union to reduce its demands to an acceptable level. Contrary to report, neither Mitchell nor Nixon ever threatened an administration-sponsored bill to halt or arbitrate a renewed strike. Nixon's warnings only concerned Congress. Both Nixon and Mitchell always drove directly for a settlement.

BY THE END of December, a settlement seemed possible, although there was no detailed settlement in sight. Just before flying to California for the New Year, the Vice President therefore held a final secret meeting in New York at the Waldorf Astoria hotel on the evening of Dec. 30, with representatives of all the 11 steel companies involved in the dispute.

At this meeting, he gave his political judgment to the steel executives straight from the shoulder, causing some anguish by so doing. The result of this effort, plus Mitchell's efforts with the Union representatives, was to create a true climate for bargaining for the first time.

At that, the bargaining went on, non-stop, for days on end. Secretary Mitchell had no real sleep for close to 72 hours when the settlement was announced on Monday morning. But in the end, the astutely managed Nixon-Mitchell campaign paid off handsomely. It has averted incalculable damage to the national economy.

It has also averted, by no means incidentally, the kind of management-labor row in Congress that would have done much damage to Richard M. Nixon's chances of election next November. (Copyright 1960 New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

COMPLAINED ANOTHER WIFE to that same old psychiatrist, "my husband insists on banging away on a big bass drum from early morning until late at night."

"So maybe he's a natural musician," soothed the analyst. "I, too, beat a bass drum occasionally for relaxation."

"You do?" exclaimed the wife. "From the INSIDE?"

"Papa," asked a city boy on vacation with his folks, "what makes corks crawl so loudly every morning?"

"My boy," answered his weary father, "they are merely making the most of their opportunity before the hens wake up."

"I see you're driving a new car," said a friend to the town's leading insurance salesman. "So I am," replied the insurance salesman ruefully. "I tried to sell a policy to an automobile salesman."

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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.

Gift Project To the Editor: Thank you very much for the excellent coverage your newspaper gave the Mental Health Association Christmas gift project for the patients in the state mental hospitals. Without the support of the newspapers, the gift project could not possibly be successful.

Mrs. J. Robert Ridehalgh, Christmas Gift Chairman Mental Health Association of Oregon, Portland, Ore.

Foggy Taxi Fares To the Editor: During the recent fog, local taxicabs doubled their fares to outlying zones, without advance notice.

This happened to me, and also to others. Perhaps the city should take another look at the franchise under which the taxi-cab firms operate as public utilities on the streets of Medford.

And perhaps those who feel as I do should call this matter to the attention of their councilmen. (Name on file) Medford.

Ads Helpful To the Editor: We wish to express our deep thanks to you for running the Mental Health series of ads in your paper.

The success of these messages carried by newspapers throughout the country is clearly shown in the number of requests which resulted from the ads' offer of the free booklet, "How to Deal With Your Tensions." For your three-month period during which the ads appeared, 46,927 requests for the booklet were received, and filled.

Thank you again for your generous contribution to the Better Mental Health Campaign sponsored on our behalf by The Advertising Council.

Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Vice President National Association for Mental Health, Inc. New York, N.Y.

Diplomacy To the Editor: You don't have to be a Diplomat to settle a strike by giving the unions a 40c an hour increase in pay, but you sure would have to use diplomacy to get the Unions to agree to a 40c an hour cut in pay.

Everett Acklin, Ashland, Ore.

Fearsome Carnivore To the Editor: I don't know Lynn Watkins and have no personal interest either in proving or disproving his integrity as a naturalist or columnist.

I don't know F. J. Clifford either, and so have no interest in proving anything to or about him either.

Felis concolor, American lion, puma, cougar, paine, panther or whatever name he may be using, or have used, I know quite well, having hunted him with hounds, and knowledge of the ways of the wild and innumerable nights roaming the mountains and deserts as a friend of nature and as her open minded student for the last 37 years.

So, to defend my friendly enemy, Mr. Cougar. Mr. Clifford cites interesting cases of dead men being partially or wholly eaten by cougars.

Mr. Watkins said: "he (cougar) has not been known actually to attack a human being." I agree with that statement and find no reason to change my opinion about the deer's best friend, the cougar, because of any instance Mr. Clifford cites.

By his (Clifford's) logic (stomach contents)—I attacked and ate a turkey today! Actually I found him dead and frozen solid. One time my stomach contained a chunk of whale meat. What a fearsome carnivore I must be!

Tell me where there is a cougar who attacks humans, I'll hunt him without weapons, tie him up and bring him in for trial or research.

Tim J. Horn, Box 214, Yreka, Calif.

Women and Hatfield To the Editor: Women aren't doing so well under the Hatfield regime — Republican women that is. Republican women are complaining, and rightfully so.

Every time the governor appoints or considers women for major appointment he goes to the Democratic party. For instance, he replaced Cecelia Galey, Republican, with Emily Logan, Democrat, on the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

The governor with much

Start of Aswan Dam Brings Nasser's Dream Still Closer

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor

Egypt sees a dream on the way to reality this week. President Gamal Abdel Nasser presides over ceremonies laying the foundation stone of the great Aswan Dam, whose first phase is being built with the aid of Soviet money.

