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HERB GREY, Advertising Manager
GERALD T. LATHAM, Bus. Mgr.
ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Mng. Editor
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HARRY CHIPMAN, Tel. Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER, Women's Editor
DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.
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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. 24, 1950 (Tuesday)
President Truman calls for
increase in tax levies on cor-
porations, gifts, and estates in
budget message, which will
raise government revenue by
estimated \$1 billion.

Medford Center building
officially changed its name to
the Medical Center building;
structure is being remodeled.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 24, 1940 (Wednesday)
Good progress reported
made on Rogue river diversion
dam near Gold Hill;
after completion next month,
a power plant will be built
nearby for a cement com-
pany.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "A
committee is now adding up
figures to determine what the
depression has cost the coun-
try. Whatever it is, it hasn't
been worth it."

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 24, 1930 (Friday)
State Grange backs plans
for a lieutenant-governor for
Oregon.
"Diamond swindle" opera-
tors have been visiting city,
with poor results so far, ac-
cording to city police.

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 24, 1920 (Sunday)
Local barbers say they
have no intentions of boosting
price of shaves and haircuts
to 35 cents and 75 cents re-
spectively.
Mary Pickford stars in
"The Hoodlum," now at the
Page theater.

50 YEARS AGO
Jan. 24, 1910 (Monday)
Petitions being distributed
asking for the recall of Ash-
land's Mayor Snell and to
have the city record inspected;
scandal is brewing.
The Medford Commercial
club will entertain at annual
"high jinks," Tuesday in the
opera house.

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

1. What is the beam of a ship?
 2. Can objects be seen clearly through a translucent body?
 3. Italy is a constitutional monarchy; true or false?
 4. Are there any States of the United States in which snow has never fallen?
 5. What product does the hevea tree yield?
 6. Does the city of Chicago have a subway system?
 7. Which of these is not a monetary unit: rupee, rouble, peso, rondo?
 8. In what sport are clay pigeons used?
 9. "Hand" is a unit of measurement of what animal?
 10. Which colonial settlement was earlier: that of Plymouth, Mass., or at Jamestown, Va.?
- Answers: 1. Width of vessel at widest point. 2. No. 3. False (republic). 4. No. 5. Rubber. 6. Yes. 7. Rondo. 8. Skeet and trapshooting. 9. The horse, 10. Jamestown.

On National Values

At the risk of becoming tiresomely repetitious we would like, once again, to call attention to Walter Lippmann's column today.
Mr. Lippmann is concerned, and we think rightfully so, about the self-satisfied, complacent, flabby, sanctimonious, conforming attitude so prevalent today.
America today is becoming a rather terrifying latter-day Rome—eating, drinking, sleeping and playing while the Barbarians gather their forces and muster their strength.

WE DO NOT believe this nation is in imminent danger of destruction from without — although with every day that passes that danger comes closer.
But we are a bit fearful that too many people in this country simply don't care about our national direction, our national purpose, our national morale.

It is a matter of values.
If we, as a nation, believe that right is right, and wrong is wrong, if we believe that we are, in truth, our brothers' keepers, and care enough to make our beliefs known through the political machinery which is ours, we'll have little to fear.
But if our beliefs and our convictions are not strong enough to worry us, then we're headed for trouble.—E.A.

Speed and First Aid

There may be an attempt during next year's legislative session to repeal a 1959 law which requires ambulances to obey all traffic rules, and does not permit them to use siren and red light to shoot other traffic out of the way.

If such an attempt is made, it most probably will be defeated. And if this happens, it probably will be because the medical profession approves the new law, and would oppose its repeal.

Physicians, of course, are in a good position to know whether speed allowed ambulances as emergency vehicles is more important, in the long run, than the danger created by such speed.

DR. LOUIS FEVES, president of the Oregon State Medical society, recently wrote a long letter to all newspaper editors in the state, in which he set forth the society's detailed reasons for liking the new regulation.

The consensus of the state's physicians is that there is more hazard from speeding ambulances than there is from any brief delay in getting patients to hospitals.

And Dr. Feves put his finger on the crux of the matter when he said that on-the-spot first aid treatment is far more important in saving life than "speeding to the hospital, endangering the patient and others in the process."

