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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION. NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION. AFFILIATE MEMBER.

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. 17, 1950 (Tuesday). Petition presented to city council opposing ordinance to close car dealers on Sunday.

20 YEARS AGO. Jan. 17, 1940 (Wednesday). Medford man arrested by state police near Keno just before he was to kill his wife and two other relatives.

30 YEARS AGO. Jan. 17, 1930 (Friday). High hopes are expressed that nations of world will agree to Naval limitations to insure world peace.

40 YEARS AGO. Jan. 17, 1920 (Sunday). General Pershing will pass through Medford by train tomorrow, may stop off for speech.

50 YEARS AGO. Jan. 17, 1910 (Monday). New first district judge learns of appointment by reading Mail Tribune.

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

- 1. Is bronze a metallic element, or an alloy? 2. What mythological figure is represented as bearing the earth on his shoulders? 3. Is Nelson Rockefeller the son, or the grandson, of the late John D. Rockefeller Sr.?

Billboard Ban

The Highway Protection Committee the other day filed a copy of an initiative measure with the secretary of state. Now it will begin the task of accumulating some 33,000 signatures on petitions to put the measure on the November ballot.

They should have little difficulty in doing so. And we believe the measure will be made into law when the voters pass upon it.

We also believe that the outdoor advertising industry has brought this upon itself by its indiscriminate and undisciplined abuse of the privilege of using public highways for advertising.

THE measure itself is not as strict as some people wanted to see. But it's strict enough. And it goes far, far beyond what the industry was willing to do on a voluntary basis—despite pious declarations that it was going to "police" itself, and put up no more billboards along the freeway north of Salem.

(The Capital Journal reports they've been going up at a great rate, even since the industry's declaration of policy.)

IN BRIEF, the proposed law would ban all advertising billboards from an area 660 feet on each side of an interstate freeway. In Oregon, this means the full length of Highways 99 and 30.

It would permit directional and informational signs, and signs advertising certain services along the rights of way.

It would not affect most city billboards. But the big, blatant boards along the highways in the country would be effectively banned.

It would also require existing signs in violation of the law to be removed within five years. And if the owners won't, the highway commission can take them down, and bill the owner.

THE measure's preamble tells its purposes:

"In order to promote the safety, convenience and enjoyment of public travel and the free flow of commerce, to protect the public investment in interstate highways, to attract visitors to this state by conserving the natural beauty of areas adjacent to such roads upon which they travel in great numbers, and to insure that information in the specific interest of the traveling public is presented safely and effectively, it is necessary and in the public interest to control the erection and maintenance of advertising signs along interstate highways."

The officials of the Highway Protection Committee are, to us, an assurance of the group's bona fides. The list contains many distinguished names, the bearers of which are moderate, reasonable people. They include Ex-Sen. Rudie Wilhelm Jr., chairman; Edwin Armstrong, former secretary of the late Douglas McKay; State Sen. Alfred Corbett, Grangemaster Elmer McClure, State Treasurer Howard C. Belton, Mrs. Marshall Cornett, Mrs. Dave Epps, Ed Geary, Senator Neuberger, Former Gov. Charles A. Sprague, Mayor John Snider—and others equally respected.

We hope, and expect, the bill to pass by a big margin.—E.A.

Coach Stays, President Leaves

We're glad that Len Casanova decided to remain as football coach at the University of Oregon.

We're sorry that O. Meredith Wilson decided to leave the post of president of the University.

And no one can successfully quarrel with the decision of either of them, for it is a personal decision, and based on many factors, not all of which may be known to the public.

AS LONG as college football is to receive the overemphasis which it does, we like to see men like Casanova in charge.

While he is as anxious as the next coach for a winning team, he does not go to the lengths that some coaches do to obtain one. And he has not lost sight of the essential, important reasons for collegiate athletics—a healthy, competitive spirit; a lesson in sportsmanship; an opportunity for obtaining physical skill and physical training.

