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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

March 4, 1950 (Saturday)
Four displaced persons are
due to arrive in Medford to-
day where they will make
new homes; two are from
Ukraine and two from Rus-
sia.

The Mayor of Ashland is
considering suing the Ashland
Daily Tidings for statements
published concerning an al-
leged threat against a council-
man, unless the Tidings apolo-
gizes.

20 YEARS AGO

March 4, 1940 (Monday)
Pete (Mad Italian) Belcas-
tro and Ernie Piluso meet
tonight in the main wrestling
event at the Medford armory.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "A
number of valley Democrats
are so mad at the Third Term
notion they even speak kind-
ly of Herbert Hoover."

30 YEARS AGO

March 4, 1930 (Tuesday)
Sam Creek residents are
petitioning the county court
for new and better roads.
The city council last night
voted \$500 for needed im-
provements at the airport.

40 YEARS AGO

March 4, 1920 (Friday)
The Medford Elks are plan-
ning to build an addition to
their temple to be used for
a dining room.
The Gagnon sawmill in
southwest Medford will start
production within a few days.

50 YEARS AGO

March 4, 1910 (Friday)
Central Pacific railroad
trains from California are
coming through Medford on
the way to midwest and east-
ern states because of floods
and track washouts in and
around Sacramento.
The county court at the
county seat in Jacksonville
initiates action for a much-
needed bridge across Bear
Creek in Ashland.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior;
seven or eight is excellent; five
or six is good.

1. What great occasion for-
merly took place on this date
every four years?
2. In a nursery tale, who
ate three bowls of porridge?
3. The names of eight States
of the U. S. begin with the
letter M; name six.
4. On what ocean is Ceylon?
5. At birth, which are long-
er—an infant's arms, or legs?
6. What is Tass?
7. Name the five grades of
general officers of the U. S.
Army.
8. What was the name of
Robert Fulton's steamboat?
9. If someone offered you a
pippin, what would you re-
ceive?
10. Is an inflationary period
one in which the purchasing
power of money decreases or
increases?

Answers: 1. Presidential in-
auguration. 2. Goldilocks. 3.
Maine, Maryland, Massachu-
setts, Michigan, Minnesota,
Mississippi, Missouri, Mon-
tana. 4. Indian. 5. Arms. 6.
The Soviet Russian news
agency. 7. Brigadier, Major,
Lieutenant, General and Gen-
eral of the Army. 8. Clermont.
9. Apple. 10. Decreases.

An American Tragedy

"As we engross ourselves in trying to match Russia
in sphere of influence abroad and missile for missile
at home, we fail to see that such policies do not lead
to peace.

"They do not leave room, or machinery, or oppor-
tunity for peaceful settlement of disputes. They are
calculated only to make sure that we will destroy
Russia at the same time we are being destroyed our-
selves.

"We call that a defense policy, and to some, it is
even a foreign policy.

"The missile gap is getting a lot of attention and
deservedly so. But where is our concern for making
certain the missiles never fly?

"The day is past when we can put our trust in a
crushing military force, because Russia is fielding
an even more crushing force, and Communist China
will probably be able to do the same in the not too
distant future. Such policies can end only in mutual
destruction.

"We need leadership to close the peace gap. We
need a return to the procedures and machinery of the
United Nations, which is still our foremost interna-
tional alliance.

"It is only the U.N. which affords a series of pro-
cedures which may be used to head off war. It is
only the United Nations which affords a means of
keeping the peace.

"Above all, the U. N. affords all the nations of the
world an opportunity to bring their views and opinions
to bear upon the policies of the great powers..."

THE quotation above is from Wayne L. Morse,
senior senator from the state of Oregon,
speaking in Eugene last week.

Morse was right. He often is—more often
than not, on issues.

And therein is a tragedy.

For Wayne Lyman Morse—brilliant, incisive,
extremely able—has virtually destroyed himself
as an effective force for liberal thought in the
United States Senate, and as an effective repre-
sentative of the state of Oregon.