This, coupled with advance warning to hospitals of emergency cases on route, and exchangeable stretchers so patients won't have to be unnecessarily jostled, constitutes the doctors' recommendations.—E.A.

Finish the Armory

The man who brought the Harlem Globetrotters to town last week told us (with anguish in his voice) that he had to turn some 2,000 people away because there wasn't room for them in the Hedrick Junior High school gymnasium.

He said the total paid attendance was 1827, and that every available seat was filled.
And he added that this proves that Medford will turn out to see a top-flight attraction.

THIS brings to mind a few questions: What about the Medford armory? Wasn't it designed to be a multi-purpose building? Didn't both county and city pour tax funds totaling \$100,000 into its construction with the definite understanding that it would be available for such purposes?

It appears that it COULD be so used—except for the fact that it has only some 500 folding chairs available, far from enough for the kind of crowd which turned out to see the Globetrotters, more than half of whom were disappointed.
Putting that much tax money into an armory, and then not finishing it to a point where it can accommodate the people who paid for it, seems short sighted.

FOLDING bleachers, of the type in use at Hedrick, would make the armory usable for a variety of events.

Improving the acoustics (long discussed, but not much done) would make it suitable to many kinds of events—not only sports, but also those of a cultural nature, for which the public appetite is growing, and for large conventions. The latter purpose was one of those cited in "selling" construction of the armory.

The armory is easily reached from any direction, and has large parking areas available—more than any other facility which can seat large crowds.

THE fact that the armory was designed for such events is shown in the fact that the floor is marked out in a basketball court. The fact that it hasn't been completed is shown by the fact that there are no backstops and baskets. Even the National Guard team has to play elsewhere.
Medford is now a large enough town, and the center of a large enough population, to house attractions which have a large audience potential. (People drove from as far away as Yreka and Roseburg to see the Globetrotters.)
We understand it is the state's responsibility to finish the job. It should be done—and soon.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



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Matter of Fact

KENNEDY'S BIG GAMBLE
Washington - Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts has now staked his Presidential candidacy on the chancy Wisconsin primary, where his chief opponent will be Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.

This gamble of Kennedy's is much more remarkable than most people suppose. Its background story casts much light on the character of the man who made it. The cold, even grim calculations that led to the gamble also explain the seemingly disproportionate importance of the oncoming struggle in Minnesota.

For Senator Kennedy, in the first place, it must be understood that the Wisconsin primary involves very grave and painful risks. In order to judge the risks accurately, he has ordered repeated polls of the state by the well-known opinion tester, Louis Harris. The most recent Harris poll, completed about a fortnight ago, was taken "in depth" with an extra large sample. Its results show what the risks are.

On the one hand, in a statewide test of the preferences of Wisconsin Democratic voters, Kennedy beat Humphrey by 53.5 per cent to 46.5 per cent. Thus Kennedy apparently has a slight edge over Humphrey in the contest for Wisconsin's 10 delegates-at-large, who are chosen by a statewide popular majority.

On the other hand, Humphrey has a slight edge on Kennedy in the contest for Wisconsin's 20 remaining delegates, who are elected, two to a district, by the state's 10 Congressional districts. Kennedy has a commanding lead in only three districts. Humphrey also has a commanding lead in three districts, plus a narrow lead in a fourth district. The remaining three districts could swing either way. It can be seen, then, why Kennedy himself has frankly described Wisconsin as "no better than a 50-50 bet."

Meanwhile, Kennedy has a good chance for the Democratic nomination in any case, while Humphrey has the slimmest imaginable chance. Several of the men around Kennedy therefore opposed a contest with Humphrey, in a state with peculiarities that favor Humphrey, and at no better than even odds.

One of these was the Senator's brother, Robert. Another was the head of his personal staff, Theodore Sorenson, who was only converted to the Wisconsin gamble last week end, after long and prayerful study of the polls and other evidence.

THE other evidence in question chiefly concerned Kennedy's prospects in such states as Illinois and New York. In Illinois, in brief, Kennedy has high hopes of support from Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley, whose choice will guide three-quarters of the 81 Illinois delegates. But Daley is still waiting for the results in Wisconsin and the final words from Adlai Stevenson, who is also, quite clearly, waiting for the results in Wisconsin.

