

MEDFORD TRIBUNE
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Flight o' Time
Medford and Jackson County History from 1850 to the present.
Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Jan. 25, 1950 (Wednesday)
Dr. Edwin R. Durno testifies in Portland in government's anti-trust suit against several Oregon medical groups.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 25, 1940 (Thursday)
John L. Lewis said today that if President Roosevelt is nominated for a third term his candidacy would result "in ignominious defeat."

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 25, 1930 (Saturday)
Frank Van Dyke of Medford is a member of the Willamette university debating team.

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 25, 1920 (Monday)
Pacific highway is now open between Medford and Redding, Calif.

50 YEARS AGO
Jan. 25, 1910 (Tuesday)
Polk's directory just issued, gives Medford big boost as claim to largest city in valley.

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

1. Which is heavier, copper or steel?
2. With what scholastic institution was Knute Rockney professionally connected?
3. Where is Churchill Downs?
4. What color tie would a gentleman wear with "tails"?
5. Milk is heavier than cream; true or false?
6. Is Crown Prince Akihito the heir apparent, or the heir presumptive, to the throne in Japan?
7. Icebergs are approximately 5/9ths, 7/9ths, or 8/9ths under water?
8. In miles, what is the approximate diameter of the earth?
9. After which war did the observance of Memorial Day originate?
10. Who is the author of "Pavilion of Women"?
Answers: 1. Copper. 2. Notre Dame University. 3. Louisville, Ky. (Kentucky Derby site). 4. White tie. 5. True. 6. Heir apparent. 7. 8/9ths. 8. 8,000 miles. 9. War Between the States. 10. Pearl S. Buck.

Winter at the Coast

The Oregon Coast saves some of its choicest secrets to reveal to those who visit the shore in the winter.

Those who saw the new year in at "our section of the beach" in Lincoln County were treated to pounding waves which left long lines of foam for children to kick their way through at the high water mark.

The spouting horns at Depoe Bay and Boiler Bay were gathering points for hundreds of brightly-clad "beachcombers," willing to take a ducking in chilly spray for the privilege of getting close to the source.

WINTER'S high tides alter the landscape and seascape so that summertime visitors hardly recognize some of the coast. They fill every corner of Siletz Bay with water, crowding in on the low-lying houses at Cutler City.

The waves at Taft cross the bar and pound against the seawall of rocks next to the streets of the city. The long line of logs which normally divide that beach into hundreds of little picnic spots bob resignedly in Siletz Bay waiting to be thrown into different abstract patterns along the sand for next summer's visitors.

FURTHER down the coast, the waves surge through the mouth of the Devil's Punch Bowl at Otter Rock. The summer tourist who has looked into that yawning hole on a dozen different occasions finally sees the swirling waters about which he heard others talk.

With a steady wind blowing from the West, the glass ball hunters are out in full force. As early as one gets to the beach in the morning, there is always one or two sets of footprints ahead on the sand. Back they come, early birds, stick in hand, poking into each pile of drifting sand, eyes on the lookout for that glint of green which betrays the hidden glass float.

FOR those who were willing to risk a climb on ice-coated rocks, the waves put on a splendid show of violence over the New Year's holiday. The sun was warm enough in mid-day to permit sitting on the beach or rocks to watch the display. Schools of whales frolicked offshore, although the usual clusters of fishing boats were absent.

The winter-time recreational uses of the Coast will increase as people come to recognize that sunshine isn't much harder to find there in the winter than in the summer, and in many ways it is even more enjoyable in the "off season."—Oregon Statesman, Salem.

Oregon Honored--Again

Governor Mark Hatfield said yesterday he felt Oregon was honored to have the University of Minnesota hire Dr. O. Meredith Wilson, president of the University of Oregon, as president of the midwestern school.

That's one way of looking at it. We realize that the \$27,000 offered Dr. Wilson by Minnesota can't be matched by the university at Eugene, and we are happy for Dr. Wilson that he can step up to a better job—almost the very essence of realization of ambition in America.