The fact that he has decided to remain at Oregon, rather than succumb to luscious offers in the more professionalized sports arenas of California, is a tribute to the man, and to his attitude toward what sports are all about.

DR. WILSON'S problem was a little different. Since the academic (as distinct from the athletic) world differs less from campus to campus, he need be less concerned about differing philosophies.

More money than Oregon can pay him must have been one consideration in his decision. But knowing him as a dedicated scholar and educator, we have a feeling that the deciding factor may well have been the fact that he would have a larger area in which to wield his influence on behalf of quality in education.

AMBITION is an admirable trait, as long as it is directed toward admirable goals. In Casanova's case, apparently his ambition is to remain at a smaller and more congenial school, where, as the Register-Guard says, "He has raised the caliber of athletics . . . to a higher level, and a more successful one too, than any of his predecessors. He has proved in the toughest of competition that both nice guys and students can play outstanding football. We like it that way and believe most citizens . . . agree."

In Dr. Wilson's case, the added prestige of a larger school, with more students, closer to the nation's intellectual centers, may have seemed to him too good an opportunity to reject.

Both men are top-level people. Both have done a great deal for the University, and for Oregon as a whole.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"LOOK AT RUFF'S PRETTY TEETH. AN' HE'S NOT SO CRAZY 'BOUT MILK!"

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

Family Aided. To the Editor: Since fire destroyed our home Sunday night, Jan. 10, wonderful people everywhere have come to us with help. We could never tell you the feelings and gratitude that we have but may we, through this paper, say thank you and may our Lord bless each and every one of you wherever you are. Thank you for everything. Mack and Mabel Griffin and children, Dick, Jamie, Laura and Jerry Lee. P. O. Box 681 Jacksonvile, Ore.

Birds and Flowers. To the Editor: In yesterday's vaudeville, Kolb discussed with Dill the strategy of "Killing two birds mit vun rock." Cannot this desirable end also be accomplished in garden planning?

In striving for color with flowers or berries in winter, is it not possible to gain same, yet simultaneously help birds? In writer's garden several items seem attractive to our feathered guests.

Tubular flowers, even certain type of fuchsias, furnish hummingbird food. Certain other flowers through the year give us who plant massed color, yet are as welcome to birds as ice cream cones to freckle-faced Junior. The "French" marigolds (really Mexican natives and ranging across the Border into Big Bend National Park) give food to goldfinches, also white-crowned sparrows.

Another welcoming signal toward birds becoming guests is planting shrubs with berries. Our experience with cedar waxwings and robins is that they exhaust first the native toyon or Christmas berries. Then they eat the red, next the yellow pyracantha, (Himalayan natives). Lastly the blue-black myrtle berries.

Birds also utilize both shrubs and trees as shelter (white-crowns, also golden-crowned sp. sparrows). Likewise shrubs and trees are nesting sites. The list of 78 species in our garden is evidence as to how birds can be attracted.

C. M. Goethe 371 Tea st. Sebastopol 16, Calif.

Suicide Amendment. To the Editor: You have named the proposed 23rd Amendment the "suicide Amendment."

The 23rd amendment will repeal the 16th amendment, which authorizes the individual income tax.

I think you have misplaced your title of "Suicide Amendment." It properly applies to the 16th amendment. In support thereof I submit:

The "Bill of Rights" states that the people shall be safe in their persons and effects from unlawful searches and seizures—shall not be required to be self-incriminating or be a witness against one's self—shall not take personal property for public use without just compensation, among other rights; last, but not least—no arbitrary taxation.

Congress, by authority of the 16th amendment, has authorized the Internal Revenue Service to make its own rules and regulations as to the income tax law enforcement, and those "rules and regulations" are such that they take away and deny you our "Bill of Rights" as enumerated in our federal constitution.

The federal courts have thrice held that those receiving gratuities by way of "tips" must report them and pay taxes thereon, or be subject to penalties. The Internal Revenue Service, by its "rules and regulations" provides that if the taxpayer doesn't keep

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

JOURNEYS AND JUNKETS

Washington—The scene was the Elysee Palace. The chief actors were President Eisenhower and Gen. Charles de Gaulle. But in this curious scene that took place last month in Paris, the speaking part belonged to Joseph Alsop most wholly to Eisenhower. De Gaulle merely listened "in a silence that was glacial, almost hyperboreal."

