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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.

And See Who Salutes

For a moment we thought the millennium had almost arrived. Members of the advertising profession at a Philadelphia convention, according to the New York Times, heard a magazine publisher call for the addition of a "staff philosopher" to advertising agencies. The publisher was worried that too many decisions were being based on statistics digested and analyzed by machines and that advertising was shirking personal responsibility. The philosopher was to make meaningful all the diverse influences on the consumers' decisions.

Then the publisher added that the whole marriage relationship, the matters of conscience and integrity and morals... the question of religion and education of children... the ideological struggle with Russia—these are all decision-making phases of our lives that are at least as important as our purchase of food products or drugs or cosmetics, or even automobiles and liquor and cigarettes.

And the millennium resumed its customary distance.—Washington (D.C.) Post.

Excellent Record

Gov. Mark Hatfield's plan for reorganizing state government would take the state parks program from the state Highway Department and place it in a new Department of Natural Resources.

The governor will be hard pressed to make a good case for that change. He will because the record of the state parks program is so outstanding that it would be extremely difficult to improve upon it.

THIS is not to say that the governor will not have some support for moving the parks program. He will. For a long time there have been Oregonians who are convinced that the parks program could be improved if it were taken out of the highway department.

They were on the warpath a few years ago, demanding that Gov. Paul Patterson create a parks department. Gov. Patterson appointed a committee to make a study of the Oregon, Washington and California park programs.

It was determined by that committee beyond all doubt that Oregonians were getting more and better parks for less money than either Washington or California. The fundamental reason was that the Oregon state Highway Department was able to very efficiently use men and equipment at favorable time to build parks and maintain parks.

A RECENT report by the National Park Service shows that Oregon's parks program continues to rate among the best in the nation. According to this survey, made for the year 1958, this is how Oregon state parks ranked in that year with other park systems:

They were first in ratio of attendance to 1950 population and sixth in total attendance. They stood tenth in total expenditures for state parks, seventh in capital expenditures for improvements and 16th in cost of operation and maintenance.

In cost of maintenance and operation per visitor Oregon was third from the lowest. Each visitor cost the state of Oregon 7.8 cents, as against 10.5 cents in Washington and 30.1 cents in California, or less than a local telephone call.

IN TOTAL overnight use, Oregon state parks ranked eighth, in overnight use (tent and trailer) seventh and in use by organized groups 19th. Oregon's total acreage in state parks (59,467 in 1958) was 15th among the 48 states.

The parks program in Oregon has been slow building.

In the beginning state Highway Commissions were reluctant to take money from highways to build parks. But the man who pioneered the state parks program, Sam Boardman, gradually broke down that resistance. And his successor, Chester Armstrong, brought the program into full flower.

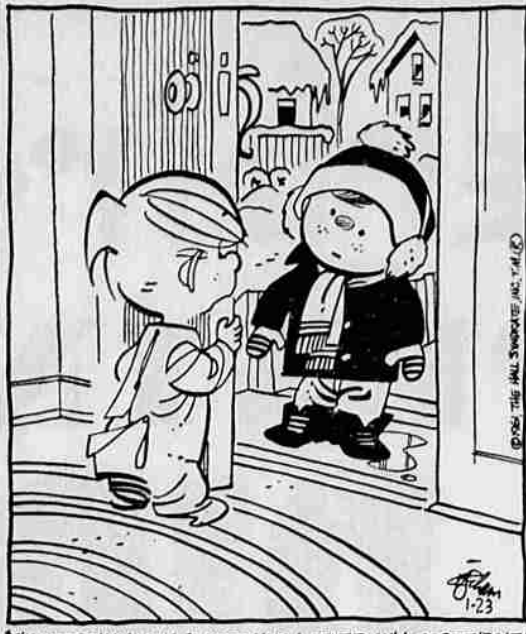
IN THE ten years Mr. Armstrong served as state parks superintendent (he retired as of Dec. 31, 1960) attendance at Oregon state parks increased from two million annually to more than 10 million in 1960.

Oregon's excellent parks have had much to do with building the tourist industry in this state, now the third ranked industry in contribution to the state's economy.