In New York, too, Kennedy already has the support of certain great local barons like the Buffalo leader, Peter Crotty, the Bronx chieftain, Charles Buckley, and the O'Connells in Albany. But victory in Wisconsin can be expected to give Kennedy something even better — the lion's share of New York's 114 delegates. These facts were what chiefly impressed the two most active pro-Kennedy professional politicians, Connecticut's Gov. Abraham

Ribicoff and State Chairman John Bailey.
"It's your decision, Jack, and you've got to make it alone," Governor Ribicoff told Kennedy, after giving the arguments for the Wisconsin gamble.
CHARACTERISTICALLY, this is precisely what Kennedy finally did, after the coolest assessment of the odds. On the one hand, he noted, a win in Wisconsin would virtually insure the break-through in Illinois, New York, and other states, which would in turn insure his nomination. On the other hand, he considered that he had decidedly less than an even chance to be nominated without a win in Wisconsin. With the odds in Wisconsin quoted at 50-50, that made the primary there the best gamble open to him. So he gave his decision last Monday: "I guess we'll give it a try, and it will be a damned hard try."

It is not quite an all or nothing try that Kennedy is making. With a pointed reminder to Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri that Nebraska is just across his border, Kennedy is also entering the Nebraska primary. The filing date for the California primary is on March 7; and by then the trend in Wisconsin will show whether Kennedy ought to attempt another, last chance, double-or-quit gamble on the West Coast. But Kennedy can suffer a sharp setback in Wisconsin, all the same; and there is something rather formidable in the way he has decided to risk so much, in order to gain so much. (Copyright 1960 New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

IN THE DAY'S NEWS
By FRANK JENKINS
Today's headline news, at the hour when this is written:
Another airliner crashes.....
Russia fires a missile into the Pacific, which is probably designed to say to us: "We could have fired it at YOU just as easily."
Senator Kennedy says he'll back the Humphrey tiger in the Wisconsin primary election.....other assorted politics.....the daily pepper and salt dash of scandal, from Las Vegas, Hollywood and way points.

HMMMMMMM.
Let's fall back on the commonplace.
And -
What could be more commonplace than taxes?

QUESTION:
Where will Uncle Sam get the budget dollar with which to pay the bills called for by the next budget? He has four sources to draw on.
Individual income taxes will provide 52 cents of it. Corporation taxes will provide 28 cents. Excise taxes (another name for sales tax) will produce 11 cents. Nine cents will come from "other revenues."

NOTE, please that 52 cents of every dollar the federal government spends will come out of your pocket and the pockets of 180 million other individuals in this country.
THE thought will occur to you, of course, that a LOT of it will come from the pockets of the filthy rich — those whose incomes are so swollen that Uncle S takes 91 cents out of each net dollar they get.
That's true enough, but there are comparatively FEW of these filthy rich. If our old uncle took EVERY DOLLAR these superlatively well-heeled ones get, it would amount to only a mere drop in the bucket. The bulk of the money our admittedly extravagant federal government gets out of individual income taxes (which account for 52 per cent

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

A SATISFIED NATION

With the Economic Report, which has just been transmitted to Congress, the President has completed what was begun in the address on the State of the Union and the message accompanying the Budget. He has described our situation as he sees it. He has outlined his program. And he has sketched in his general ideas. All is well in that the government will ask nothing more of the people, and there is a prospect that it will ask less.

For it is the President's view that the country is secure. It is prosperous. And insofar as it is challenged by the rise of the Soviet Union, the country can rest assured and tranquil that because of our devotion to individual liberty we are destined to win the competition.

IS ALL this self-satisfaction justified? Are we entitled to do what these three messages unite in telling us to do? Are we entitled to concentrate our energies on our private affairs, confident that our national interests are secure and well taken care of?

For myself I do not think so. I think the President's satisfaction with our situation is based on a short and a small view of the historic competition in which we are challenged.

His view of the Soviet challenge is short and small because he does not distinguish between private prosperity, measured in the total production of goods and services for private use, and national power, which is measured not only in terms of armaments but also in terms of wealth directed to education, to public health, to the conservation and development of the natural and the man-made resources of this country.

What is happening is that under the leadership of the President we are promoting private prosperity at the expense of national power. As a result of the influence of the United States as a world power is declining. That is why a growing number among us do not share the President's satisfaction and are worried about the future.