This is tragedy in the classic sense, for it has
been wrought by the man's own character.
Hubris, the Greek term for arrogant pride, has
converted his shining virtues into the instruments
of his own failure.

HIS brilliant intellect, which has led him to the
right conclusions so often, also has led him to
the belief that he is always right. And he isn't
always right, particularly in human relationships.

His pride has led him to break with even his
closest friends of the past, when they have dared
to disagree with him.

His arrogance has led him to castigate those
who, while in general agreement with his be-
liefs, have dared to criticize him on one point.

His "independence," his determination to
place "principle above politics," are both admir-
able in themselves. But he has carried both to
a point where he has alienated honest, sincere
people of every political shade, by his implica-
tion that anyone who disagrees with him is either
stupid or hypocritical.

SENATOR MORSE is convinced that it is im-
moral to compromise a principle.

In this he is on unassailable ground.

But a good many men in history have found
it possible to remain true to a principle and still
compromise on methods.

The history of American representative gov-
ernment is a history of compromises, honorably
arrived at. Our greatest Presidents—Washing-
ton, Lincoln, Wilson, and the two Roosevelts—
all had to compromise, honorably, on means,
while remaining uncompromising as to ends.

With the wide and splendid divergence of
views in this nation, it is the only way our sys-
tem can be made to work.

IN refusing to grant this fact of history, as it
applies to him, Senator Morse has cut him-
self off from the effective channels of influence
and persuasion which are part of the legislative
process.

We still admire his brilliance and his ability,
and repeat that we believe him to be right more
often than wrong.

We still like him personally—affection we
have felt for more than a quarter-century.

We still think that, potentially, he has all
the qualities of a great statesman—except, per-
haps, humility.

But we can no longer ignore the tragedy of
his self-immolation on the altar of hubris, his
arrogant pride.—E. A.

Olympics' Mis-Emphasis

We watched bits and smidgions of the Win-
ter Olympic Games at Squaw Valley on televi-
sion, and enjoyed what we saw immensely.

A friend from here who spent several days
there came back to say that all the hullabaloo
about inadequate facilities and so on was all
wrong; that things were well organized, and that
the show was a whopping success.

She did have one complaint, though, and it
is one we've heard elsewhere—to the effect that
the television, radio and newspaper wire service
coverage badly overemphasized the "team" or
"national" point scores.

AN editorial in the Eugene Register-Guard
corroborates this, too. In part, it says:

"Unfortunately, the image of the Olympics as a
contest for individuals was marred for viewers and
readers in this country—and perhaps elsewhere—by the
practice of reporting the unofficial "team" or "point"
standings.

"Wire services and CBS television reporters per-
sisted in using this phony gimmick, the effect of
which is to turn the Olympics into a contest between
nations—which it is not. In doing so, these news media
presented a false picture of what was happening at
Squaw Valley. Such a false picture only detracts
from the Olympics. The individuals giving their best
need no embellishments."

TV, and UPI please note.—E. A.

Dennis the Menace



"I JUST CAME DOWN TO HELP MR. WEEKS LOOK FOR HIS SHIRT!"

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

THE BEST POLITICS

Washington—What is real is
far different from what is
apparent in the Senate's long
struggle over
Civil Rights.

The appearance is that
practically all of the
southerners have been
massed like
desperate men on a
bitter barricade
against any
additional protection what-
ever to Negro voting in the
South.

The reality is that not a
dozen—indeed not more than
eight or ten—are actually so
massed, in their hearts.

The appearance is that a
furious and violent filibuster
—a maneuver for time-killing
to prevent any vote at all—
is in sight. The reality is that
no such all-out thing is, under
present conditions, even pos-
sible. It takes at least 20
senators to put on an un-
breakable filibuster. No such
force exists, at present.

The appearance is that the
bipartisan civil rights forces
are not strong enough to
sweep far past the matter of
voting rights. It would seem
that the Senate has both the
power and the determination
to go much beyond voting
rights and so also to provide
powers to force school inte-
gration through federal or-
ders.

Again, the reality is quite
otherwise. The Senate will not
go that far—again, not under
all present circumstances.

