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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.

20 YEARS AGO: Nov. 22, 1940 (Friday) The regrading and widening of the Pacific highway over the Siskiyou mountains has been completed.

30 YEARS AGO: Nov. 22, 1930 (Friday) The grand jury will continue its investigation Monday of a raid on a still near Reese creek during which a man was killed.

40 YEARS AGO: Nov. 22, 1920 (Wednesday) Nearly \$200 has been raised for the local bleacher fund.

50 YEARS AGO: Nov. 22, 1910 (Tuesday) Although women's suffrage was beaten down by Oregon voters at the polls, the Oregon Equal Suffrage association will urge the next session of the legislature to approve it.

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

- 1. Is the source of the St. Lawrence River in Canada or the United States? 2. Are there about 50, 150 or 250 islands that make up the Fiji Islands? 3. What numbers are needed to complete the following series: 5, 8, 6, 5, 11, 9, 127? 4. Who is popularly credited with first saying, "If this be treason, make the most of it?" 5. Is it possible to go from Chicago to New Orleans entirely by water routes? 6. About what proportion of an iceberg remains under water? 7. Do stars ever appear in the crescent of the moon? 8. Which does a fire need to burn - oxygen, or carbon dioxide? 9. What is another name for the bore size of a rifle or pistol? 10. Are deserts ever found in cold climates?

The Presidency

Last January, Sen. John F. Kennedy spoke to the National Press Club concerning his views on the Presidency. Since his election, it has become of much increased interest, and provides a unique, pre-inaugural glimpse of the President-elect's ideas. The following are excerpts from that talk.

... The History of this Nation—its brightest and its bleakest pages—has been written largely in terms of the different views our Presidents have had of the Presidency itself ...

During the past eight years, we have seen one concept of the Presidency at work. Our needs and hopes have been eloquently stated, but the initiative and follow-through have too often been left to others. And too often his own objectives have been lost by the President's failure to override objections from within his own party, in Congress or even in his Cabinet ...

The question is what do the times—and the people—demand for the next four years in the White House? They demand a vigorous proponent of the national interest, not a passive broker for conflicting private interests.

They demand a man capable of acting as the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Alliance, not merely a bookkeeper who feels that his work is done when the numbers on the balance sheet come out even.

They demand that he be the head of a responsible party, not rise so far above politics as to be invisible; a man who will formulate and fight for legislative policies, not be a casual bystander to the legislative process.

Today a restricted concept of the Presidency is not enough. For beneath today's surface gloss of peace and prosperity are increasingly dangerous, unsolved, long-postponed problems—problems that will inevitably explode to the surface during the next four years of the next administration: the growing missile gap, the rise of Communist China, the despair of the under-developed nations, the explosive situations in Berlin and in the Formosa Straits, the deterioration of NATO, the lack of an arms control agreement and all the domestic problems ...

Whatever the political affiliation of our next President, whatever his views may be on all the issues and problems that rush in upon us, he must above all be the Chief Executive in every sense of the word.

He must be prepared to exercise the fullest powers of his office—all that are specified and some that are not. He must master complex problems as well as receive one-page memoranda. He must originate action as well as study groups. He must reopen the channels of communication between the world of thought and the seat of power ...

If there is destructive dissension among the services, he alone can step in and straighten it out, instead of waiting for unanimity. If administrative agencies are not carrying out their mandate, if a brush fire threatens some part of the globe, he alone can act, without waiting for Congress. If his farm program fails, he alone deserves the blame, not his Secretary of Agriculture ...

Under our government of "power as the rival power," to use Hamilton's phrase, Congress must not surrender its responsibilities. But neither should it dominate. However large its share in the formulation of domestic programs, it is the President alone who must make the major decisions of our foreign policy ...

And even domestically, the President must initiate policies and devise laws to meet the needs of the Nation. And he must be prepared to use all the resources of his office to ensure the enactment of that legislation, even if conflict results ...

In the coming years, we will need a real fighting mood in the White House—a man who will not retreat in the face of pressure from his congressional leaders, who will not let down those supporting his views on the floor ...

