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This Is What He Asked

Vice President Nixon has looked at President-elect Kennedy's cabinet appointments and has decided that Mr. Kennedy is robbing Republicans of some of their thunder.
 Republican political philosophy always has been geared to claims of fiscal responsibility. Senator Kennedy made the promise that this would be the keynote of his administration. Republicans doubted him. But some cabinet appointments—notably that of Douglas Dillor as secretary of the treasury—give strong indication that the President-elect is determined that his administration will be fiscally responsible.
 This is going to make it extremely difficult, according to Mr. Nixon, to build Republican opposition to the new Democratic administration.

LET'S review what Senator Kennedy said during the campaign.
 He charged that the United States' prestige abroad had dropped to a dangerous low. He charged that the Soviet Union was moving ahead at a much faster pace than this nation had. He said that the solution to our problems was to be found first at home. He said that we could do all that was necessary for us to do if we would step up our production, thus creating more dollars with which to do the job. If our production produced more dollars it would not be necessary, he said, to increase taxes.

Let's look at Senator Kennedy's record over 14 years of government service. It is not the record of a fiscally irresponsible man. He never has been a fuzzy-thinking liberal. He is an unemotional man who takes a cold, hard look at the facts and having determined the nature of a problem proposes a solution for it. He will not brush unpleasant things under the rug. He demands that they be brought out in the open and dealt with.

IT IS interesting so soon after the election that many Republican editors who so severely criticized Senator Kennedy are conceding that much that he said was true. They do after they look at the front pages of their newspapers and see trouble breaking out on a new front abroad every day. They do after they read the predictions of some men in the Eisenhower Administration that unemployment may reach 6 million this winter. It is now at the highest point since the thirties.
 Mr. Kennedy said throughout his campaign that this nation was in trouble. It is. He said at the same time that it was trouble we could overcome if we would but put our minds and backs to the job. He asked that all of us work harder. He has faith that we can get the job done.
 His appointments thus far to high places in his administration clearly show that we will have good leadership as we undertake the job.
 —Pendleton East Oregonian.

Judges' Salaries Unrealistic

We don't like to be among those people who demand more and more governmental expenditures and then complain about high taxes. But there are areas where penny-pinching is not only short sighted but downright foolish.
 One of the most obvious examples of this policy in Oregon is the relatively paltry salaries we pay to our judges.
 As Woodrow Wilson said, "... So far as the individual is concerned, a constitutional government is as good as its courts; no better, no worse. Its laws are only its professions. It keeps its promises, or does not keep them, in its courts. ... Indeed there is a sense in which it may be said that the whole efficacy and reality of constitutional government resides in its courts."

OUR judges, of course, sit not only on criminal cases but every day are called upon to decide matters which effect our lives just as much as if we ourselves were called before the bench. They decide on Constitutional questions, matters where the State is the litigant, problems of liability in hundreds of different situations, commercial law cases and many others.

Oregon judges every day are making decisions which may make or break you financially or may send you to jail or set you free some time.
 In the Circuit Courts of Oregon alone over 26,000 cases were presented last year. In actual dollars and cents, it costs almost as much to handle the more or less routine cases which come before the State Industrial Accident Commission as it does to pay the judges who make many extremely difficult decisions on a large variety of matters which affect you personally.
 Oregon pays its Supreme Court Justices \$16,000 a year; California pays \$25,000 to \$30,000; Washington pays \$20,000 to \$25,000, as do Alaska and Hawaii. Only Idaho of the Pacific Coast states pays less than we do and they are among the five states which pay the lowest salaries in the entire country.

WE PAY \$13,000 to our Circuit Court Judges. In California, Alaska and Hawaii the pay is from \$18,000 to \$20,000. Washington pays \$15,000. Again, Idaho ranks with the bottom states at less than \$13,000.
 It isn't necessary to point out further the obvious foolishness of penny-pinching in our judicial system. Each year it is becoming more and more difficult to find qualified men who will even consent to run for the various judgeships. Almost every attorney today is making more money than the Judge before whom he pleads his cases.
 The Legislature has the power to act in this matter and certainly should do so at this next session.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

Dennis the Menace



"I SAID HAPPY NEW YEAR TO MR. WILSON, AN' HE SAID 'YA WANNA BET?'"

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 initial 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 his column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Worse Than Sophistry
 To the Editor: Sophistry becomes no one, but to classify your editorial "Is Mankind All Alone" (12-28-60) as sophistry would be flattery.

In the 4th century B.C. Aristotle, and later others, argued the world was not flat, though they reached their conclusion not through empirical investigation, but through logical thinking; in effect, "the perfect form is a sphere, therefore the world must be round."

