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Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of The
Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40
and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
The Preserve the Rogue association, meeting in Trail, took action yesterday favoring cooperation with all interested groups toward "a reasonable, well-rounded project" of Rogue basin development.

20 YEARS AGO
Medford football coach Bill Bowerman spent the day today drilling the Tornado team for a Thanksgiving day clash with The Dalles. The game will be one of two being played for the state championship.

30 YEARS AGO
The Jackson county grand jury has launched an investigation into the slaying of an Eagle Point man during a raid on a still in the Reese creek district last week.

40 YEARS AGO
Some 2 1/2 inches of rain flooded city streets last night. High water in the Rogue river has damaged the Savage Rapids dam.

50 YEARS AGO
Professor P. J. O'Gara, pathologist in charge of Jackson county orchards, believes the red and black spots appearing on local apples recently, are caused by impurities in the moth spray.

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

1. How large would a drawing of a field 8 X 12 yards be if the scale was 1/2 inch to a foot?
2. Does a grown dog have more or fewer teeth than an adult human?
3. What fighter was called the Manassa Mauler?
4. Who lends the money, the mortgagor or the mortgagee?
5. How many pl/vers are there on a lacrosse team?
6. Is a numismatist interested in mathematics, coins, insurance casualty rates, or wild fowl?
7. What offering did Abraham offer up to God, in place of his son, Isaac?
8. How many obtuse angles can there be in a triangle?
9. Where is the Taj Mahal located?
10. Complete the saying, "Nothing ventured..."
Answers: 1. 12 X 18 inches. 2. More - dog has 42, 3. Jack Dempsey, 4. Mortgagee, 5. Twelve, 6. Coins, 7. A ram, 8. Only one, 9. Agra, India, 10. "... nothing gained."

New Orleans and Little Rock

Why, why, why do the Louisiana legislature and the people of New Orleans appear to be determined to create a new "Little Rock" incident? Nothing will be served by their recalcitrance, the constitutional question is settled, and all they can possibly accomplish is to bring disgrace to their city, their state, and to this nation in the eyes of the world.

They are not being asked to accept immediate, full, social integration; all they face now is having a few little Negro girls sit in the first grade with their own children.

THE obduracy of the legislature, and of some of the people of the city, is both futile and illegal, and it flies in the face of U. S. laws, of the sense of the congress, and of the explicit pledges of both great political parties.

The schools of New Orleans will, eventually, be integrated. One would think they would accept this fact, and concentrate on seeing that it is done with a maximum of grace, dignity and good will, rather than making the words "New Orleans" another disgraceful slogan for the Communists to use, as they have used the words "Little Rock."

There's something ludicrous about a state and a people flying into such frenzies of fear at the presence of five little girls, who are the innocent "firsts" in the march to dignity and to the equality guaranteed by law to their people.—E.A.

Legislative Politics

All signs point toward a "political legislature next year.

And present indications are that there will be a mad scramble to organize both house and senate.

In the senate, the Democrats will nominally be in control, with 20 members to the Republicans' 10. But the situation is complicated by other factors, including a split in the senate Democrats themselves.

There are two avowed candidates for the senate presidency—Sen. Alf Corbett of Multnomah county, and Sen. Harry Boivin of Klamath county.

CORBETT represents the "liberal" wing of the party, and Boivin the "conservative" wing. Rumor has it that Corbett has 14 votes pledged to him—two shy of the necessary majority. Boivin, according to the political gossip, is hoping to pick up enough Republican votes, to add to the conservative Democrats, to put him in the presidency.

With the split as close as it apparently is, the decision might well hinge on the new Republican state senator from Jackson county, to be appointed by the Jackson county court to succeed Dr. Edwin Durno, who will be resigning from the senate to go to Congress.

THE Boivin forces are doing everything they can on behalf of his candidacy, and it is further rumored that they have been active in Jackson county, hoping that any state senator named from here will be committed in advance to Boivin.