Legislative leadership is not possible without party leadership, in the most political sense ... No President, it seems to me, can escape politics. He has not only been chosen by the Nation—he has been chosen by his party. And if he insists that he is "President of all the people" and should therefore offend none of them—if he blurs the issues and differences between the parties, if he neglects the party machinery and avoids his party's leadership—then he has not only weakened the political party as an instrument of the democratic process, he has dealt a blow to the democratic process itself ...

But the White House is not only the center of political leadership, it must be the center of moral leadership—a "bully pulpit," as Theodore Roosevelt described it. For only the President represents the national interest. And upon him alone converge all the needs and aspirations of all parts of the country, all departments of the government, all nations of the world.

It is not enough to represent prevailing sentiment; to follow McKinley's practice, as described by Joe Cannon, of "keeping his ear so close to the ground he got it full of grasshoppers." We will need in the 60s a President who is willing and able to summon his national constituency to its finest hour, to alert the people to our dangers and our opportunities, to demand of them the sacrifices that will be necessary.

That speech promises an active, aggressive, confident and responsible administration for the next four years. During the campaign, Kennedy also said he believes in a President who serves no other master than the national interest, who takes no instructions but those of his conscience, and who "puts no personal interest, no public pressure, no political hopes and no private obligation of any kind ahead of his oath to promote the national interest."—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"No, I DON'T think it would be nice to have him call me 'UNCLE GEORGE'."

Drummond Reports

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

Election Postscript: Washington—There are three aspects about the elections which deserve to be underlined: 1-The farm vote was decisively conservative and Republican. The predicted revolt against Ezra Taft Benson never took place.

THE BENSON revolt never took place. Obvious farm vote does not measure Mr. Benson's personal popularity. Here is the evidence: All of the 23 Democratic members of the House of Representatives, whose seats were taken away from them by Republicans, had either unanimously or substantially opposed the Benson farm policies. Almost across the board it is the anti-Benson Congressmen who lost. In Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Ohio the only Democratic Congressmen defeated were those who had opposed Benson policies on every key vote.

HOW MANY times have you heard someone say with great sophistication: "Oh, I never believe in the polls." That's about as sound as saying the Yankees won't win another pennant. Gallup and Roper were so right they could hardly believe their own findings.

HARD to do? With high regard for the R-G, I wonder. A bookseller, of course, could sell an occasional off-color book innocently. But a TRULY OBSCENE book—that's another story. Among other things, the attention of the bookseller would be called to the book in question by the DEMAND for it. Not only by the NUMBER of people who came to his place to buy it, but by the KIND of people.

QUESTION: What is OBSCENE? Well, Mr. Webster (our authority on words) defines OBSCENE as "foul; disgusting; offensive to chastity or to modesty; lewd." A bookseller who couldn't apply that definition and by means of it spot an OBSCENE book wouldn't be much of a bookseller.

SOMEHOW, I can't work up much enthusiasm for BOOK BURNING laws. I'm aware, of course, that I must be in the wrong. Bad things are bad things, and must be got rid of, if possible. And I'm not about to propose a new law. I can't get away from the feeling that the READER of obscene literature should be punished more severely than the SELLER of obscene literature. That, I think, is a LOGI-

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

KENNEDY AND THE CONGRESS

Washington—There is a small but fatal flaw in the currently popular theory that administration will be hamstrung by a strengthened conservative coalition in Congress. The theory leaves history wholly out of account. To be sure, the Republicans have gained two seats in the Senate and more than a score of seats in the House. On paper, the coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats has thus been somewhat strengthened. This might be significant, if John F. Kennedy were a left-wing version of Dwight D. Eisenhower.

A passive, nearly hortatory President can always be obstructed by Congress. But an active and determined President, so history shows, can usually count upon getting Congress to do what he wants in the end. The 80th Congress was totally dominated by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft. What President Truman really wanted from the 80th Congress—the profound reversal of American tradition which laid the foundations of the Western Alliance—was absolutely abhorred to Taft. But Truman secured the passage of the Marshall Plan and all the other great measures he most cared about, despite Taft's heavy Republican Senate.

THE next Congress will have substantial Democratic majorities in both bodies, despite the recent Republican gains. Whatever else he may be, one may be sure that Kennedy will be active and determined in the White House. And the simple fact that he will be in the White House, using all the resources of persuasion and pressure that belong to the White House, is far more significant than the superficial strengthening of the conservative coalition.