The extremes of the theory of evolution today, as a century ago, are rejected by all reasonable men, of which are included some theologians. Namely, animate matter could not have evolved from inanimate matter. The life principle being simple (immaterial, not composed), could not evolve.

To return to your views; that science could contradict theology (where incidently we must differ with you again because theology is God-centered, not world-centered), in any way is stuffingly difficult to swallow, since from all recorded history, scientific discoveries in all their brilliance only confirm theological truths (as if it could be otherwise). Every new scientific discovery draws back further the veil, thereby exposing a little more of the Divine Plan. And since theology is concerned with God who is eternal, could anything be broader in scope?

Many are the questions astronomers ask themselves as they undertake their objective though fascinating investigation into the universe, realizing the possibility of contacting other life; however, since other life is not yet evident, a possibility of superior life is

no more suggestive than that of a lower intelligence than ours.
 Some astronomers, and others, will remember that "man is made a little less than the angels," also that man alone is involved with redemption, and this is somewhat unique.

Robert J. Howard
 828 B West 14th st.
 Medford.

Grants Pass AAUW Club Holds Holiday Meeting

Grants Pass—Dr. Betty Lou Dunlop of Southern Oregon college in Ashland was the guest speaker at a Christmas coffee given by the Grants Pass American Association of University Women at the home of Mrs. John R. Boe Thursday in Grants Pass.
 The main theme of her talk, addressed to college girls attending who were special guests was the growth in education for women in the last 100 years in the United States. She pointed out, however, in many instances, the AAUW had been instrumental in effecting improvements both in living and teaching standards for women at many of the educational institutions of higher learning throughout the country.

Several of the annual ceremonies of the organization were conducted against the background of festive holiday decorations. Mrs. Don Benjamin, president of the local chapter, presided over lighting of candles for each new child or grandchild of a member during the past year. Mrs. James Basker, state treasurer of AAUW in Oregon, presented evergreen bouquets to each new member of the past year and as each one accepted them, she gave a background of her college training. A program of vocal music was presented prior to the business meeting, by Mrs. Boe, accompanied by Mrs. Boe, Frantz on the piano.

Fellowship Program
 Each year at the Christmas meeting there is an attempt to invite as many college girls in the area home for the holidays as can be contacted so that they may become familiar with the work of AAUW. Dr. Dunlop, herself a beneficiary of an AAUW fellowship for advanced study, spoke highly of the fellowship program which is an international one.

COTTON STATES
 Columbia, S.C.—Four southern states, the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, account for more than two-thirds of the total value of board woven goods in U.S. cotton manufacturing.

TRANSIT FLEET
 New York—More than 92,000 streetcars, electric coaches and buses are used daily to carry U.S. transit passengers.

Wilson Finds 'New Frontiers' Receding In Light of Realities of Legislation

By **WYLYE C. WILSON**
 WASHINGTON—President-elect John F. Kennedy's new frontiers have receded somewhat into the distance.
 They went, you might say, that a way.
 The new frontiers which seemed quickly attainable in the disorderliness of a presidential campaign appear now in the light of political and legislative discipline to be more distant and difficult.
 The cold political fact is that it is much easier to make a campaign promise than to

Today & Tomorrow

By **Walter Lippmann**

MAKING HASTE SLOWLY
 One good New Year's resolution is to recognize that both at home and abroad the new

administration will need time to get organized and to get set to deal with the great issues.
 As of now, the situation is quite unlike 1933 when Roosevelt when Roosevelt took office. There are grave problems which need to be solved and there are agonizing issues which must be worked through. But there is no over-all national emergency, like the closing of the banks in 1933, and, despite the Congo and Laos and the like, there is no immediate crisis of peace and war.

Therefore the Kennedy administration does not have to improvise and to proceed breathlessly to do things. There is nothing in sight which calls for a period like Roosevelt's first hundred days. The Kennedy administration can act with deliberation, and for the problems it faces, more or less long range in character, it needs to deliberate carefully, to plan thoroughly, and then to act decisively.

THE new Administration will need time, a few months of time, even though the men already chosen have an extraordinary background of experience in public life.

The Cabinet is sometimes described as a group of professors. The truth is that they are a group of public servants, men who have made public life a career. There is not one of them who does not already know his way around Washington, and there are few among them who do not combine practical experience with a theoretical discipline in the subject with which they will deal. They are, moreover, a highly sophisticated lot. Nevertheless, the task of policy making in this huge government is unsettled and confused, and the new men under the President's active direction will have to work out their ways of working together.