But he follows Dr. Harold M. Erickson, former state health officer, from the state too closely to promote a feeling of comfort.

DR. WILSON is leaving the state, he says, with regrets. Dr. Erickson didn't express too many, despite his many years of service. It was apparent he felt frustrated in his inability to promote good health conditions under current conditions.

We hope Dr. Wilson is not covering a similar situation with bland words.

Despite the honor of losing Dr. Wilson to Minnesota and Dr. Erickson to California where he was willing to become assistant in order to find a more favorable climate for performance, we are concerned over this migration of top men to other states.

Oregon needs every able and talented man and woman it can get if the state is to progress to the position the state's resources portend.

BUT, as someone remarked, we still have Len Casanova, head coach at the university, who turned down a chance to go to the University of California.

A good football coach is far more valuable than a university president or a health officer, someone said during a discussion of Wilson's departure.

And that must be so, because in many places the coach is paid more than the school president. And money is the American standard of worth.

So we get what we pay for, not what we need most, perhaps, but what we want most.—Coos Bay World.

The Constant Survivor

It is not surprising that crab grass near a nuclear reactor at Dawsonville, Ga., is surviving heavy doses of radiation. Crab grass will survive anything. Strange indeed that science is equipped to destroy the world but cannot lick crab grass.

Oh yes, you can dig it up or kill it off, but watch it come back hardy and smirking when the first hot sun hits the lawn! There is only one way to deal with crab grass, and that is to admit defeat early in life. A counsel of despair, perhaps, but sound.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Dennis the Menace



\*WANNA BUY MY THOUGHTS FOR A PENNY?\*

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 initials 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.

BB Film Hit

To the Editor: I think the management of the Holly Theatre is to be severely criticized for offering the film that is slated for the coming week; namely "A Woman Like Satan."

Having seen the previews of this lustful picture, having witnessed the part of Bardot that you haven't seen yet, and having blushed with the women in our group, I remarked that this would surely be an "adults only" movie. However it seems that the management considers this such a worthwhile picture that even students and children are to be admitted at bargain prices.

No wonder the number of juvenile delinquents and sex pervers multiply, when such rubbish is served to our youth, and in such a matter-of-fact manner. (Name on file) Medford.

A Paradox

To the Editor: It is not only sad reading, but well nigh impossible to understand, in a news story in Wednesday's Mail Tribune that tells of President Eisenhower's plea to Congress and the American people to lock the stable door, after the horse has been stolen, when he asks us all to gird up to fight inflation.

The ink is scarce dry on the contract that Vice President Nixon, using all the power of his high office, verging as it does into the Presidential, to writing from the protesting Steel companies a billion dollar wage and fringe-benefit wage raise spread over three years for the vetcher steel labor union leaders.

Why should the steel industry be in the national doghouse? They were but grimly following Ike's plea of less than a year ago for industry at large to hold down wage demands and prices of their products. Does he regard us as a bunch of gullible morons to be swayed this way and that way, as FDR once loved to do in his chatty fireside double talking—like, "our boys will never fight on foreign soil?" That was a mighty guide-post we should have remembered and heeded.

To show my stand on this is not a lonely one, here is the last paragraph by that dedicated courageous editor of the U.S. News and World Report, David Lawrence, writing on the steel strike settlement:

"The new decade opens with a new defeat of the public interest by those politicians in labor and government who prefer a temporary prosperity in 1960 to the sound measures that could have spared America a depression in 1961."

F. J. Clifford
Route 2, Box 200F
Central Point, Ore.

On Tax Equity

To the Editor: It was nice to have you take off your coat and administer a good editorial beating to that 23rd constitutional amendment idea that has been circulating around here lately.

It proposes several drastic changes in government practices, all of them radically wrong. To liquidate several hundred indispensable government functions in three years time would demoralize the country. Most of these things private industry couldn't or wouldn't do.