It is entirely possible, of course, that Kennedy himself may strengthen the conservative coalition in a really effective way, by misjudging his own situation. For instance, the liberal wing of the Democratic party with its strange passion for empty shibboleths, is already clamoring for immediate revision of Senate Rule 22, concerning cutting off filibusters by cloture.

THIS is known to have been one of the key subjects discussed by the President-elect and Vice President elect at their get-together at Lyndon Johnson's ranch. What conclusions they reached, if any, are not known as yet. But it is easy to know the Congressional situation, and how it will be affected by an immediate assault on Rule 22. If Kennedy authorizes such an assault, all the Senators and Representatives from all the Southern states, including the states that voted for Kennedy, will at once be solidified into a rigid opposition bloc. Then the conservative coalition may really count for something.

But Kennedy is not much of a shibboleth man. Hence it seems much more likely that he will deal with the civil rights problem in a practical, factual manner. From the outset, in other words, he will use to the full the existing executive powers, which President Eisenhower has left quite largely unused.

CAL feeling—for if there were no readers and no BUYERS of obscene literature no obscene literature would be offered for sale. It is an ancient rule that merchants don't deal in commodities for which there is NO DEMAND. THE ideal way to punish the READER of obscene literature isn't necessarily to throw him in the clink. A better way would be to OSTRACIZE him—to pass him by on the street with a look of disdain—to let him know in all the ways by which it is possible to convey such knowledge that he isn't fit to associate with decent people. That system would be more effective in banishing obscene literature than all the laws that could be put into the books.

U.S. Shows Speed and Power Of Striking Force in Caribbean

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor

Twice in less than a month the United States has felt compelled to demonstrate to the Fidel Castro government the speed and strength of its striking power in the Caribbean. In late October, it landed 1,200 marines at the U. S. naval base at Guantanamo on Cuba's eastern tip for what officially was described as a week end of rest and recuperation. As a show of force, its significance was not lost on the Cubans.

On Nov. 17, the United States responded speedily to a call for help from Guatemala and Nicaragua, dispatching an aircraft carrier and destroyers to Central American waters with orders to "seek out and prevent" any intervention by Communist-led forces in the internal affairs of the two countries. Communists Outraged: The howls of outrage from Havana, Moscow and Peking were to be anticipated.

But even among the United States' friends there were misgivings. Latin American governments generally refrained from comment. Others were not so reticent. In Colombia, where the governments wastes no love on Castro, the influential Bogota newspaper El Tiempo said the move "disturbs us greatly."

"The news is alarming," it said, "because it appears the action was taken without taking the Organization of American States into account and without even consulting other governments of this hemisphere." The Times of London said the action "might seem like snatching for a sledge hammer to crack peanuts. That is how a great many Latin Americans probably will regard it."

Even Guatemala's President Ydigoras Fuentes expressed some misgivings. His request, he said, had been misunderstood. He said Guatemala did not need protection against advance warning of attack. Worth the Gamble: Since the swift U. S. action was certain to recall unpleasant memories of former U. S. "big stick" diplomacy in Latin America, it must be assumed that President Eisenhower and his advisers decided in advance that the emergency justified the risk of misunderstanding.

When the Guatemalan rebels seized Puerto Barrios directly across from Cuba, it appeared obvious they expected help from that direction. The Cuban regime made it equally obvious it sympathized with the rebels. Supporting the U. S. position: He will also use to the full the moral authority of the White House, which President Eisenhower has left almost wholly unused. Great progress can certainly be made in this way. If the resulting progress is unsatisfactory, legislation can be requested. And if the existing Senate rules then prevent passage of that legislation, it will be time to think about amending the rules.

MEANWHILE, it is also important to note the signs that steps will very probably be taken to break the conservative coalition's death-grip on the House Rules Committee. A change of a single Democratic member of the Rules Committee, which can be voted by the House Democratic caucus, will be enough to break the death-grip. Such a change, if made, will more than nullify the effect of the modest Republican gains in House and Senate.