GIVEN no grave worsening
of National atmosphere,
the upshot of it all will be a
Civil Rights bill really guar-
anteeing the voting right, but
going little or no farther.
And given no grave worsen-
ing in national atmosphere,
that bill at length is going
to pass by perhaps seven to
one. The size of the ultimate
majority is of the highest im-
portance, the bigger it is the
better it will be for all really
concerned for Negro suffrage.

Two things, however, could
greatly change this outlook,
one way or the other.

1. Any dramatic proof of
the charge of Sen. Richard
B. Russell of Georgia that
northern politicians are de-
liberately inciting Negro sit-
down demonstrations in seg-
regated business places in the
South. This could change ev-
erything on one side. It could
force the moderate Southern
Senators—who now actually
will outnumber those refus-
ing to give any ground at all
on Civil Rights—to join their

more extreme colleagues. If
this should happen, all bets
would be off. It would mean
a filibuster to end all filib-
usters.

2. Any widespread violence
resulting from such demon-
strations, if it seemed to pro-
duce law-enforcement unfair-
ness toward the Negroes,
could alter everything on the
other side. This could create
a situation in which the mod-
erates again would be pushed
away from their present
position. They would be
forced by emotional pressure
to join the northern immode-
rates. And, again all bets
would be off. As of now, the
Northern immoderates, like
the Southern immoderates,
are only a relative handful.

THE long and short of it is
simply this: Those in the
North who really wish to
make progress, but rational
progress, on race relations are
under heavy obligation not to
help inflame the South's trou-
bles at this point.

Those in the South who
really wish to help solve this
problem in an orderly and
reasonable way are under
heavy obligation to avoid ex-
tremism on their own side.
If they say "No" to every re-
form in voting, the Senate in
anger and emotionalism may
then go very far indeed. And
if the Northerners press the
South harshly and pitilessly,
at this point the hard-core
Southern opposition, which
now is so small, could be
expanded and infinitely hard-
ened overnight.

Rarely has a greater obliga-
tion lain upon all men to act
responsibly. Politics is polit-
ics, to be sure. All the same,
the best of the politicians
themselves will recognize in
this situation an imperative
duty to their country as a
whole. And the fair discharge
of that duty will, in the end,
be the best politics of all.
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Tax Collections in State Over Last Year

Salem—UPI—The February
State Tax commission bulletin
says that tax collections in
Oregon for the first seven
months of the current fiscal
year totaled \$55,721,516 com-
pared with \$49,232,348 for
the comparable period last
year.

Edward AFB, Calif.—UPI—A
Minuteman Thursday flashed
several hundred feet into the
air from its underground silo
in the sixth consecutive suc-
cessful test of the intercon-
tinental ballistic missile.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A FARMER in Kansas reputedly was so stingy the Federal
Wage and Hour administration got wind of him and sent
an operative down to investigate his tactics.

"I have been told,"
said the operative, "that
you are violating the law
by paying below the
minimum."

"You have, hey?" the
farmer reported. "Well,
let's see. There's Jake,
who milks the cows and
watches TV most of the
day. He gets \$40 a week.
There's Hanneh, who's
supposed to do the cook-
ing, but reads love sto-
ries and fan magazines
most of the time. She gets
\$35. Then there's my son,
Cal, who kicks footballs through the windows and drives off
in the car every night. He gets \$30."

"Nothing wrong with that," admitted the government man.
"Anybody else to tell about?"

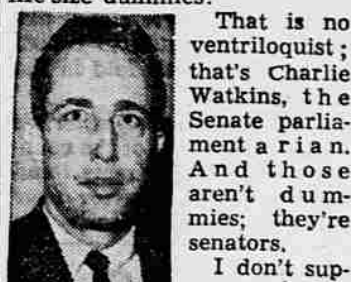
"Just the half-wit," mused the farmer. "He works 18
hours a day and gets \$10 a week for terbacoy and his board
and room."

"I'd like to speak to him," said the operative.
"You're speaking to him right now," said the farmer.

