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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. 1, 1951 (Monday)  
 City and state police reported today that the number of traffic accidents in Jackson county over the New Year's holiday was among the lowest in recent years; no fatalities were reported.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Graham H. Dean arrived here yesterday to assume ownership of the Ashland Tidings, daily newspaper; today's issue will be the first under their ownership.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
 Jan. 1, 1941 (Wednesday)  
 Two Medford youths, ages 18 and 21, were arrested by Medford police last night and charged with a long series of local burglaries which started several months ago.  
 From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "New Year's prediction—Things will be more pleasant for Jackson county Republicans. The only joy they got out of 1940 was going to Klamath Falls to see Wendell Willkie."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
 Jan. 1, 1931 (Thursday)  
 A plane search has been launched in southern Oregon for a man believed to have been forced down in his private plane.  
 Two Ashland Boy Scouts are in a Klamath Falls hospital today after being badly frozen on a skiing trip to Lake of the Woods.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
 Jan. 1, 1921 (Saturday)  
 Rising waters in the Willamette river threaten to cut off the city of Eugene.  
 Two large Grants Pass banks have consolidated.

**50 YEARS AGO**  
 Jan. 1, 1911 (Sunday)  
 No paper today. Happy New Year.

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

1. Are more New Year resolutions kept or broken, according to studies?
  2. What part of a sentence normally receives the action of the verb?
  3. Would you guess that the foreign claims against the U. S. gold reserves amount to one quarter, one half, or all of that reserve?
  4. What state has both a Congressman and a Senator (no relation) by the name of Magnuson?
  5. Bills pending before the Congress when it adjourned last summer will be called up for a vote by the new Congress; true or false?
  6. Twilight occurs when the sun is above, or below, the horizon?
  7. The Guy Fawkes Gunpowder Plot was directed against what governmental body?
  8. Who wrote the novel, "Gone With the Wind"?
  9. The Continental Divide runs generally along which mountain range?
  10. Which two officers were held in common by Martin Van Buren, Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt and F. D. Roosevelt?
- Answers: 1. Kept. 2. Object. 3. All of it. 4. Washington. 5. False. 6. Below. 7. British Parliament. 8. Margaret Mitchell. 9. Rocky Mountains. 10. Governor of New York and President.

## Copco - PP&L Merger

Consideration of the proposed take-over of the California Oregon Power company by Pacific Power & Light results in mixed feelings.

There is regret, for one thing. Although it is based chiefly on sentiment—hating to see a local, familiar organization, merged into a much larger firm with headquarters in Portland—it is nonetheless real.

And there is a certain amount of anxiety that PP&L will not be quite as responsive to local needs and desires as Copco has been.

OVER many years, Copco has built a great reservoir of good will in southern Oregon and northern California, and this despite the very natural resentment some feel for Copco's admittedly high rate structure.

Its people—employees and executives—have been good citizens and good neighbors, serving the public in many capacities other than their corporate roles.

And, while suffering from the resentment created by any sort of monopoly, it has earned both respect and a sort of local-pride affection—if such a word can be applied to a utility.

NOW, what of the future? One assumes the merger will go through, for the offer of 1.2 shares of PP&L stock for one of Copco will undoubtedly meet the approval of the stockholders, as it has of the board. And we see no reason why the various regulatory commissions should object.

When completed, will the merger draw away from Medford many of the executives who have made their homes and reputations here?

And will many of the functions of the utility which have contributed to the local economy eventually be handled in Portland?

Only time will tell.

THERE are several concrete advantages which such a merger will bring to this area, however. One is the hope that eventually it may be possible to adjust the southern Oregon and northern California rate structure to conform more closely with the far more favorable rates PP&L charges in the Willamette valley and to the north and east.

Another is that the financial resources of the enlarged firm will enable it more easily to pursue construction of added generating facilities, to keep up with the growth of the area, and to keep up with technological developments in the utilities field, including nuclear power which eventually may make hydroelectric generation obsolete.

IN ANY event, it appears that the die is cast, and that completion of the merger is only a matter of time and favorable action by stockholders and regulatory bodies.

The general public in this area can, as a result, expect both advantages and disadvantages. And, while we dislike to see Copco swallowed up by the bigger firm, we rather suspect that, in the long run, the advantages will outweigh the disadvantages. We hope so, anyway.—E.A.

## Chilly Meetings

"Board of control meetings are going to be sort of chilly affairs for a while," our wire editor commented Friday.