Who in private industry would buy the government-held surplus grains and then dispose of them at a loss? Or what could be done about bringing agricultural production and consumption into balance without breaking the farmer and throwing the economy of the country into a tailspin? There are 1,160,000,000 acres of farm land in the country, every acre of which has an owner with an investment in it and paying taxes on it. There is a tremendous potential there to over-produce the American market. What is private industry go-

ing to do about so huge an undertaking? Three years is a wholly inadequate time for the government to dispose of its big property holdings. Such forced and hasty sales would be mostly at bargain prices and leave the government without its property or its cash equivalent. Big society means big government and big spending, and those who don't like it will have to flee society and live like hermits in caves in the deserts or mountains somewhere.

It would repeal the Income Tax amendment. Talk about biting the hand that feeds you. That amendment brought order out of chaos and sense out of nonsense in federal tax matters.

With the cost of war taking 60 per cent of the national budget (\$48,000,000,000) where is the money to come from if not from an income tax? With the federal government taking \$425 annually from every man, woman and child, it must come from the wealth of the country and not from the people, for many people just don't have it. With tax dodging as prevalent as it is, the income tax law needs tightening up, not loosening up.

It's high taxes, not income taxes, that should make us mad. Without income taxes, tax shirking would be easier. It would be general. The higher taxes go, the greater the need of honest people for the shelter of the 13th Amendment with its provision for fair and equal distribution of those taxes.

W. E. Davies
Route 1, Box 110
Eagle Point, Ore.

Asks "Real Case"

To the Editor: Thus far, through generalization and innuendo, you have sought to discredit both the idea of, and the people behind, the proposed 23rd Amendment; but if you have a real case to present in favor of defeating this amendment, now would seem a good time to present it. Indeed, you would perpetrate a grave injustice to your readers if you do not soon offer some argumentative proof for your conclusions.

During any research you might choose to do into this question, investigate if you will, the history and philosophy of Mr. Lippmann. You may find it difficult, if not impossible, to recognize any differences between Mr. Lippmann's views and the most essential tenets of Socialism.

Again, you seem to have missed the point concerning Mr. Lee's and Mr. Stone's remarks about foreign aid. The present plan, to be sure, would be terminated; but no one has the intention of side-stepping this wealthy nation's responsibility of Christian Charity to the destitute peoples of the world. Under the present foreign aid of Government to Government, the money has been dissipated with little or no improvement of the condition of the people. And further, in this thought, such aid would be immeasurably more productive, and more rightly belongs, not to private enterprise as we use the term, but to private charitable organizations, because they work in the spirit of true Christian Love and benevolence. The condition of the world should be proof enough for now that governments have not worked in any such spirit of benevolence, or love.

Leave us remember now, taxes can be cruel and unjust. And in times of providing for national defense, a tax of 100 per cent might offer no guarantee of an adequate defense mechanism. This would especially hold true when applied to our present problem of basic military disagreement on preparation and strategy, coupled with waste, duplication of research and development, and other inefficiencies.

All questions of taxation have proven to be difficult, and fraught with stifling dangers (least of all, are "these questions self-answerable," Mail Tribune 1-21-60), for these questions are concerned with man's right to private property. Now vast accumulation of private fortunes should be discouraged, and in this the Government must consult the common good in ownership regulations; but under no conditions may a government legislate it out of existence.

Thank you for your time.
Robert J. Howard
828B West 14th st.
Medford

Editor's note: We were under the impression, apparently erroneous, that we had been fairly specific in criticizing the proposed 23rd amendment. About all we have to add at the moment is that Mr. Howard's optimism about the ability of private charitable organizations to relieve world suffering is far greater than ours; and that the 23rd amendment would neither insure justice and equity in taxation, nor would it prevent the vast accumulation of private fortunes which he thinks should be dis-

Foreign Notebook: Italian Reds; Troubles for De Gaulle

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor
From the foreign editor's notebook:

Italy's big Communist party will give a loud sendoff to President of the Republic Giovanni Gronchi when he leaves for Moscow next week. The Italian Communist Party Congress starts on Jan. 30 and winds up the day by the day.