The President was protesting American good will toward France in North Africa. He was explaining that the American failure to vote with France on the Algerian resolution in the United Nations had by no means meant that the French thought it means. He believed, evidently, that the Franco-American misunderstanding could be straightened out. James Harty was even waiting in an anteroom, no doubt to superintend the issuance of a cordial joint communique.

But the misunderstanding could not be straightened out. While the President's explanations and expressions of good will continued, de Gaulle maintained his silence. When at last the President was content to answer in two frigid words, "Je regrette—I am sorry." And so the meeting ended with no joint communique, as badly as it began.

THIS summary of Gen. de Gaulle's own account of his meeting with the President comes from an undated Parisian source. It is worth attention at this time primarily because the President's plans for a South American journey have just been announced, while a visit to the Far East after the Soviet Union is already being talked about. The point is that the inglorious episode in December stemmed directly from the President's glorious triumphal tour of Europe in September.

On that tour, France was the high point. Never, said everyone, had there been such a reception. No one, said the whole world, could have done so much to improve the always difficult relationship with Gen. de Gaulle.

But what the President did in September was to give de Gaulle promises, or what were interpreted as promises, of all out support for his Algerian policy. With considerable justice, de Gaulle interpreted the American U.N. vote as a betrayal of those promises. It was the sense of betrayal, much more than the U.N. vote itself, that made the ugly trouble when the President visited Paris again.

IN OTHER words, these I should like to point out to the salaries for directors, supervisors and consultants are not included in the teachers' salaries.

In the foreword to the study is this statement: "All teachers' salaries reported by the districts were to include the contract salary, plus extra pay for extra duties." This explanation is included because it is practically impossible in Oregon to report only the salary which is included in the classroom teaching. Thousands of teachers have extra duties, teach an extended year, or are heads of departments, and this is the basis on which contracts are written. I do not believe that there are enough teachers in this category in the Medford district to put the average very far out of line. I presume the highest figure quoted for the teachers in the Medford system is probably that of the football coach.

The OEA Research Study on Salary Schedules which was published in September carries further warning regarding the use of the statistical material. The foreword to this study points out that perhaps additional studies need to be made, especially one regarding extra pay for extra services. Many school districts use this extra pay for extra services as a form of merit pay.

There are limitations to all statistical material and those using it must know how to interpret it. Therefore, I cannot agree with you that the OEA research material is misleading. The primary problem is that those using it must know how to interpret the material.

Teacher-Pay Research. To the Editor: It is always a pleasure to read your editorials regarding public education in Oregon. You have been extremely kind in your support and have not failed to state the issues as you see them.

In regard to the letter from James A. Johnson concerning salaries of teachers in the Medford school system and your editor's note regarding

well as enjoyable. The danger is, very simply, that the President will awaken expectations which he cannot or does not wish to satisfy. He did so in France, with really grave results. There are some signs he also did so in India. He had hardly left Delhi before Nehru, at a press conference, delicately but quite plainly hinted that he now expected much more generous American aid. Judging by the man the President has chosen as his economic emissary to India—former Budget Director Joseph Dodge-Nehru's expectations are also due to be disappointed.

At the risk of seeming ironical, it is interesting to compare the Eisenhower method with the method of Nikita S. Khrushchev, who is also going junketing this spring to India, Burma, and Indonesia. India has an inflamed border problem with Communist China. Burma has a smoldering border problem. Indonesia is in a bitter row with China over the status of the overseas Chinese in Java. Khrushchev will quite certainly talk about these problems during his junket.