We expect Gov. Hatfield will face stiff opposition when he attempts to take the parks program from the Highway Department. It will be hard to argue against this record.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

It is a source of never-ending surprise for me, how the vast majority of native-born Americans take their cherished liberties for granted, as something they don't have to struggle for. And somehow, I am profoundly worried as to what has happened to the American frontier spirit... During my 15 years in the United States I have seen and learned to love so many endearing things about this country and its people that I have to almost force myself to a critical remark. America is not only the richest and technically the most advanced country in the world, but also the one where people laugh and enjoy God's work more than anywhere else. But in their constitutionally guaranteed pursuit of happiness many Americans seem to refuse to look at the dark clouds which are rapidly moving up. I fear it is later than we think, and our position in the world is gravely endangered.—Dr. Wernher von Braun.

Dennis the Menace



"I'M NOT REALLY SICK. I JUST HAVE A FEVER AND A SORE THROAT."

Wilson Draws Line Between Democracy And Founders' Representative Republic

By LYLE C. WILSON
 Washington - UPI - Master of ceremonies at last week's inaugural was Sen. John J. Sparkman, a Democrat, of course, and from Alabama.
 Senator Sparkman rates high marks for his precise choice of words. The moment came in Sparkman's brief introductory remarks to refer to the machinery or method of government of the United States. With discrimination unusual among politicians, Sparkman avoided the error of describing the United States as a democracy.
 Politicians commonly do refer to the United States as a democracy, preferring the word in most instances with the adjective, great. They pro-

nounced the word grrrr-rate, rolling those Rs like a tumbleweed in a TV western.
 Thus they misled the young fry and their elders who may be listening. Great it is, but the United States is no democracy. It is a representative republic and was so set up by the gentlemen who drafted the U. S. Constitution. Some truly great Democrats were among the authors of that document, but they avoided democracy in almost every phase of the constitution where a choice had to be made.
 Little Faith
 There is, in fact, no mention in the U. S. Constitution of the political system known as democracy. The authors knew the word and the system but in their time it is plain enough that they held the people in considerable esteem and sought to make secure for the people the liberty of free men. But the drafters of the U. S. Constitution had scant faith in the ability of the people to rule.
 The voice of the people was

centered by the founding fathers in the U. S. House of Representatives. In the Senate were the spokesmen or representatives of the federated states. The people elected their president and vice president, but not directly but rather remotely.
 The presidential choice was by the electors who were representatives of the people but better equipped with education and judgment to choose the nation's chief. That, in any case, was the way the constitution's authors wanted it to be.
 Loophole Left
 They did not, however, foreclose a democratic form of government in the United States if, in their wisdom, the representatives so desired. The courts have held that this choice, as between a representative republic and a democracy, is one reserved for the legislative or political branch of the government. The choice is being made a little at a time.
 The Congress has made use of this green light by variously extending and guaranteeing

the franchise, to women, for example, in the 19th amendment, to Negroes by amendment and subsequently legislative acts. The 14th Amendment, for example, made the Negro a citizen of the state of his residence as well as a citizen of the United States.
 This was a major breakthrough against the theory of state's rights, which held that a citizen was not in contact with the national government, except, of course, through his representatives.
 Another move toward democracy and away from the constitutional ideal of representative government was the 17th Amendment for direct election of senators. There are persons who believe the representative form is best. They define democracy as "a counting of all the heads, empty or not."

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
 John F. Kennedy, who as this is written has just taken the oath of office, is the youngest man ever to be ELECTED President, but not the youngest man ever to SERVE in that high office.
 Kennedy was 43 years, seven months and 22 days old on Inauguration day. Theodore Roosevelt lacked 43 days of reaching his 43rd birthday when he became President after McKinley was assassinated.

WHAT of Jacqueline Kennedy is 31 — and in her pictures she looks even younger than that. But she isn't the youngest mistress of the White House. That distinction apparently goes to Frances Folsom Cleveland, who was 22 when she was married to President Grover Cleveland.
 They had five children, the first of whom was born in the White House. Mrs. Cleveland was married the year after she graduated from Wells college. She had had relatively little social experience, but she was equal to the demands of her position. She soon became widely known for her delightful ability as a hostess, and was of immense assistance to her husband.
 The American public was deeply interested in her. She shunned publicity, in which she seems to have been similar to Mrs. Kennedy. She had little luck, however, in keeping out of the limelight, for the newspapers of the day followed her every word and action. It is highly probable that Mrs. Kennedy will have the same experience.