Phil Newsom

The year just past has been a good one for Nasser, and with the start of the huge dam holding back waters of the Nile he is able to present the Egyptian people with tangible evidence of a better future.

In the last year, friendship with the United States has been restored and Nasser's United Arab Republic embracing Syria and Egypt has been the recipient of \$125 million in various forms of American aid.

Diplomatic and business relations have been restored with Britain, and soon may be with France.

Quarrels with Moscow and Peiping arising from attempted Communist penetration of the U.A.R. have been healed over, at least on the surface. Nasser has been able to crush communism at home while at the same time retaining Russia as a market for Egyptian cotton.

Presumably, the Egyptian crisis lost in the 1956 Suez crisis now have been replaced by the Russians and Nasser once again feels himself strong enough to challenge Israel's use of the canal — over objections of the United Nations.

Nasser's only real setback of the year came in Iraq where elements friendly to him lost out steadily.

In March, Iraqi Premier Abdel-Karim Kassem crushed a revolt in northern Iraq which the Iraqi government charged was fostered by the U.A.R.

In October, Kassem escaped an assassination attempt which nevertheless laid him up with wounds for most of the remainder of the year.

Struggle for Leadership The struggle for leadership of Arab nationalism between Kassem and Nasser has been out in the open since last March.

Nasser still is the Middle East's popular symbol of revolt against colonialism but Kassem still has not given up the struggle.

One of the pawns is Syria. Syrian politicians persuaded Nasser to incorporate Syria into the U.A.R. in 1958 because they feared a Communist take-over.

But Syria has proved as much a problem to Nasser as it did to the French after World War I and to the Turks before that.

Severe drought, resentment at economic restrictions and balky politicians kept Syria in such ferment that last fall Nasser had to dispatch his closest lieutenant to Damascus to hasten the integration process.

Kassem has played upon Syrian unrest and has advocated a "fertile crescent" which would bring Syria under Iraq's sway. But between the two, Nasser seems to have the best chance for longevity. No one is taking bets on Kassem.

for them. This is quite feasible since the profits are large. Moreover, rentals could be charged not only in money which would finance the non-commercial company but also in the form of time set aside for it on the commercial networks.

There is little doubt that some non-commercial television could be financed. It would be a very good thing if an appropriate committee of Congress would make a report on the economics and the finances of the television industry.

THERE WILL be a temptation, I realize, to treat the uproar of the autumn as one of those things which pass and are forgotten. This country cannot afford to do that. For television, which is the most powerful medium of mass communications, is of enormous importance in the life of a nation. To forget about it because it is not in the headlines would be frivolous, and indeed a sign of a serious national weakness.

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Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

The Administration and TV Mr. Rogers, the Attorney General, has replied to questions which the President put to him when the television scandals broke out: "Whether there were any laws violated . . . whether we should propose any new laws."

Walter Lippmann

The answer from the Department of Justice is that the laws as passed by Congress are on the whole adequate, that these laws have been violated, and that the Federal regulatory commissions concerned with them — the one for communications and the one for trade — have in fact made no serious attempt to enforce the laws.

While the Attorney General, perhaps rightly, did not deem it his business to say so, can it be denied that if the officials have failed to enforce the law, the remedy would be to appoint some new officials who will try to enforce the law?

THE REPORT itself, it seems to me, a clear and candid introduction to the TV problem. Mr. Rogers has fixed his main attention on the recent scandals — on the fraud of the quiz programs and the corruption of the payola. But he has opened the door, without going through it, to the much greater question of national policy, which is how to deal with the consequences of what he calls "naked commercial selfishness." This is the search for larger and larger audiences to yield larger and larger advertising revenues. Here the broadcasting companies are debasing and degrading the most powerful of all popular institutions of education and entertainment.

Mr. Rogers believes, and no doubt with good reason, that the laws as passed by Congress, if enforced, are adequate to deal with the "deceptive and corrupt practices" which have shocked the country. Certainly it is true that the problem here is not to write new laws but to find men who have the will and the ability to enforce the laws we have.

But there is more in the laws than that. The rights to use the comparatively few air waves are valuable property. These properties belong to the public, and the intent of the existing law is that licenses to use the air waves are pledged to treat them as a public trust in the public interest.

The question here is whether any regulatory commission, even a good one, can induce or compel the broadcasting companies to live up to a higher, but less profitable, standard of information, education, and entertainment. This is at bottom of the question of what can be done by the method of regulation. A commission can police the industry against fraud. But what if anything can it do to raise the intellectual and

fanfare went to the press announcing that Democratic Senator Jean Lewis would be a fine Multnomah county circuit court judge and that he would appoint her to a vacancy — if possible.

Now he by-passes an avowed woman candidate, Republican Representative Shirley Field, for state treasurer.

Surely the Republican party isn't so impoverished for competent female talent in the political field that the governor can't find one Republican of stature to appoint. We Democrats should be flattered by his recognition of Democrats' capabilities, but somehow his gestures remind one of the "beware of Greeks bearing gifts" quotation.

Bush Hand Vice Chairman Democratic Party of Oregon 429 Governor Bldg. Portland 4, Ore.

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sometimes it's smart to cross bridges before you come to them

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