At home, to take one example, the problem of the dollar will engage not only the White House and the Treasury and the Federal Reserve. The central and critical issue in the balance of payments is the capacity of American industry to compete more effectively in world markets. This involves the prices administered by big business and the wages demanded by the big unions. The new Administration will not inherit, and it will have to create, procedures for ex-

erting its power and influence in such matters.
THERE are two reasons why in the next few months, during the shake-down cruise so to speak, the new Administration must not be hurried into making major decisions in foreign affairs.

The first is that there are several agencies concerned in advising the President, the State Department, the Pentagon, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Treasury, and the Budget Bureau. They will have to learn afresh what it is like to work with a President who administers the government. They have become used to a staff system under which, like feudal lords, they make treaties with one another. For decision is impossible unless the ultimate decisioner listens to and participates in the critical debates.

A second reason for not hurrying into the biggest decisions is that they will surely be bad decisions if they have to be taken too soon. There are a number of important foreign policies which come down to us from an era that is passing, that of the post-war world. They will have to be reviewed and reconsidered and this will have to be candidly explained. It will take time.

But if the new Administration is forced by events to make decisions on Jan. 21 or even on Feb. 21, it will unavoidably fall back upon the old formulae. For these, however badly they worked are venerable and undisputed. Even if the President and his advisors have reviewed the old policies themselves, they will scantly have had time to explain their decisions to Congress, to the press, and to the people.

OUR allies, let us hope, will understand that under the American political system a change of Administration is not the same thing as a change of government in a parliamentary state. It is a much bigger and more radical operation. For while we have a civil service which keeps the government machinery running no matter who is in the White House, the makers of policy extend down at least three or four levels deep into the Administration.

This may be a good system or a bad one, but it is the system we have, and the unavoidable delay in coming to grips with the government issues is involved in it.
 It follows, and this applies most particularly to Mr. Khrushchev, that the way to deal with the Kennedy administration will be to recognize the necessity of not hurrying it into action.
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Try and Stop Me
 By **BENNETT CERF**
A RADCLIFFE SOPHOMORE brought her roommate home with her for Christmas vacation, and since said roommate combined the best features of Marilyn Monroe

On the dance floor at a British embassy a very fat lady panted, "I'll have to sit down, I'm too danced out." "Oh no, my dear," protested her gallant partner. "Just nice and plump."
 © 1960, by Bennett Cerf. Distributed by King Features Syndicate

literacy, (9) improved distribution of surplus food, and (10) a better economic break for all Americans regardless of their economic status.
 The President-elect, of course, could send all of those measures to Congress in the first three months of his office. He is too much of a politician, however, to do so with any expectation of quick action on even half of them. The quickie Kennedy program, in fact, has been solved.

Program Realities
 Shortly before Christmas, Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson, speaker Sam Rayburn and others met with Kennedy at Palm Beach. Their program for early legislative action was as follows:
 (1) Aid to depressed areas, (2) increased minimum wage, (3) federal aid for school construction, (4) public housing and (5) medical care for the aged.

None of these approaches a new frontier. Four of the projects to which Kennedy has given legislative priority are holdovers from the last session of Congress. The fifth, public housing, has long legislative history.

Some Must Wait
 When Kennedy made his September campaign promises he was thinking of aid to education in terms of federal funds for teachers' salaries as well as school construction. Speaker Rayburn told him and told newsmen that federal funds for teachers' salaries would have to wait.
 All of the minority voting blocs which made Kennedy's election possible have special objectives of their own, all promised in the Democratic platform and equally pledged by the candidates who campaigned on the platform. Negroes, most anxiously, demand that the Democrats make good on the campaign promises to break the Southern hold on House and Senate by amending the rules of both.

Organized labor also has its pet projects, such as easing restrictions on picketing. The bills dearest to these minority blocs do not show on the Kennedy priority list. Some political fireworks may be set off by that fact.

Washington Report

By **WILLIAM S. WHITE**

IN SEARCH OF A TRUMPET
 Washington—Of all the men everywhere who wonder what the New Year will bring, few are in greater doubt as to what immediate course to take than is Richard M. Nixon.

The retiring Republican vice-president, so narrowly defeated for the presidency itself only last month, is receiving shoals of advice. An endless line of suggestions—from his staff, from fellow Republicans in and out of Congress, from the public—flows across the capitol desk he is about to vacate after eight years.