ONE of the most distinguished hostesses of the White House was undoubtedly Dolly Madison. She was 22 when she married James Madison, then a wealthy and distinguished member of Congress. She had already been married and widowed.
 When Madison became a President Jefferson's secretary of state, she went to Washington not only to preside over her own home but to act as official hostess at the White House, as Jefferson was a widower.
 It was a period of bitter political struggles, but Mrs. Madison's charm and popularity made her home a center of Washington society and a place of refuge from party quarrels. During the bitter years of her husband's Presidency, Dolly Madison's popularity made the social life of the administration gracious and brilliant.
 When British troops occupied Washington in the summer of 1814, she fled, along with other citizens, carrying official papers and valuables with her. She returned to find only the blackened walls of the White House standing.
 Dolly Madison was the first hostess to serve ice cream in the United States. She served the strange foreign dessert at a White House dinner in 1809. It was an immense sensation. The first ice cream is believed to have been made in Italy about 1550. The natives there had long used ice from the mountains to cool their drinks. They discovered that ice and salt made a freezing mixture. From there it was only a step to adding milk or cream and the Italians had ice cream. Up and coming Dolly Madison was quick to latch onto it as soon as she read about it.

DOLLY Madison was the belle of the first inaugural ball. Then, as now, people poured into Washington for the inaugural ceremonies. This first inaugural ball, held in Long's Hotel on March 4, 1809, was a brilliant affair. So many people attended that the air in the ballroom became unbearably stuffy and they had to smash the windows to provide ventilation.

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

Politics vs. Economics

To the Editor: In M.T., Jan. 19, in Communications, A. E. Bliss blissfully showers shame on many patriotic American citizens by libeling E. A. because he saw fit to criticize the Un-American Activities Committee for engaging in un-American activity. Mr. Bliss chooses to vilify E.A. with personal denunciation by spelling out that he is a traitor because he does not condone the un-American activity of the Un-American Activities Committee. Nor is Mr. Bliss the only one that uses name calling in lieu of argument. By argument we learn, but name calling is a waste of time and energy.
 E.A. was only exercising his constitutional right of Free Speech and Free Press. He was also doing his duty as a patriotic citizen and a guide to public morals. He was doing his duty as he saw it, and history will vindicate him.
 Mr. Bliss tells us that there is a war on. He is right on that score. There has always been a war on since the nation was founded. This nation was born in blood, conflict and carnage. It has never experienced a moment's peace since. If it has not been fighting abroad there was conflict at home. We have had religious conflict, race conflict, group conflict and class conflict. Those conflicts are but the labor pains accompanying the birth of a more perfect social order. We have had conflict in the past and we will continue to have greater conflict as our society develops.
 Let's face it, the Un-American Activities Committee is not a solution to our ills. Ours is an economic problem and not a political problem. It is life that we crave more than liberty. Freedom is but a means to an end. Freedom should be the key to open the door to abundance and a full life. As long as that door is closed to a segment of society we inhabit a slave state. The master is burdened with the same chain that shackles the slave. He is no more free than the slave with whom he is hitched. His house of cards may tumble at any time with the winds of fate or the turmoil of social upheaval. Ours cause it rests on an unstable economic system.

Gold Hill and People

To the Editor: "What's Wrong With Gold Hill?" This has been a big question in my mind since we first moved here 5 1/2 years ago. Its taken this city a long time, but it has finally asked itself what the trouble is.
 Here is my opinion and I believe there are many more who feel the same but have hesitated to do anything or to venture a word.
 What is wrong with our city? What causes a city? Why is it called a city? A city is composed of people. So the question now is: "What is wrong with the people?"
 This is a painful question, isn't it? It is not the location of the city that is to blame nor is it anything IN the location that is at fault. It is THE PEOPLE!
 Who are the people? They are you and me and our neighbors. It is we who are to blame! We've all settled back, not saying or doing anything in particular. Some of these people may have tried at one time or another to do something but gave up. We've decided the city is on the downgrade and there is nothing we can do about it. We've griped about this or that but that's all we've done.
 It has been said that the things we have now, be they good or bad, are the things we've wanted and asked for. This is the truth! Look at this city of ours—it has many possibilities but it has been at a standstill for years. A few things have changed but not many.
 We talk about people not fixing their property — giving

Punishment and Parole

To the Editor: The average killer does not care if he lives or dies, therefore capital punishment does not deter crime. Death is too quick and easy.
 When our judges and juries fix the sentence as life imprisonment, it should, mean just that. As it now stands a criminal knows he will be paroled in 7 1/2 years. A neat little sum is laid away for him at the pen. So what does he have to fear?
 First do away with out sardaried parole boards, and let our judges and juries set the penalty with no chance of parole. Crime would drop.
 C. W. Corey
 Phoenix, Ore.