GIVEN our situation in the world today, these three messages betray a dangerous complacency.

This complacency derives from the deep fallacy of believing that in an era of cold war it should be the policy of the national government "to reduce the share of the national income which is spent by the government." This fallacy can best be understood in the light of some testimony given a year ago by the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors. "As I understand an economy," he said, "its ultimate purpose is to produce more consumer goods. This is the object of everything we are working at; to produce things for consumers."

Then the chairman went on to say that "if you take total gross national production, you find that growth in recent years has lagged. But if you look at consumption — the thing which, as I say, I regard myself as being commissioned to maximize — you find that we are doing better."

THERE precisely is the root of our trouble. Our goal is to maximize consumption. That is a very low national goal, and altogether unworthy of a great nation which has a great part to play in human affairs. The object of our economy is not to become fat

of the federal government's income) comes out of the pockets of what we commonly refer to as the COMMON people.

PRESIDENT Lincoln, who was one of our great phrase-makers, is alleged to have dreamed one night that he was in a crowd when someone recognized him as the President and exclaimed in surprise: "Why, he looks like a very common man!"

Whereupon, according to the dream, Mr. Lincoln answered: "Friend, the Lord loves common people. That is the reason he makes so many of them."

OUR OLD Uncle loves common people, too. He loves them because there are so MANY OF THEM TO TAX.

IN CONCLUSION, one more question: Why are taxes so high? The answer is simple: BECAUSE GOVERNMENT SPENDS SO MUCH.

As long as government spends too much, taxes will be too high.

with consumer goods. It is to use the wealth and the power which the economy can produce to support the national purposes which we so frequently proclaim.

There is nothing very convincing or inspiring in loving our "liberty" to enjoy consumer goods so much that we cannot afford to educate our children. If we really believe in the ideals and the spiritual aims about which so much is said, we have something else to do besides maximizing the enjoyment of consumer goods.

THE MOST vocal criticism of the current official satisfaction has come from those who believe that we are falling behind in the race of armaments. To this criticism the new Secretary of Defense, Mr. Gates, and the Chiefs of Staff are now replying. They are replying to the critics who have over-simplified and over-dramatized the situation and are arguing that within a few years the Soviet Union will be able to devastate and knock out this country.

There is no reason to doubt that the Administration is right when it replies that the Soviet Union does not have and is not likely to achieve such military supremacy over us that an all-out attack would be undertaken. But Mr. Gates is dealing with a straw man. The sober criticism is much more formidable. It prophesies that the rate of the rise of Soviet military capacity in conventional as well as nuclear capability appears to be greater than our own, and that the Soviet Union appears to be administering more efficiently than we do the resources of the new and revolutionary military technology.

That does not portend doomsday in 1963. But it does portend a rise in the world power of the Soviet Union and a corresponding decline of our own.

No doubt that will not worry us too much if we can keep our minds fixed on consumer goods.

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POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

This page has received (believe it or not) a request that a picture of the guy who writes editorials be printed.

We can't comply at the moment, but we CAN print a picture which he swears isn't a good likeness, either as to appearance or as to sentiment. Here it is:



A case of "gross discrimination" (and segregation, too, for that matter) was reported indignantly to the newsroom last week. The informant told us that at a Southern Oregon college building there are two rooms, one labeled "Gentlemen," the other labeled "Women." The report was made (of course) by a lady.

One of our reporters was a dinner guest at the home of a prominent Medford family the other evening when politics, as it has a way of doing, crept into the conversation.

"We're very democratic," said the couple's daughter proudly. "Father, Mother, my brother, and I are all for different candidates."

"Fine!" said your man enthusiastically. "Which one's for Nixon?"

There was a dead silence for a few moments. Then the host replied, "You have the floor, young man."

Our reporter, thinking rapidly, declined and turned his attention furiously to a plate full of fried chicken.

Which goes to show, we suppose, that it's too bad

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

In Other's Shoes
To the Editor: That locomotive doesn't bother me a bit. Why should it? I don't happen to live on McAndrews rd.

It affects me only in this respect, that I disagree entirely with any action taken by city representatives that completely disregards the rights of others. In my opinion, this is what happened when they placed it in its present location without first asking the affected property owners how they felt about it.