Almost equally certainly, there is a decided chill in the relationship between Moscow and Peking. The Western policy makers are currently much stirred by the report of a semi-public lecture at Moscow University, in the course of which the Chinese Communist leaders were sharply rebuked for their "improperly cold" reception of Khrushchev at Peking in October. There is other evidence of the same sort. But now, apparently, the adroit Khrushchev is going to turn the Moscow-Peking child to his own advantage. He will use it, in fact, as proof of his admirable impartiality, and thus assume the role of jolly mediator between China and India, Burma and Indonesia.

THERE are symptoms, already, that Khrushchev is doing what he needs to do for this purpose—persuading and bullying the Chinese into agreeing in advance to arrangements which Khrushchev can then offer to the other Asians as generous compromises. The outlines of the Indian compromises are already visible, too. China will retain de facto possession of Northern Ladakh, with its crucial strategic road, while giving ground on the eastern border, in the area of the MacMahon line.

The Chinese have lately increased their force in Tibet from 70,000 to 100,000 men. The Indians now really fear a serious attack on their border. Thus they will quite

probably be grateful for Khrushchev's compromise. In this event, their gratitude will teach the lesson that there are even more ways of generating good will than there are ways of skinning a cat.

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Tom Reeder, who bowed out of the race for district attorney last week to return to private practice next year, was discussing Donald Thompson, the convicted Safeway robber, whom he helped to convict. He added, "You can say that Thompson and I have both given up \$12,000 per year jobs."

If someone's red and white station wagon has a few more

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This rather graphic missive was signed "ag"—which, we are led to understand, stands for Allen Ginsberg. You'd never know it to look at them. Sigh.

greater European unity, towards some kind of confederation, the planners and strategists of the Inner Six have relied upon the energy of vested interests in the larger market to overcome local and national obstructions. They have been eminently successful.

But the methods they are using to integrate the Inner Six are making it more difficult to bring a greater unity into Europe as a whole. This is the point which calls for sophisticated examination in Washington.

The integration of the Inner Six—essentially of France and West Germany—has called into being the loose defensive association of the Outer Seven. This division of Europe is not, however, incurable and ominous, once France can be persuaded to permit the common market to adopt a low tariff policy.

BUT for the longer run there is something more serious in the way the Inner Six are developing their community. As they intensify the integration of West Germany with France, they make it increasingly difficult to reunify Germany. The East German economy cannot be integrated with the West German except very slowly and very gradually. That is why there is no enthusiasm for reunification, far from it, in the inner circles of the common market community.

Moreover, the increasing political integration of the Inner Six makes it increasingly difficult to envisage the entry of the East European nations into an all-European trading community. The integration of the Inner Six, which is too strong medicine for Sweden, Switzerland, and Austria, would surely be such a strong force, let us say, Poland or even Yugoslavia.

The community of the Inner Six is a good thing. But it has grown to a point where what it needs in the government at Washington is not so much a sentimental uncle as a candid friend. This candid friend would be concerned not only with the discrimination of the customs union but also with the larger problems of unity—the unity of the two Germanys, of the unity of the Atlantic community, and of the unity of all of Europe.

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are undoubtedly negotiable, especially as the real interest of West Germany, which is to have lower tariffs, is likely in the end to prevail over the protectionism of the French manufacturers. In a negotiation to deal with the lowering of European tariff the United States has powerful cards in its hand, and can surely take care of its own interests.

OUR most important interest in the whole subject is not economic. It is political. It has to do with the peace, order, and unity of Europe. It is in this context that we should discuss and form American policy towards the rivalry of the two European blocs. I must hasten to say that it is not clear to me now what our policy should eventually be. But it is clear already that the real problem is not one to be dealt with by tariff experts alone but rather by those concerned with political planning and strategy at the highest level.

The Inner Six, with their common market and their growing agreement to harmonize their internal affairs, must be regarded as the nucleus of a new European power. It is correct to say, I believe, that the conception of the European community was born at the end of the war out of the dramatic lessons taught by the war. One lesson was that the Franco-German feud, which had produced three wars in 70 years, was suicidal and that it must be ended. The other lesson was that the greatness of Europe in the world could never be restored by the European nations separately, and that if they were to count among the great powers of the earth, they would have to unite.