Atomic Power and Fog

To the Editor: On first thought the fog control proposed by Mr. E. M. Tucker Sr. seems quite logical. On second thought the blowing of fog in any one of a number of canyons may cause a protest from some more or less isolated highlanders. For instance there is a canny canyon, the Gold Hill narrow canyon, Murphy gulch canyon not to mention a slew of others in southern Oregon.
 Frankly we do believe that Mr. Tucker is on the right channel for a unique fog dispenser. Our humble version of such a device was similar except our theory was to convert such fog into moisture and drain the water into reservoirs that are in need of more water. At any rate, our idea is that atomic power will be a source of more uses as a peace time solution to future problems right here in the Rogue river valley. It would be wonderful providing a method is demonstrated to whip this pesky fog. More power to the inventor and designer.
 Bert Kissinger,
 520 Boardman st.
 Medford.

Benefits of Service

To the Editor: I am writing you as an ex-serviceman with active service in the first world war. I have seen action on four major offensives and had six months in the Army of Occupation.
 Looking around at the way these teen-age kids act, making fools of themselves and their parents, I feel sure that universal military training would do a devil of a lot of good provided they were put under a strict training with sergeants who were not afraid to pull their stripes and clean the souls of these young bucks when they got out of line.
 That was the kind of outfit I was in, and no better soldier ever wore the uniform than the men of Battery C146, heavy motorized field artillery, in the First World War. And I mean strict military—eight hours of drill, five days a week, with inspection Saturdays at 10 a.m. with uniforms pressed, shoes shined, and shaved.
 They can also learn the Army trade they wish to enter upon having a high school education. So therefore be doing the country a favor by learning a trade to return to. I can name a Harry Hogan who went to G. I. engineering training upon return from the Second World War, and is now one of the head engineers at Consolidated Airways at Santa Monica. He is married to my nice daughter.
 John C. Unger,
 Section 3
 White City, Ore.

Let 'Em Find Us

To the Editor: Why all this talk of the possibility of finding people of superior intelligence on another planet? If they are superior to us, why don't they find us?
 David Frisch
 P. O. Box 292
 White City, Ore.

RETRIEVES GILT CROSS

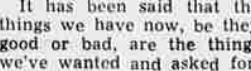
New York - AP - Nikolai Vourkas dove among the ice floes of New York Bay Sunday to retrieve a gilt cross in traditional Greek Orthodox rites on the feast of the Epiphany.
 Expect the Soviet Union to mark time in Laos and delay any agreement with the West on a cease fire mediation agreement. Moscow apparently feels Communism's chances presently are good in Laos and therefore is in no hurry to end the troubles there. There are signs that Moscow really wants a major international conference on Laos, at which it would have first contacts with the new U.S. administration of President John F. Kennedy.

Mt. Ashland Ski Area

To the Editor: We skied Mt. Ashland Saturday.
 We traveled to the top of the mountain on skis, by holding onto ropes behind a Tucker Sno-Cat. This was a bright sunny day, with 40 degree temperature, no wind. The view of the surrounding mountains and valleys is tremendous and the view of Mt. McLoughlin and Mt. Shasta in the distance is beautiful.
 About 40 skiers from the valley skied all day in what would be the lower section of the intermediate course and at the site of the lodge when Mt. Ashland Ski Area is developed. Elevation is 6,400 feet. The snow was excellent and would be considered about 2 inches of powder over three feet of packed snow by any skier I have ever talked to. This is better snow than we have had at Mt. Shasta at any time this year.
 Then five of us skied one-fourth mile around to the north slope of Mt. Ashland where the advanced skiing slopes will be. We were pleasantly amazed. There are four inches of beautiful powder snow on top of four feet of packed snow. The slopes are steep.
 This powder is as good for skiing as any I have seen at Sun Valley. This type of pow-

ALGERIAN TALKS

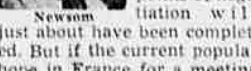
Informed sources in Paris say that preliminary preparations will be made so thoroughly before-hand that if and when peace talks between France and the Algerian rebels are announced publicly, all the essential points of negotiation will just about have been completed. But if the current popular hope in France for a meeting between President Charles de Gaulle and Algerian rebel leader Ferhat Abbas comes to nothing, it probably will be because of their totally opposed attitudes as to the role of the French army in Algeria. Abbas and his followers want the army out of Algeria so that millions of Arabs can feel free to vote as they really want in the promised self-determination referendum. But De Gaulle wants the army to stay, if only to protect the French settlers and those Moslems who have backed the French cause.
 Communist China is considering the possibility of char-