De Gaulle's "self-determination" policy and his assurance to French settlers that they will not be "sold out." But he is expected to have little success persuading the colonists who once more are saying it is only a choice between "the suitcase and the coffin"—meaning get out or die.

Dispute Among Friends
The Western Allies still have not reached agreement on the stand they will take when they meet with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev on the subject of Berlin. Last spring the West proposed an interim agreement in which an Allied troop reduction in Berlin and a curb on anti-Communist propaganda broadcasts would be considered in return for Soviet agreement to preserve the status quo between West Berlin and Communist East Berlin. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer now has vetoed that plan and the United States, Britain and France have failed to come up with a substitute. The task of persuading Adenauer to yield on the issue may fall to President Eisenhower when he meets the Chancellor early in March.

Washington Report
By WILLIAM S. WHITE

PRICKLY DeGAULLE
Washington—Now that a few voices in France are daring to question the lofty and unchallenged authority of Charles De Gaulle, it might be supposed that this tall and frost-bitten old party would become a bit less demanding with his allies.

But there is reason to believe that General De Gaulle is coming here to meet President Eisenhower on April 22 more convinced than ever that his is the one correct opinion among the Allied leaders.

Information of a confidential but completely responsible nature suggests, indeed, that once again we shall see proof of an old French saying: the more things change the more they remain the same. President De Gaulle's power base in France has certainly been changed. He has suffered rebellions in the cabinet and new threats of disobedience from among some of the military men.

ALL the same, his view is unchanged—except stronger—that the other Western allies must take their cue from his thinking in dealing with the cold war. Some of the reasons for all this rest on purely impersonal facts of world politics.

De Gaulle is deeply annoyed and distressed that the United States has not given the support which he thought President Eisenhower had promised to give to France's policy for ending the Algerian revolution. This irritation has grown, not eased, since Mr. Eisenhower's goodwill call on De Gaulle in Paris a few weeks ago.

General De Gaulle, moreover, is increasingly upset at the continued American refusal to give genuine atomic help to this undoubtedly vital ally in the heart of Europe.

Finally, he is more and more sensitive to suggestions that his main purpose in life is simply to restore France's "grandeur." This view which is widely held both here and in London, is not merely annoying to De Gaulle; it is deeply resented. There is every probability that this resentment will be frankly expressed in private when the French President meets the American President.

De Gaulle and his people feel that the accusation of more grandeur-seeking is not only nonsense. Worse yet, they feel it is a kind of fabricated retort, because critics have no better one, to the fact that De Gaulle is alone among top Western statesmen in looking at cold war realities straight in the face.

But beneath these impersonal explanations for a hardening in De Gaulle's position toward his allies there are more subtle reasons. One is that De Gaulle actually feels that in dealing with Eisenhower he is dealing with a rather junior officer. He has no great confidence in Eisenhower's high strategic ideas—probably because Charles De Gaulle had the status of a high commander while Dwight Eisenhower was still a lieutenant colonel.

The human factors in world politics are hardly less human than in school-board politics. De Gaulle is distinctly not enchanted with that favorite line of the White House publicity men about "the old comrade-in-arms"—himself and Eisenhower.

AGAIN, the French soldier-President is impatient with what he considers the mere details of foreign policy. He wants to think only of the grand sweep. He has, for example, taken up the notion that the West should concert with the Soviet Union on some pilot-model scheme of joint aid to neutral underdeveloped lands. The United States and Britain, for their part, would be delighted if some far less grand—but real—concert should be actually obtained just within the West itself.

And again, De Gaulle is wholly convinced that what he calls "the Anglo-Saxon bloc"—meaning the United States and Britain—have some sort of a private club to which he is not admitted. Washington and London would be most pleased if they got along one-fifth so well and so automatically as he thinks they do.

So in all this situation only one forecast is clear: this is that General Dwight Eisenhower is going to be in for a vigorous time of it when he sits down here in April with General Charles Andre Joseph De Gaulle.

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