In one form or another, all but one of the prime items of the Kennedy social program have already passed the Senate. Even Kennedy's proposal for medical care for the aged under Social Security was only beaten in the Senate by a hair-line majority. The conservative majority in the House Rules Committee, and the threat of an Eisenhower veto, are the only reasons why these measures are not already on the statute books. These reasons will not exist in the next Congress. Even so, unfortunately, the really crucial question is still unanswered. It has little to do with the election results or the Kennedy social program. It is the question whether the country will respond with energy and courage to a true picture of the national situation, when Kennedy is able to present the ugly facts from the great rostrum of the White House. (c) 1960, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

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.

Oddities: To the Editor: Some oddities of the recent campaign: The poor Republican candidate accusing the rich Democratic candidate of advocating the welfare state. After waging the most grueling campaign in political history, and holding up very well the Democratic candidate is challenged by his opponent to take a physical examination the day before election day.

The Republican candidate announces his intention, if elected, to request our three ex-presidents—all past three score years and ten, one of them 85 years old—to make a good-will tour abroad. Whether together or separately, I do not know. It is no fun being an ex-president. As for the election itself, the remarkable thing about it is not that Kennedy's plurality is less than 300,000 votes, but that Nixon's margin was not by at least 3,000,000 votes. David Frisch, P. O. Box 292, White City, Ore.

Pet Peeves: To the Editor: Although your paper does not feature "pet peeves" by name—I have one: Compositors and others who do not use capital letters at the beginning of proper names—the idea, of course, is a gimmick to attract attention to advertising. This practice, and the use of trade and professional jargon, must be very confusing to students of grammar, and make the subject doubly difficult to all concerned; and this isn't enough, T.V. is now using "beat-nik" double-talk slang, for added amusement to those who can enjoy it. Unconvention nullifies much good teaching. Gene Malby, 4069 Pacific Highway South, Medford, Ore.

Her Opinion: To the Editor: Here is another voice to speak against the Electoral College. I wish something could be started to do away with this now, not to wait until election time again. I'd like to see everyone do as the Sandens stated, write to senators and congressmen to try to see it's done. We elected them, let's give them food for thought on what we want, all of us, not just a chosen few. Does any one ever stop and think what a real E.A. the Tribune has? In almost all his editorials he uses common sense. I don't believe any paper has a more common sense editor.

I can't say that about the sports editor, as it has already been stated: Medford is "it" in his eyes. Probably if truth was known he must have been a big wheel from Medford High, nor have any of my children. So naturally our interests aren't with Medford alone. In fact it makes one think less of them seeing their names planted on every article. Marshfield is a larger school than North Bend, yet my two that went to Marshfield are no smarter than the one that graduated out of North Bend, or the other five that will go through Crater

For we have struggled manfully, yes by light of our satellite moon's cool light, to change the dry rustle of corn and sorghum leaves to growing greenness, to feed our laying hens and maybe a fattening calf or two. But air warnings, that told of water-level in our well down to suction intake level, demanded we let better than half of the planting return to the desert. With rain and red-wing blackbirds, each to his own in Nature's immutable law of segregation that alone makes for race survival, left us a poor half of harvest. And, despite the weather bureau assurance that the summer precipitation was near normal, the grim fact remains that it was too scattered to be of plant growing value, some not even dusting, and where it did reach down a bare inch or more we had to frantically break the crust to hold down the moisture we had put there. But thanks be, the ended 7½ month crop drought seems ended. F. J. Clifford, Route 2, Box 200F, Central Point, Ore.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

"I COME FROM COMMON STOCK," confessed Groucho Marx, "and furthermore, in the 1929 Wall Street crash, common stock made a bum out of me." Groucho recalls "the most sincere compliment" ever paid him. A stout, pleasant faced lady (he never had laid eyes on her before) buttonholed him on a Chicago street and told him earnestly, "Don't die, Mr. Marx. Go on living. While you live, I'll live!" The girl friend of a far-out beatnik singer burst in on him unexpectedly and caught him playing "Stardust" on his guitar. "For Zen's sake, man," she implored, "don't go commercial! You'll wind up being just another Perry Como!" Do you know what an AAAAA is? None other, avers Bill Kennedy, than an alcoholic who belongs to the Automobile Association of America. © 1960, by Bennett Cerf. Distributed by King Features Syndicate