WITH these purposes our government has always been in sympathy, and we have not let the probable inconveniences of a customs union deflect our support. That has been, no doubt, the right policy. But it is not a sufficient policy, and the time is at hand when a greater sophistication and less naivete are needed. In their push towards a

Atlantic community. But they

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

We found a note on our desk Friday, upon our return from lunch. It said:

"That sound in the air is the constant shuffling of feet as potential political office candidates watch to see who is planning to run in the 1960 elections."

So THAT'S what that noise is! All along we had thought it was only the subdued thunder of jet planes flying far overhead.

But, since it has been properly identified, it is, indeed, recognizable as that every-second-year murmuring.

Will Walter Nunley run for district attorney? Or for attorney general? Will Bereth Hopkins make a bid for Ralph James' county commissioner's chair? Will Ed Mann?

Who will run against Bob Duncan (provided he runs for reelection)? And who against Eve Nye (ditto)?

Is Paul Rynning a shoo-in for surveyor, the job he has held so long, along with his former post as engineer? Or will some younger man try to get it away from him?

What Republicans are looking at the office of treasurer, where Karl Janouch is (emphatically) seeking reelection? Only one thing is sure, and that is that while the Presidential race may take the spotlight, there is going to be plenty of political activity hereabouts.

What with all this, plus several state offices (treasurer, secretary of state, attorney general, etc.), plus a baker's dozen measures on the ballot, it's going to be lively.

Get braced, friends, for a lot of hot air.

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Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

DIVIDED EUROPE. Mr. Dillon, the Under Secretary of State, is in Paris for a meeting which is concerned with a subject that has not yet interested Americans very much. It is, however, one that interests Europeans passionately. This is the division of almost all of Western Europe into two large trading groups, which are known as the Inner Six and the Outer Seven.

The Inner Six call themselves a "community," which is in itself significant. They have organized a common market within a customs union and they are in the process of developing other common financial and administrative institutions. The Outer Seven call themselves by the looser name of an "association." They are pledged to grant free trade to each other. But as regards the rest of the world they have no common tariff.

The Inner Six consists of France, West Germany, Italy, and the Low Countries. The Outer Seven consists of the United Kingdom, the three Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Austria, and Portugal. There are five other non-Communist nations which do not belong to either group. They are Iceland, Ireland, Spain, Greece, and Turkey. And of course, Canada and the United States, though they belong to NATO, do not belong to either of the European trading groups.

EACH of the two groups will have preferential tariff discrimination in favor of its own members and against not only the other groups, but against all the outsiders. At present and for the foreseeable future the tariff around the Inner Six will be considerably higher than the average of the tariffs of the Outer Seven.

All these discriminations and differences will create much discord within the Atlantic community. But they

miles on the speedometer than the owner thinks it should have, we know the reason.

One recent lunch hour three bank officials decided to visit a fourth, who was in the hospital. None of their cars were parked near the bank, so they asked a fellow-worker if they could borrow hers. "Sure," she said. "The keys are in it."

They drove to the hospital, returned, parked the car at a spot a bit away from where it was parked before, and then brought the keys in to her.

"Those aren't MY keys," she said.

Her car, she said, was green and white. The car they had taken was red and white.

They rushed back to it, moved it to where it had been, and left the keys in it—after checking to determine that no identification could be found.

One of our young men, who regularly telephones the hospitals on news matters, says that one thing he likes to hear is the way the switchboard at one of the hospitals slows down to a crawl when a one-line southern belle from Georgia takes over.

Two other young men joined our staff recently.

To look at them, you'd think they are nice, clean-cut, intelligent, rather conservative people.

But they have a guilty secret. They dig beatnick jive. Crazy.

They not only dig it, they even write it, when their backs are turned.

While rummaging through a waste-basket the other day, we came across the following, which illustrates what we mean:

oooooooooooo man machines go clackety, clackety, clackety, clackety and paper goes flip, flap, crinkle and keys go bip, bap, bippity, bappity but like nothing.

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