How strong this pressure has been, and how much effect it has had on local party leaders, is a well-kept secret.

But if it is true, as rumored, that GOP central committee backing hinges on support for Boivin by any potential candidate, it is not a healthy sort of politics. We are inclined to discount the rumor.

In any event, the maneuvering between now and the opening of the session next January should be something to watch.

IN THE house, Democrats have a much slimmer edge in numerical strength, with 31 Democrats and 29 Republicans.

With "party discipline" something that is more honored in the breach than in the observance, there is a real possibility that the GOP, with an assist from a few Democrats, may elect the speaker.

Conversely, the Democrats may well need the assistance of a few Republicans to maintain their control of the house organization.

And, either way, in party-vote matters all during the session, the division will be exceedingly close.

The organization question could be resolved this week end, in party caucuses for the two houses. But more likely, a decision will await convening of the session. One hopes it does not forecast four months of inter and intra party conflict—to the detriment of the state's business.—E.A.

Tsk, Tsk, PT/N

In a light-hearted and informative ad appearing in this and other newspapers this week, Pacific Telephone/Northwest spoofs some of the untrue "facts" supposedly believed about Oregon by denizens of less enlightened areas.

"Other than home town pride," the ad asks, "why should you care if the rest of the world has the wrong 'facts' about Oregon?"

And it goes on to answer the question. We're glad PT/N brought up "home town pride" itself. We have a small complaint to register. The ad mentions Portland, Salem, Eugene, Bend, Pendleton, Corvallis, Ashland, Albany, Rogue River and Jacksonville. All other cities are referred to only as "Trading Posts."

Tsk, Tsk, PT/N. Medford is Oregon's fourth city in size, and its first almost everything else. Not even a mention?—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"CAN I HAVE A PIECE OF C-A-N-D-Y THAT DAD HID IN THE HALL C-L-O-S-E-T?"

Matter of Fact

THIS MANDATE BUSINESS
Washington—The narrowness of Senator Kennedy's margin of victory is an important political fact. It has touched off a debate about whether the President elect really has a mandate to carry out his program.

He says, rather firmly, that he has a mandate, but others disagree. Again, this same slimmest of victory margin has powerfully strengthened the argument for giving a bi-partisan character to the new administration, especially in the area of defense and foreign policy. Kennedy was leaning this way from the start. But now it is virtually certain that a rather dramatic gesture of bi-partisanship will be made when the cabinet is chosen.

All the same, the importance of the slim Democratic margin can too easily be exaggerated. If you look at the voting figures, to begin with, you discover that it was a considerable feat to win by any margin at all.

IN NEW York state, a Republican 1956 majority of nearly 1,600,000 was turned into a Democratic majority of 400,000. In Illinois, a Republican 1956 majority of just under one million was successfully overcome. There is no use prolonging the list. The point is that the Republicans had an enormous cushion at the outset. The Democrats consequently had to overturn really unprecedented numbers of votes in almost every state they captured.

These calculations are far less significant, however, than another forgotten fact which will soon loom very large indeed. In brief when Kennedy enters the White House, he will automatically acquire the keys to the closet where the skeletons are kept. There are skeletons enough, unhappily, to change the mood overnight. There is the grim series of U. S. information agency reports on this country's true standing and influence in the world. There is the nightmarish Gaither Report on our defense posture; and there are at least three earlier reports which are broadly comparable to the Gaither Report. This defense series started, indeed, with the "Solarium" paper of 1953.

IF AND when released, in whole or in part, these suppressed documents and many others like them will prove to the country that the national situation has been grossly and persistently misrepresented for years on end. They cannot be challenged as partisan documents, either, since they were prepared by and for the Eisenhower administration. The simple fact that the administration then put these documents in the skeleton closet, without further ado, will have its own considerable impact. The bleak facts contained in the documents will have vastly greater impact. Once the truth emerges from the skeleton closet, the Kennedy mandate is certain to be more decisive than it is today.