On Jan. 9 Nixon will reach the not too advanced age of 48. And this milestone in his life is curiously paralleled by an opportunity to take any one of a large number of forks in the road in his career.
 Amid all the uncertainties which surround him, there are only two certainties. He will not for a moment forfeit, in any way, the titular leadership of the Republican party which he earned by carrying the G.O.P. fight in the recent campaign. And he has no intention of allowing the party to be captured in Congress—the only place where it now has any national forum—either by the left wing led by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York or the right wing led by Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

AND there is, also, one next-to-certainly. This is that Nixon will actively seek the Republican presidential nomination again in 1964. Mr. Nixon himself does not put his ambition this strongly, nor do his closest associates. All the same, all his planning—necessarily fluid in detail as it is for the time being—has one constant, basic factor: He intends so to conduct his life as to remain readily available for '64.

Thus the probabilities are that he will not accept any corporation job; will not run for governor of California, will not take a college presidency. He is most likely to return to California to a large, lucrative and undemanding law practice—undemanding in that he can pick his cases and make his time his own.

THIS, however, would be at best an imperfect solution, and Nixon knows it well. For he needs some sort of national rostrum from which to keep his name and views consistently before the national public. The California governorship would serve fairly well for this, as a law firm would not.

But the trouble with the governorship would be that Nixon would instantly become involved in all sorts of local and regional issues blurring and perhaps even distorting the picture of national leadership he must continue somehow to offer.

So the strong odds are that in the end Nixon will decide that the least unsatisfactory of all the routes open to him will be to return to the law—both to keep his engagement book wide open to lecturing and perhaps writing at places and in publications guaranteeing him some national audience.

His problem is deeply significant not because it is Richard Nixon's problem and not even solely because it involves a man for whom so many voted so recently for president.

Oakridge Man Escapes Crash

Oakridge—(UPI)—Godfrey Crane, 54, Oakridge, escaped death Saturday when a Southern Pacific passenger train smashed into his car at an Oakridge intersection.
 Crane was thrown from the vehicle, which was carried two blocks down the tracks.
 He was reported in fair condition at a local hospital.

The accident occurred as the passenger train "Klamath" was approaching the local depot. The sheriff's office said Crane apparently failed to see the train.

SEEKS CONGO PEACE
 New York—(UPI)—The United Nations Conciliation Commission, under the leadership of Jaja Wachuku of Nigeria, headed to Leopoldville today to assemble in an attempt to iron out the dispute between factions in the Congo.

Nixon, therefore, simply must make do with what trumpets can be found. (Copyright, 1960, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

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. 2, 1951 (Tuesday)
 Rawles Moore, Medford attorney, today began a six-year term of office as judge of the district court for the Medford district.

Three minor skiing accidents were reported at Crater Lake over the three-day week end, according to park headquarters.

20 YEARS AGO

Jan. 2, 1941 (Thursday)
 A total of 247 building permits having a valuation of \$212,993 were issued in the city of Medford during 1940, according to building department records.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "New Year's prediction—The legislature will meet, and pass more laws. There are so many now the people have no time to break them, and a few more will do no harm, and prevent adjournment on time."

30 YEARS AGO

Jan. 2, 1911 (Friday)
 The state highway commission has announced plans to widen and straighten Pacific highway between Medford and Central Point.

A hydraulic mining dredge will begin operations soon in the Buncom district near here.

40 YEARS AGO

Jan. 2, 1921 (Sunday)
 City and county schools will reopen tomorrow ending the holiday vacation.

Medford and the Rogue valley have been lashed this past week by heavy rains and strong winds.

50 YEARS AGO

Jan. 2, 1911 (Monday)
 More than 500 persons were at Angle's Opera house Sunday afternoon to witness the ceremony of installing the Medford Central Labor council, under charter of the American Federation of Labor.

Plans have been announced to renovate the Nash hotel here and increase its number of rooms to 75.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Are horses classed as bovines, ovines, or equines?
 2. When Christ sent His Apostles to preach, did he bestow on them the power of doing miracles?
 3. Was President William McKinley born in New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio?
 4. Name the pioneer in woman's suffrage and advocate of world peace.
 5. Who was the New York publisher whose memory was commemorated by a special postage stamp bearing his own words, "Our republic and its press will rise or fall together" and in whose name annual awards are made?
 6. How many inches in a meter?
 7. Correct the sentence, "He played a few bars of the piece on the organ."
 8. Bermuda is a crown colony of which foreign government?
 9. Did Henry of Navarre rule France before or after the French Revolution?
 10. Hollywood, Calif., is a part of which large city?
- Answers: 1. Equines. 2. Yes. 3. Ohio. 4. Carrie Chapman Catt. 5. Joseph Pulitzer. 6. 39.37. 7. "He played a few measures of the piece on the organ." 8. Great Britain. 9. Before. 10. Los Angeles.



"That's her proper age all right."