Mrs. Pidcock put it in a nutshell when she said, if it were in front of any one of the commission members homes it would be a different story. But, of course, we all know this wouldn't happen in the first place.

I only hope I don't live in a city where men have forgotten how to put themselves in the other person's shoes.

Mrs. Leonard Matheus, 1124 West 10th st. Medford.

Miss the Issue
To the Editor: The letters concerning the proposed 23rd Amendment, both pro and con, ignore the main basis for the argument. The writers fail to note the issue — one world in peace under one leader, vs. individual freedom and unconcern for the State.

In 1797 George Washington invited America to let Europe have its fights and stay out of them. This advice was followed until 1917. It was good advice. When America ignored it, the Old Order went by the boards. The groundwork for this was laid in Paris in 1889 when the Second International started what is world Socialism today. This is not Communism, but the aims are the same — heaven on earth through State Planning.

The 16th Amendment has financed this in America. It was really the end of America as it was conceived.

The men who argue for One World today call this evolution. They claim society has changed, and with it went the old ideals and codes. Now we must plan a new perfect social order and control our evolution to create a super breed of man to build the new society which will end war and usher in the millennium. You can read it in reports of so-called scientific meetings in the paper almost daily.

I am not for the 23rd

that the distinction between a capital "D" and a small "d" can't be discerned when people are speaking.

Our favorite school publication (and one of our favorites of ANY sort) is the Hoover HiLite.

A copy arrived on the desk the other day, and we immediately shoved aside a mess of work to peruse its sprightly columns.

Our reading was rewarded, as always, with a number of choice items, two of which we shall pass along.

One of them was written by Mark Teeters and Martin Brown, both of them members of 4M, and both of them now studying science. It follows:

"A hundred years from now, man may find about ten new planets and maybe fly to Pluto and far beyond the Solar System. Maybe all the stars have planets. At least it will be fun finding out."

The other item we present is one of a number of "Wintertime health hints," all written by students in the third grade (3B to be precise).

After a number of items telling about dressing properly, going to bed if you have a cold, washing hands before eating, eating properly, getting enough rest, and so on, we came across the advice offered by Alan Collins. He said:

"I will blow my nose gently so no germs can get in my ears."

As pointed out in this column last week, 1960 is a political year, and all sorts of silly things are apt to happen.

Now it so happens that our farm editor covered a Republican get-together the other night (and never you mind what HIS politics are).

After doing this, he wrote us a note, which said: "I don't know if there's much the Democrats could teach the Republicans. But SOUTHERN Democrats could teach Jackson county Republicans a thing or two about how to eat fried chicken."

"At the country club the other night, everybody was picking away at their chicken with knife and fork, until one brave party member picked up a piece with his fingers.

"However, the elite of the party continued to show dignity and decorum in pursuing the friend viand around their plates.

"Eating fried chicken with knife and fork is like eating watermelon with chopsticks."

We've never run for public office, and don't plan to. But we wonder what goes through the minds of office-seekers sometimes. Like when Paul Running walked up to Ralph James the other day, and said "Ralph, I've filed on the Republican ticket for your job."

Speaking of politics, they sometimes get sort of rough at the county courthouse level.

Which, one of our men observes, may account for the fact that the county court offices have been rearranged, with a large window looking out on the courthouse steps.

"An escape hatch?" he wondered.

Paul Rynning, our ex-county engineer, has filed as candidate for county commissioner on the Republican ticket. Now, I have nothing against Mr. Rynning personally, but, hasn't he held public office long enough? Besides, I think we should have a younger man in office. In fact I favor legislation which would prohibit any person holding public office after their 65th birthday.

As far as the qualifications of Mr. Rynning are concerned, my opinion is: He is a little bit old-fashioned in regard to what constitutes a suitable road.

If I thought for a minute I had the chance of a snowball in the red hot stove (I had another expression in mind but figured the editor wouldn't print it) I'd run against him. At least, I couldn't do any worse than some former members of the county court, 'tis certain.

Floyd R. McCabe, Mt. Pitt Star Rt., Butte Falls, Ore.

Rynning's Ability
To the Editor: I noted in the Mail Tribune that Mr.