If allowance is made for this vital future development, one can make a fairly accurate computation of how far the Kennedy mandate will extend in all but one of the main policy areas. In the area of foreign and defense policy, to begin with, the mandate will have no serious limitations. The country and the Congress are more likely to want the new President to do too much, than to place obstacles in his way.

In the social welfare area, again, there is every reason to believe that the new President can get the Congress to do what he wants about medical care for the aged, the depressed areas, aid to education, and minimum wages. Though represented as radical, the measures he advocates are far from extreme. With no one in the White House to hold them back, a fair number of middle-of-the-road Republicans from industrial states will go along with Kennedy.

IN THE area of civil rights, the first question mark is encountered. It is put there by the important role of the South in the Kennedy victory. Yet the Southern Democrats knew what they were getting when they chose Kennedy instead of Nixon. Neither he nor Lyndon Johnson ever spoke out of both sides of their mouths at any time in the campaign.

Furthermore, the biggest needs in the area of civil rights are not legislative needs. The biggest needs are for more vigorous executive action, and for more determined moral leadership in the White House. Hence the question-mark about civil rights is not really grave.

The only grave question-mark is to be found, in fact, in the area of fiscal and tax policy. In this area, unhappily, acutely painful measures may be essential if the U. S. is to pay the bill for regaining the ground we have lost in the area of foreign and defense policy.

When the skeletons in the closet are publicly exhibited, and the whole country knows how much ground has been lost, the clamor to regain the lost ground will be fierce. But will it be fierce enough to secure general consent to the measures needed to pay the bill? That question will prove the sharpest test of Kennedy's leadership.

Wayne D. Criddle, Utah state engineer, tells the National Agricultural Credit Conference in Denver that if we can rocket a man to the moon we can bring the Mississippi and the Columbia rivers to the arid parts of the West.

De Gaulle Again Puts Prestige on Line In Attempt To Resolve Algerian Problem

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor
President Charles de Gaulle has taken a first, dramatic step toward an early ending of the Algerian war— and thereby once again placed his great prestige among the French people on the line.

In a speech on Nov. 4 he declared that the time might come when the French army in Algeria could put aside its arms except in cases of "legitimate defense." From this came a prediction, denied by French officials, that De Gaulle soon would order a cease-fire, opening the way for political talks. De Gaulle's success or failure depends upon the French army.

Aligned against him would be the French rightists, the one million European settlers in Algeria and a hard core of army professionals. With him would be civilian draftees in the 500,000-man French army in Algeria, approximately 100,000 Moslem troops in the army and the 12 million Moslem inhabitants of Algeria.

Under these pressures and with the added fact that the only alternative to De Gaulle seems to be civil war, the army is expected to yield. Then would come a political roundtable paving the way for Algerian self-determination.

Represented at the roundtable would be all phases of Algerian opinion, including the leftist-leaning rebel provisional government led by Ferhat Abbas. Moslem members of the French parliament and possibly other members of the French African community lending their good offices.

Almost from the day he took office, De Gaulle has been making it clear he believed in the inevitability of the rise of an Algerian republic. Equally, he believes that the majority of Algerians, given a free choice, would elect to retain close ties with France.

Relying upon his strongman position in the government, he has cracked down swiftly and hard on his critics. Other factors were prodding De Gaulle. One was Communist "de facto" recognition of the rebels and the possibility they would be bolstered soon by a flow of Communist weapons. Another was the belief that, with the inauguration of the Kennedy administration, new pressures might be brought by the United States to end the war quickly.

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Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippmann is in South America. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.)

DIVIDEND FOR KENNEDY
Washington—The anti-American, pro-neutralist, anti-defense treaty riots, which forced President Eisenhower to cancel his trip to Tokyo, are about to be repudiated by the Japanese people.

This is the predictable result of the Japanese general election on Nov. 20. There are four indications of a decisive victory for pro-Western Premier Hayato Ikeda and the Liberal Democrats whose leadership is consistently anti-neutralist.