His remark was motivated by a story which reported that Howard Belton, state treasurer, had voiced objection to Gov. Mark Hatfield's governmental reorganization plan in several specifics. Belton's criticisms followed by one day similar ones from Howell Appling Jr., secretary of state.

IT IS of particular significance that Appling, Belton and Hatfield are all Republicans, that the three of them make up the board of control, and that Appling and Belton were both Hatfield appointees before being returned to their offices at the last election.

This is symptomatic of the building opposition to the reorganization plan mentioned here Friday.

Few observers (including, it might be added, this newspaper) have any flat, overall objection to all aspects of the reorganization plan.

But many object strongly to specific provisions. And there are enough of these, and their opposition is scattered over such a large number of proposals, that it is beginning to add up to massive opposition.

IN THE Communications column today, Travis Cross, press secretary to Governor Hatfield, takes us sharply to task for the objections voiced here recently to aspects of the governor's plan.

So we repeat that portions of the plan are good.

Our main objection is its implicit rejection of the concept of responsible citizen participation in state government—the major boards and commissions which have served Oregon so well for so long, provided continuity and stability in administration, and protected many vital services from the vicissitudes of partisan in-fighting, and from the corruption and graft which have plagued many states.

Improvements in the efficiency of government can and should be made. But they should not be made at the cost of rejecting and repudiating the services of some of Oregon's outstanding citizens.—E.A.

## Dennis the Menace



"I GOT A HAT 'N A HORN THIS TIME! NEXT TIME I'LL GRAB US SOME FOOD!"

## Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

### STOP, LOOK, AND LISTEN

The civil war in Laos is an example, which may be cited in the textbooks of the future, of the kind of problem which can arise in the interval when there is a change of Administration.

The immediate problem is how in the Lippmann last few weeks of office the outgoing Administration is to refrain from making any irrevocable commitments. In Laos the present duty of the Eisenhower administration is to freeze the situation until the Kennedy administration has had a chance to study it.

What must be avoided, if it is humanly possible to avoid it, is another Spanish Civil War, or another Korea, or another Congo, with the Russians and the Chinese backing one faction and the United States backing another.

We are not far from this today. In the civil war our government has backed the General who has captured Vientiane from the Communist Captain who seized it not long before. We have a situation in which our clients hold the city and the clients of the Communists command the countryside.

If something is not done to stop it, there is every prospect that the intervention from China and Russia and the intervention of the United States will mount, each provoking the other to go closer and closer to the brink of war.

THE SITUATION is dangerous. For Laos is as close to China as Cuba is to the United States. The State Department must not forget what happened the last time, which was during the Korean war, when it disregarded the warnings that China would intervene if American forces approached the Chinese frontier. Failure to take that warning seriously turned General MacArthur's brilliant victory in South Korea into a costly indecisive war.

The situation in Laos has now reached the point where it must not be allowed to degenerate further. In ways which have never been adequately reported or explained to the American people, the Administration has involved itself deeply in the internal affairs of Laos.

The proof that it has involved itself more deeply than was wise is that its policy is under severe criticism in Great Britain, in France, and in India. These three countries have a longer knowledge and a greater interest in Southeast Asia than we have. We should listen to them. We should have listened to them long ago. We should now work with them to avert the international crisis which hangs over us.

THE WAY to do this is to support the government of Great Britain and the government of India in persuading the new government in Vientiane to agree to the recall of the International Control Commission.

This agency was set up by the Geneva Conference of 1954 at the end of the war in Indo-China. The task of the Commission, which consists of Canada, India, and Poland, would be to mediate an end to the civil war, and to promote the formation, as the original settlement prescribes, of a neutralist government in Laos.

It will be said such a government will quickly become Communist. The first answer is that it will not necessarily

become Communist, as we can see in Burma. The second answer is that Laos is not a primary interest of the United States.

For we are not the arbiters of human destiny in every corner of the globe, and we cannot do more for Laos than India, Britain, and France think it necessary to do.

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### In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

End of the year business note:  
 The new compact automobiles that came on the market a little more than a year ago made up 30 per cent of 1960 production of autos in the United States. They are reported to have had some unexpected effects on business in general.

For example: Their manufacture requires less steel, less rubber and less of other materials than the bigger cars that have been popular during the past decade. To that extent, they are hard on the producers of steel, rubber and the other materials that enter into the manufacture of cars. They use less gasoline than the bigger cars and so, to that extent, they are hard on the gasoline industry.

BUT—the economists tell us the savings in operating cost, capital cost, etc. STAY IN THE POCKETS of the purchasers of the compacts. These savings can be used to buy OTHER THINGS. Thus they are good for their owners. They are good for the producers of the things whose purchase and ownership is made possible by the operating savings of the compacts.