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Senate's Parliamentarian Puts Words In Mouths of Senators; Rulings Usually Hold

By DICK WEST
Washington—UPI—Who is
that ventriloquist with the
life-size dummies?



That is no
ventriloquist;
that's Charlie
Watkins, the
Senate parlia-
mentarian.
And those
aren't dummies;
they're
senators.
I don't sup-
pose anyone ever
actually mistook the parlia-
mentarian for a ventriloquist.
I only drew this parallel be-
cause Watkins spends his time
putting words into senators'
mouths.

As to whether anyone ever
actually mistook a senator for
a dummy... well, that is
another matter.

If you've ever visited the
Senate chamber, you may
have noticed a tall, slim, eld-
erly man seated at a long desk
in front of the rostrum. That
would be Watkins.

If a senator on the floor
happened to address the
chair, you likely saw Watkins
lean back toward the rostrum.
Then you heard the presiding
officer reply.

Instructs Presiding Officer

If you looked closely
enough, you may have seen
Watkins' lips moving. He was
telling the presiding officer
what to say.

Although Vice President
Richard M. Nixon is president
of the Senate, he rarely oc-
cupies the chair. During the
day-to-day routine, this job is
turned over to junior mem-
bers of the Senate, who take
turns presiding.

You may find this hard to
believe, in view of the talka-
tive nature of senators, but
when they get in the chair
most of them won't open their
mouths until they get the
word from Watkins.

I sought an interview with
the parliamentarian after it
occurred to me that he must
be especially hard hit by the
current filibuster. He has only
himself and one assistant to
stretch over round-the-clock
sessions.

Opinion Rarely Challenged

"How are you holding up?"
I asked when Watkins found a
lull in the proceedings and

was able to join me in a con-
ference room just off the Sen-
ate floor.

"Actually," he said, "I'm
getting more sleep than I did
last week. I work 12 hours,
from nine in the morning till
nine at night. Then I go home
and forget about this."

I suppose there are still a
few people in America who
work a 12-hour day. But how

many of them, like Watkins,
are 80 years old?

He is truly the iron man of
the Senate, having been
around in one capacity or
another since 1904. He has
held the parliamentarian's job
ever since it was created in
1935.

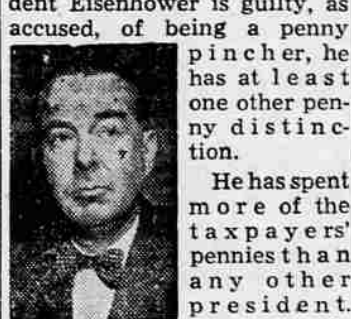
During that time, his in-
terpretations of Senate rules
have seldom been challenged

and rarely over-ridden. Along
the way, he has compiled a
list of precedents that now
totals 20 volumes.

I asked Watkins if he knew
of any senator who could pre-
side on his own without gum-
ming up the works. Watkins,
who is nothing if not discreet,
begged off answering. But I
got the idea he would be hard
pressed to name one.

Wilson Says Ike History's Champion Spender of Money

By LYLE C. WILSON
Washington—UPI—If Presi-
dent Eisenhower is guilty, as
accused, of being a penny
pincher, he has at least
one other penny distinc-
tion.



He has spent
more of the
taxpayers' pennies than
any other
president.
DDE probably
has spent more pennies than
any other person anywhere,
president or not, American or
foreign.

His score through the next
fiscal year will be close to
600 billion dollars. The
chump! That spending was
compressed into eight fiscal
years. FDR was a spender,
too. In 12 fiscal years, FDR
spent nearly 375 billion dol-
lars.

Harry S. Truman was faster
with a buck than was FDR.
In eight fiscal years, HST got
rid of about 395 billion. These
spending figures combine to
spell out for U.S. taxpayers
the bad news. The bad news
is that the U.S. government
spending trend has been
steeply up for nearly 30
years.