The Japanese public has recoiled with displeasure at a distance at the organized violence of the Socialists and Communists.

The Liberal Democratic party of Premier Ikeda has been uniformly supported in local elections since the riots. In recent elections for governors in rural prefectures, where the Socialists and Communists were united behind the same candidates, the voting strength of the Liberal Democrats was not even dented.

In American political terminology, the Japanese people quite literally "have never had it so good." They are going to vote accordingly. Under the policies of the Liberal Democrats, who are conservative in their economics, the Japanese have experienced six years of unexampled prosperity and economic growth. While President-elect Kennedy aims to bring the U. S.

rate of economic growth to 5 per cent, the Japanese rate of growth during the past year was a phenomenal 16 per cent.

THE expected victory of the Ikeda party, which unqualifiedly supports the Japanese-U. S. defense treaty, does not mean that the Japanese voters unqualifiedly support the treaty. There is no doubt that this election is turning more on economic policy than upon defense policy.

Premier Ikeda's program promises to double the average family income in ten years—from \$330 to \$660, with a 25 per cent advance during the next four years. The record of the Liberal Democratic government has earned credit with the Japanese people and the more radical proposals of the Leftist parties, like government ownership of industry, have as little appeal in Japan as in Britain, Germany and France.

But Premier Ikeda in nearly every speech of his campaign has made the defense treaty as a foremost commitment of his government. He is condemning the political riots of last June and he is making it clear that support for his party means rejection of the neutralist policies of the Socialists.

"Hungary tried to find the middle way, the neutralist way," he reminds his audiences, "but Russian force squelched that." The Premier then asks the Japanese voters to give him a decisive victory "as a great endorsement of the security treaty" with the U. S.

IT NEEDS to be understood that the Japanese people have genuine misgivings about this treaty which permits the stationing of American forces on Japanese soil. Instinctively they would like to stand free of the swirling winds of the cold war. They would like to shed the burdens of the cold war even as the American people would like to do the same—if it were possible.

Premier Ikeda knows it is impossible and he is putting his pro-Western, collective security position so prominently to the force that the voters can have no doubt what course he will pursue.

Mr. Ikeda has already reinvited President Eisenhower to visit Japan before he retires on Jan. 20. The Japanese people would provide a great welcome.

Thus, through a chain of events which Mr. Eisenhower has not directly influenced either way, it seems virtually certain that the new Kennedy administration will inherit an unearned dividend of national prestige.

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West Finds Himself Lacking Enthusiasm For Wild Game Food

By DICK WEST
Washington—The envelope itself looked innocent enough, but when I opened it my stomach began flipping like a troupe of Russian gymnasts.

It contained an invitation to have lunch with the Anteaters Association. Possibly you have heard of the Anteaters Association. Or perhaps you have been kept mercifully in the dark. As for me, I have followed its activities for years with a fascination bordering on nausea.

The association is a loosely formed group of gourmets, trenchermen, and various others who get together each fall at the National Zoo restaurant for a series of wild game lunches. Their motto might well be "We Eat Anything."

As far as the association is concerned, nothing that has horns, fins, tails, scales or feathers is regarded as indigestible. Over the years, its members have dined on such volcanic viands as kangaroo soup, whale blubber, Guatemalan iguanas and rattlesnakes.

More Like Challenge
You can understand, therefore, why I was reluctant to accept the association's invitation to sample the fare at one of this year's lunches. It seemed more like a challenge than an invitation.

I mean the association uses a chef where I would employ a taxidermist. Furthermore, I didn't know whether my insurance would cover the rental of a stomach pump. But after talking it over with my research assistant, young Dr. Zhivago, I decided to undertake the venture, provided that he accompany me.

takes relatively as much machinery to run a small farm as a big one. The volume produced by the small farm isn't equal to the task of buying the machinery necessary to produce economically. So the small farms are being merged into bigger ones.

BUT that isn't the point of this piece. What we're interested in today is FIBER. What is FIBER?