So, you see, we can't say that the compact automobiles will be bad for business as a whole.

CONCLUSION: What we call "business" is a curiously complex thing. What is one man's poison becomes another man's meat. And vice versa.

FROM the automobile industry to the tourist industry is a natural step because the majority of the tourists who visit our area travel by automobile. And, in Oregon, what is coming to be called tourism is our third largest industry. It is exceeded only by lumbering and agriculture. So let's take a look at our tourist industry.

In 1936, Oregon initiated a modest program of national advertising of its tourist attractions. In that year, its advertising budget was \$50,000. Its tourist income was \$35,000,000. In 1937, the advertising program was increased to \$100,000, and the tourist income rose to \$40,000,000. The advertising program remained at \$100,000 until 1941, and in that year the tourist income was \$51,000,000.

BECAUSE of World War II, tourist advertising was discontinued from 1942 until 1946, when it was resumed with an appropriation of \$150,000. In that year, the tourist income rose to \$83,500,000. The advertising appropriation remained stationary until 1952, by which year the tourist income had risen to \$121,000,000.

By gradual steps the advertising appropriation was raised until in 1959, the Oregon centennial year, it was increased to \$400,000. In that year, the tourist income amounted to \$176,000,000. In 1960, the advertising appropriation was reduced to \$350,

## Matter of Fact by Joseph Alsop



Alsop

ARMING AND PARLEYING  
 Washington—At least two predictions about the Kennedy administration can be offered with real confidence. The defense effort will be intensified. And a very serious effort will be made to negotiate arms control agreements with the Soviets.

Anyone who thinks the two efforts are contradictory should remember one of the President-elect's favorite quotations. This is Sir Winston Churchill's dictum: "Arm to parley." A strong defense is needed, not just as insurance against an unsuccessful outcome of arms control negotiations, but also to improve the always slender chance that such negotiations will succeed.

Kennedy's pledges to strengthen the defense effort are on the public record. They were an important strand in the pattern of the Presidential campaign. His decision to make a really major effort to negotiate arms control agreements was taken in recent weeks; but it is already regarded as one of the key decisions of the pre-inaugural period.

THE importance attached to the future negotiating effort is indicated by the kind of man being sought to take charge of the negotiations. The specifications call for a man of major stature, both at home and abroad, whose reputation is justified by his energy and his abilities. The job has reportedly been offered to one of the half dozen Republicans who were earlier considered for the very highest post in the Kennedy Cabinet. The new job is being treated, in fact, as an appointment on the Cabinet level.

AS A taxpayer, you may want to know where the money Oregon spends to advertise for tourists comes from. The answer is interesting. IT COMES OUT OF THE POCKETS OF THE TOURISTS who are attracted to Oregon. How come? It works like this: The tourist to advertise Oregon's tourist attractions is appropriated by the Oregon State Highway Commission. It comes out of gasoline tax receipts. The tourists who visit Oregon by automobile pay the Oregon gasoline tax. In 1960, Oregon spent \$350,000 for tourist advertising. The tourists who visited Oregon this year paid \$3,559,479 in gasoline taxes.

WHICH is to say: The tourists who visited Oregon this year paid in Oregon gasoline taxes about TEN TIMES as much as the advertising cost and in addition they left 170 million dollars NEW MONEY in our state.

As a business deal, that is pretty hard to beat.

It is quite possible that the President-elect would have chartered this court on his own motion. Like every sensible man who believes in a strong national defense, he also sees the dangers of the arms race. But it is also true that Kennedy's impulse to chart this course was greatly strengthened by the remarkable character of the Pugwash Conference, held in Moscow in November.

This get-together of scientists and military and political theorists is a recurring affair, largely financed by the Ford Foundation. This year's American delegation, which was generally impressive, also included two men with links to the President-elect—his close professional advisor on foreign policy, Walt Rostow, and the M.I.T. physicist, Jerome Weisner, who has been mentioned for the post of chief scientific advisor to the White House.

THE equally large and impressive Soviet delegation seemed to have been chosen with the express purpose of putting the whole first team on the field at once. The great physicist, Kapitza, and the Nobel-prize-winning chemist, Semenov, both attended, together with a horde of other scientists and leading military theorists.

The conference topic was disarmament, in all its aspects. The discussion was private, as is customary at these meetings; but this year's discussion is now being analyzed in minute detail in every Western Foreign Ministry. This is because the Soviets, having put in their first team, then proceeded to use the first team to impress on the Americans, and especially on Weisner and Rostow, the fervor and sincerity of the Kremlin's desire for practical arms control.