By PHIL NEWSOM
 UPI Foreign News Analyst
 From the foreign news cables:

Foreign News: Talks On Algeria; Red China Cargo Ships

tering large Japanese freighters for use in trade with Latin America, an area which Peiping regards highly as a prize in the campaign to spread its influence abroad. Some of the Japanese owners are leery of the proposal. They are unhappy about getting mixed up in the Cuban mess and they realize that any ships chartered to Red China now could not use U.S. ports for refueling until six months after any charter ends. Yet some other Japanese circles feel that a charter deal would go a long way towards bringing Japan and Red China closer together for mutual gain.
 Expect the Soviet Union to mark time in Laos and delay any agreement with the West on a cease fire mediation agreement. Moscow apparently feels Communism's chances presently are good in Laos and therefore is in no hurry to end the troubles there. There are signs that Moscow really wants a major international conference on Laos, at which it would have first contacts with the new U.S. administration of President John F. Kennedy.



Walter Reese
 Galilee Route
 Merlin, Ore.

RED CHINA SHIPPING

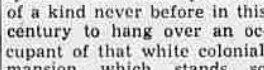
Communist China is considering the possibility of char-

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

HOPEFUL OMEN

Washington - The young man who repeated the old, solemn oath as the 35th president of the United States - faithfully to execute his office and all ways to defend the constitution - entered a unique era of trial.
 It is not merely the world around him—Cuba, the Soviet Union, Southeast Asia—which will weigh heavily upon him. He will have at home special and subtle problems of a kind never before in this century to hang over an occupant of that white colonial mansion which stands so gracefully here at 1600 Pennsylvania avenue.
 For John F. Kennedy has come to power from the most closely—and most curiously—



White

divided election in eight decades. True, the Congress is democratic. It will be on the whole pro-Kennedy—or may be expected most of the time mostly to be.
 BUT Mr. Kennedy won his election not merely by a very thin numerical margin but also only through a sectional coalition which really represented an effective public majority only in the east and south.
 His mandate halted roughly at the northern border of Texas, looking northward up through the middle basin of the country. And, looking from east to west, it halted at the line of the Ohio river.
 Geographically, he takes office as a minority president. He was rejected nearly everywhere through all the vast stretches of the middle west and clear on to the Pacific coast.
 He has, therefore, at this moment of his elevation, two political talks of great urgency. He must reclaim far the bigger part of the continental mass of the United States. And he must maintain the most sensitive balance between the profoundly differing interests of the strangely mixed Kennedy political heartland—the conservative and traditional south and the liberal and anti-traditional east.
 He must, in a manner of speaking, somehow keep Charleston, S.C., and the teeming five boroughs of York from being too much at each other's throats.

FRANKLIN Roosevelt is sometimes pictured as having had to keep in mastery just such a coalition. There is, however, only the most superficial resemblance between then and now. For Roosevelt, while he did maintain such a coalition, always had immense power in the west and midwest as well.
 The new President himself is deeply aware of this basic factor confronting his administration—none more so. It was why he took the powerful modern southerner, Vice-President Lyndon Johnson of Texas, on his ticket. It is why the new President proceeds so cautiously to balance the demands—on civil rights, say—of the liberal east against the counter-wishes of the conservative south.
 He knows, too, that perhaps the point of greatest single danger lies in his partnership with Johnson. He knows that a "split" between them—whether real or only widely assumed to be real—would act as the thin ends of a wedge with which to cut his administration in two.

NOW, all these problems, though very real, are by no means hopeless, or even necessarily desperate. Kennedy has been historically aided—in the national interest—by the wise and generous post-election conduct of his Republican antagonist in the campaign, Richard M. Nixon.
 Nixon, like most other adult politicians, knows that the election is now over and that we are all in trouble in this world. He knows that none would profit—and only the country would lose—by petty partisan attempts at this dangerous juncture to weaken a new administration which now must speak for us all.
 And in this lies the most hopeful of all omens for the future: Never in this correspondent's experience has a new president been inaugurated in a national atmosphere of so little bitterness, so little irresponsibility, on both sides.
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