In the past, we have thought of fiber chiefly in terms of cotton, wool, silk, etc. But—

In the realm of fiber, something new has been added. The newcomer is WOOD fiber. It is a versatile product. Many synthetic textiles originate from wood fiber. Paper is made from it. The latest thing in that field is STRETCHABLE paper. They are now using it for bags and packing materials.

Industry is flirting with the idea of making disposable shirts for men and disposable dresses for women of stretchable paper. No wash. No iron. Not even drip dry. Wear 'em and BURN 'em.

HERE in our State of Jefferson, we produce no cotton, relatively little wool and NO silk (rayon made from wood fiber substitutes, from our standpoint, for silk).

But—

We have IMMENSE supplies of wood fiber. Wood fiber comes from trees—and trees are a CROP. We can go on growing them forever.

THAT brings us back to water. When the time comes (as it must) when we are utilizing fully our wood fiber supply, we are going to need IMMENSE quantities of water to process it. So, if we are wise, we must see to it now that TOO MUCH of our "surplus" water isn't taken away from us for use somewhere else.

SURPLUS water—what is it? If by surplus we mean ALL THE WATER ABOVE WHAT WE ARE USING NOW, it can be made to appear that we of Southern Oregon and Far Northern California have a lot of water to GIVE AWAY. But if we take into consideration the water we are going to need when we begin to utilize fully the fiber in our trees, our surplus may be very small. We may not even have a surplus to give away.

CONCLUSION:
We must begin NOW to take into consideration our water needs in the future. If we don't, we might be badly crippled.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name is initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Electoral College
To the Editor: We would like to add a little fuel to help keep the Electoral College pot boiling. We will not attempt to explain this law or comment on its unfairness, absurdity, waste of tax money or that it is outdated, as the articles and editorials that have appeared in the Mail Tribune recently, written by Don Stathos, Lyle Wilson, Eric Allen, Frank Jenkins, and possibly others that have not come to our notice, have done this far beyond our power so to do.

Then the question arises, what to do about it, or the best procedure to follow to remedy the situation? There may be better ones, but until we learn of them we plan to write to our Senators and Congressmen urging them to put forth every effort to have the sections of the Constitution referring to this law deleted in their entirety, and substitute therefore a section with the provision that the majority of the popular vote shall determine who is elected President of the United States.

At the time this law was made a part of our constitution it may have had merit, but due to changed conditions it certainly does not belong there now. As Eric Allen suggested it may take some time to get it off the state, as it will require an amendment to the Constitution, but the sooner we get at it the sooner we'll get it done. So let us try and get it done by any legal and honorable means.

G. O. Sanden
Mrs. G. O. Sanden
Route 2, Box 443A
Medford

HONORS THREE UNIONS

Washington—Three entertainment unions were honored by the government today for providing talent and music to the Voice of America during the last 20 years. The agency's distinguished service award went to the American Federation of Musicians, the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, and the American Guild of Musical Artists.

THEY TELL ABOUT a pistol-totin', rip-roarin' son-of-a-gun from the West who swaggered into a Broadway barbershop, waved a hundred-dollar bill in the air, announcing to all and sundry, "I'm payin' this C-note to the cayote who'll give me such a close shave that the gal I'm takin' out tonight won't feel a single whisker. But if said cayote so much as takes one tiny nick out of my sensitive skin, I aim to shoot him dead. Now who'll volunteer?"

The barbers at the first six chairs turned pale and hastily looked the other way, but a barber at No. 7 chair called out calmly, "Step this way, Mister."

The shave was completed swiftly and neatly, and the Westerner handed over the big bill. "Confess," he chuckled, "that you were a wee mite nervous. If you'd-a nicked me, I really aimed to plug you, you know."

Barber No. 7 pocketed the bill and grinned. "It was really you who was on the hot seat," he nodded. "The second I nicked you, I'd have cut your throat!"

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Try and Stop Me
By BENNETT CERF