The means used were far removed from the normal gable of propaganda. A typical Russian contribution was the paper by the chemist Semenov, mathematically proving that the chance of an accidental H-bomb war would increase in direct proportion to the square of the number of nations possessing H-bombs—a chilling thought but brilliantly well developed, according to reports.

OVERALL, the Russian theme was the urgent need to organize an arms control system while the two giant powers, the U. S. and the U. S. S. R., still retained a practical monopoly of nuclear striking power. The answering American theme was the impossibility of arms control without effective arrangements for inspection. For the first time on record, the reasonableness of American insistence on effective inspection systems was quite frankly admitted by the Russians. The "how" rather than the "why" was the point most argued.

As an American expert on Soviet problems has pungently remarked, "The Russians may have been giving the Americans a snow job; but if so, it was the best-done snow job in years." And the majority among the Soviet experts believe that it was not a snow job.

Whether this is correct will be tested by the active negotiating effort that is planned by the President-elect. Careful, ultra-hard-headed planning will come before negotiating. Overnight miracles will not be sought. But the experiment will be both interesting and exciting, nonetheless. Copyright 1960 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

# POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

A silly but quite human error caused a lot of confusion Thursday.

The dateline on Page 1 of that evening's paper said Friday, Dec. 30, instead of Thursday, Dec. 29.

"How on earth," it could be asked, "could anyone make an error like that?" Well, believe us, it's easy—far, far too easy.

We all felt quite badly about it, and hope that nothing more than a little confusion, and the usual number of jibes ("That blankety-blank Mail Tribune NEVER gets anything right!") resulted.

Anyway, as one of our co-workers said ruefully, the datelines on the other 27 pages were right, so that gives us a statistical average of 27 to 1.

Not good enough.

Oh, that wasn't the only error in the paper last week—not by a long shot. How about the story that reported an event at a "dive-in restaurant"?

Parenthetically, it should be pointed out that our old friend, That Man From Phoenix, pointed this out, and commented to the effect that the dive-in restaurant must have had a underwater pool-room, where the management really soaks the patrons.

Being a classy joint, he added, one goes there to be in the swim.

Ohh.

And the Tall Farmer sent us a clipping by his Tall Wife which recounted how Paul Fagan once bought the San Francisco Seals by buying a one-third interest, then another one-third interest, then another one-third interest, and eventually he gained complete ownership. How eventual can one get?

But enough of our troubles.

Let us turn to those of the Salem Capital Press, which printed its issue of Dec. 23 on pink paper. In a note to readers it said that this was to commemorate the holiday season. And then, with forthright honesty, it added:

"snow job in years." And the majority among the Soviet experts believe that it was not a snow job.

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"Another reason for this colorful idea is that we had three tons of this newsprint and didn't know what else to do with it."

The Hutchinson (Kansas) News reports that a young wife, who has been in an interesting condition for close to eight months, contends that science has let itself be distracted by trivial goals. The universal need, she feels, is instant babies.

Today, in addition to being New Year's Day (and a Happy New Year to our five faithful readers!) is also the beginning of several other observances.

They include: Universal Week of Prayer, All-Year Nutrition Campaign, National Colorado Bee Month, United Cerebral Palsy Month.

Wheat Bread Sales Month, Louisiana Yam Supper Season, Hot Chocolate Milk Time, And Winter Dairy Promotion.

Oh, yes. It's also the beginning of Save The Pun Week, sponsored by the Society for the Revival and Preservation of the Pun, Box 835, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N.Y.

In view of the latter we may be forgiven for reporting that a San Francisco car club, whose members all own cars with automatic transmissions, calls itself "The Unclutchables."

And Salem Columnist Vie Freyer observes that this would be a good name for an Old Maids' Society.

One day last week, before the fog cleared up, and things were relatively impenetrable, a man we know tippy-toed up to the desk and deposited thereon the following:

Listen to me, my country cousin, Wise men are plenty, a dime-a-dozen, Who can figure the weight of stars And analyze the dust on Mars; Who are less familiar with making passes Than reconstructing solar gasses.

Doctors, scientists and laymen, Glassblowers, salesmen, draymen, Super-wizards, plain and fancy Who jolt us with their neocomeromy, Men who tell us "Count to ten" And then say "Count on down again!"

But I'll wager a king-size grog They can't erase a Medford fog.