Taxes Increase, Too

The spending binge has
been accompanied by a rising
trend of taxation. But taxes
do not increase as fast as
spending. This, in turn, has
created another trend which
could end in blockbuster dis-
aster for the United States.
That is the trend toward

deficit spending by the Treas-
ury, toward steady increase
in the national debt and to-
ward a creeping inflation
which rots the U.S. dollar.

The U.S. dollar is not rotten,
but it is rotting. This rotting
of the dollar is called infla-
tion.

There no longer is a ques-
tion in the United States
whether the citizens shall suf-
fer inflation. They already
have suffered to this extent—
that in the past 20 years the
dollars in their pockets or
the dollars in their banks
have shrunk in purchasing
power to less than 50 cents
each as compared with their
1939 value.

The national debt has ex-
ploded from about 20 billion
dollars in the year in which
FDR first was elected to
about 284 billion now. To that
extent, the United States has
been living and fighting its

wars on the cuff. Someone
may pay that debt some time.

Eventual Payment

To repudiate it would blitz
the U.S. economy as effectively
as would an atom bomb.
On the theory that the debt
sometime will be paid, Presi-
dent Eisenhower said recent-
ly that he felt that he was not
supporting his grandchildren
but that they were supporting
him.

DDE usually budgets for a
surplus instead of a deficit
but without reversing the up-
ward trend of non-defense
spending. DDE's budgets have
sought additional taxes to
balance the budget. Congress
does not grant them.

Budget Director Maurice
Stans says U.S. taxpayers
could have a tax cut without
reducing military spending if
they demanded and enforced
economy in other areas. If the
taxpayers were hurting they
would do that.

Algerian Leader's Words Dim Hope For Peace in Area

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

The man-of-the-week:
Ferhat Abbas, premier of
the rebel Algerian Repub-
lic.

The place: Tunis, Tu-
nisia.

The quote: "It is not a
question of negotiations on
the future of Algeria. That
future will be what the Al-
gerian people will want it
to be."

As one of a little group of
men in Cairo, the quiet-
spoken Abbas helps to direct
the F. L. M. (National Lib-
eration Front) fighters who
since All Saints' Day,
1954, have battled the
French in the
dirty war in
Algeria.

The above
quotation came from a much-
publicized speech which he



But his omission of any
mention of a cease-fire was
considered even more signifi-
cant.

More than any other French
leader, the rebels trust de
Gaulle's word.

But the French army which
would oversee an Algerian
referendum has been the
F.L.N.'s bitter enemy for
nearly six years and this the
F.L.N. has refused to swallow.
Refuses to Recognize

On his side, de Gaulle has
refused to recognize the
F.L.N. as any other force than
one with which a cease-fire
might be arranged. He has
refused to recognize the rebel
government as a spokesman
for all Algerians.

In October, 1958, de Gaulle,
freshly in power, issued a
plea to "stop this absurd
fighting."

In reply Abbas said: "Now
is the time to negotiate. We
can work out a new kind of
relationship between Algeria
and France."

But the fighting went on
and Abbas this week said no
more than he had said in
1958.

It was after World War II
that Abbas finally became
persuaded to total indepen-
dence for Algeria, although
he still is regarded as among
the most conservative of the
rebel leaders.

U. S., Russia Racing To Test Einstein Theory

Washington—UPI—The United
States and Russia are racing
to be the first to test Ein-
stein's theory of relativity by
putting clocks aboard space
satellites.

The United States has been
planning such a project for
some time. Information that
Russia is working on the same
idea reached here this week
through an unlikely source,
a release by the official Hun-
garian news agency MTI in
Budapest.

Extraordinary Speed Seen

The agency quoted Prof. V.
Dobronravov, "eminent Sov-
iet expert on Sputniks," as
saying in a Moscow interview
that Russia would launch a
satellite which "will develop
extraordinary speed and will
be equipped with a miniature
clock capable of verifying the
Einstein theory."

"If that clock loses one-
hundredth of a second at the
end of a year this will prove
the correctness of the great
scientist's theory," Dobron-
ravov said.

Bizarre Speculation

Einstein held that at great
speeds, mass decreases, yard-
sticks shrink, and time and
clocks slow down.