## A Defense of America's Good Name

By ERIC SEVEREID

A new year, a new decade and a new American captain command the horizons of the Western people who are stumbling together as protection against the most rapid and most profoundly revolutionary upheaval in human affairs in recorded time.

In this process I do not know all the questions, to say nothing of all the answers. After 18 months of criss-crossing the Alliance countries I am most keenly aware of a paradox, and most keenly wary of simple solutions. One must, with a sigh, agree with Dean Rusk that the recognition of complexity is the beginning of wisdom.

But statesmen must decide, and decision means selecting the dominant threads in the bewildering pattern and following them to their end. So good men disagree in their very premises. In the same week Mr. Joseph Alsop has told us that European American leadership and that the future of the Alliance is dark without it, and Mr. Walter Lippmann has told us that the Alliance is now grown up. Europeans are now our partners, not our clients, and this must be an alliance of equals.

But leadership implies followers and European countries are less and less able to follow our lead, however fresh and vigorous, because they cannot agree among themselves on problems that intimately concern them, whether it be the common

market, a strong or conciliatory line on Berlin, the military command of NATO or the spread or stoppage of nuclear weapons. On such matters we can counsel and suggest, as Mr. Herter has frankly and boldly done on the question of the Polaris missiles, but we cannot direct or even push very hard. If we try to we will experience a fierce popular backlash against us, even in our steadfast ally, Great Britain.

Yet an "alliance of equals," desirable in form and manner, is a myth in terms of fact and action. This is so not only because of America's overwhelming greater size and strength but because our responsibilities are infinitely more complex and widespread than those of any single allied nation. We are a world power; not ally, in any more. Only when he discusses generalities does an American say to an American, "Why don't you give us a lead?" When he discusses the specifics of any immediate issue he says, "Why don't you follow our advice?" And the advice is often in total contradiction, capital to capital.

European governments cannot move very far ahead of their national popular opinion, but they can try to guide it. The recent story of Europe popular opinion has been one of whipsawing the United States with contradictory criticisms. When we are quiet and prudent we are "sunk in complacency." When we boldly respond to Communist challenges we are "reckless and trigger happy." The few bad boners we have pulled, as in our handling of the U-2 affair, scarcely weigh in the balance against the truly remarkable record of American

selflessness, risk-taking and sensitive concern over these 15 post-war years—the occasional thick-skinned preachment of John Foster Dulles notwithstanding.

The Eisenhower regime has certainly not created a world image of confident, directed American leadership. But I cannot believe it is this that has produced the appalling results of the new opinion polls which show nearly half the British people unwilling to be partners either of America or Russia, and nearly half the Canadian people uncertain whether they wish to be in the Western alliance at all. It is something much deeper, including an impotent fear of the bomb, a weary wish-thought that history would stop and the inevitable resentment against Big Brother.

With this deep-seated and dangerous condition all Allied governments must deal. Equality of understanding at least, must work both ways. It is my own impression that Europeans are not so "subservient" to America as Lippmann thinks they are. Often, they use the plaint of "no American lead" as a rationalization of their own inertia in tackling matters they must, in the first instance, settle themselves. I am tempted to say that it is we who have been too subservient to our allies. Constantly they tell us that we "want to be liked," whereas we should want to be respected. But that, too, is a two-way transaction. Mr. Lippmann says that Europe has recovered from the war; economically it has, but psychologically it has not. No matter what we do or don't do, the sub-strata of pure envy will persist, at least until world tensions relax.

If European leaders want a strong and respected America as leader or partner, they can help start the process at home. Anti-American neutralism festers and spreads in Britain, and Prime Minister Macmillan leads no strong counter-offensive against it.

The kindly Scots villagers along Holy Loch are deeply troubled about the coming of the American Polaris submarine, partly because they are uninformed about its accident-proof security, and no British minister bothers to go there and enlighten them.

Just once De Gaulle might acknowledge to his people that Washington has been infinitely patient with their Algerian agony.

The Belgians might be told that we really have no desire to steal their remaining Congo assets.

The well fed Germans might be reminded that Americans, so "rich and fat," have five million unemployed among them and still pay three times more per capita tax for defense than do the imperiled Germans.

Virtually every allied people might be reminded that American boys do a longer military service than their own.

Our allies have taken us too much for granted. Their popular press and salon intellectuals have moved much too far from justified criticism into abuse of our good name, our good record and our honorable purpose.

Many American readers will accuse me of chauvinism for saying this. That will be evidence in itself of how extraordinarily patient we have been with our allied friends. (Distributed 1960, by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.) (All Rights Reserved)