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Politics and Government

Gov. Mark Hatfield may be a smart politician, but he has a funny way of showing it sometimes. In recent months he has acted to alienate some of the most influential citizens of Oregon. Now this is no crime, certainly, but it is not necessarily smart politics.

His reorganization plan has made a lot of people very irritated—people who command a large following among special interest groups.

HE HAS, for instance, engaged in a running battle with the state public welfare commission. This could react to his benefit in the long run, if he is right, and proves it, in his desire to move the commission offices to Salem from Portland, and in his expressed wish that members of the commission appointed before his term resign.

But he has, additionally, caused a good deal of irritation among some fairly influential folk that make up two important advisory committees to the highway commission, dealing in the state parks field and in the tourist promotion field.

BOTH committees are composed largely of newspaper men, several of them early Hatfield supporters. Their enmity could do him political damage.

State parks he would divorce from highways, and put in a new department of natural resources, a move bitterly opposed by those who have watched the state parks system grow to be one of the best in the nation.

Tourist information and promotion he would put in a new department of commerce, a move strongly opposed by those who have watched the outstanding accomplishments of the division working through the highway department.

HE HAS also caused concern among fish and game interests, by his proposal to consolidate the fish commission and the game commission and put them, also, into a natural resources department.

The Oregonian, in discussing Hatfield's reorganization plan, commented as follows yesterday:

"In explaining the reorganization plan to the Oregon Wildlife Federation... Finance Director Freeman Holmer made the flat statement that directors of the seven divisions of state government to be appointed by the governor would, of course, be replaced by a new governor. This would be sound government practice, he said, because the governor thereby would be able to carry out his programs with men of his own choice.

"This was vastly disturbing to many in the audience who had worked for years to reduce political manipulation of fish and game programs and had achieved reorganization through the legislature which has substantially accomplished this.

"If programs for resources are sound, some observed, why should they be put in peril of change on the basis of a Democrat replacing a Republican as governor, and vice versa? If a division director proved to be effective in his position, why should he be replaced? And if the director were replaced, would not there be shaky tenure for department heads under him whose authority under the Hatfield program would be increased, while appointed commissions which now give continuity to programs would be made advisory?"

TO THIS we would add:

Who among those outstanding citizens of the state, who now serve on the boards and commissions on a non-partisan, unpaid basis, would be willing to serve on purely advisory committees, once their policy-making function is removed, and the departments get into the pushing and hauling of partisan politics?

Who would furnish the valuable continuity? Who would provide the broadly based experience and knowledge?

We can agree with the Oregonian, and with Governor Hatfield, "that many improvements can be made in the organization of state government."

But "more is at stake than the adoption of a blueprint for efficiency," the Oregonian concludes.

Indeed there is. What is at stake is one philosophy of government, which calls upon the state's best minds for service, against another, which would substitute one man's policy decisions for those of many.—E.A.

Wilderness Bill Again

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, a former secretary of agriculture, has introduced a new "streamlined" version of the much-discussed Wilderness Bill.

It has been changed in many ways since it was first submitted, and many of the objections voiced toward earlier versions have been met. It is to be hoped that it will meet with the approval of the many agencies and groups interested.

Few people, indeed, object to the wilderness principle, as such, as part of the multiple-use concept of public lands management. Such objections as there have been centered on specific details, or on the amount of land involved.

THE idea is simply this:

Population is growing rapidly. And so are the incursions of civilization—highways, airports, farms, timber cuttings, reservoirs, cities, subdivisions, and so on and on.

America has a long and valued heritage of wilderness appreciation. It offers values found in no other manner; advantages of recreation, science, inspiration, interest.

And, before the wilderness is all gone, steps should be taken to preserve at least a small portion of it (and this bill suggests about 5 per cent of all federally-owned land) for this purpose.

It should be approved.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"WITH ALL ITS SOAPS, DETERGENTS, ANTISEPTICS AND DEODORANTS, AMERICAN INDUSTRY HAS YET TO COPE WITH THE AMERICAN BOY!"

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.

Why Penalize Law-Abiders?

To the Editor: This to the members of the Oregon Game Commission. In regard to a proposed bill to prohibit bait fishing, from an anchored boat in Diamond Lake I hope the game commission will take into consideration the penalty the bill would place on a large number of sportsmen, women and children that enjoy this form of fishing.

I oppose chumming in any waters of the state of Oregon. The state law prohibits the use of chum in all waters of the state. These laws are enforced to the best of the ability of game officers; but a few poor would-be sportsmen think they have to chum to catch fish, which is not true. Instead of placing this penalty on all sportsmen, I suggest the game commission place officers in unmarked boats, and in plain clothes as fishermen. This would make chummers think twice before putting anything in the lake.

The proposed bill would strike a mean blow to our young fishermen. If they were forced to troll, a large number of youngsters would be left on the bank, due to the fact that trolling takes a lot of attention on the part of everyone in a boat to avoid accidents and to keep lines free of entanglement. The entire family can enjoy a day of wholesome recreation while fishing from an anchored boat. Children can be safely watched.

I have fished Diamond Lake most every week end since it was poisoned and replanted. I go fishing to relax and enjoy a day of leisure stretched out in my boat, and have had a lot of good fishing. It is possible that some trolls string chum in a given area and troll back and forth. But why lay all the blame on the still fishermen? I hope those persons who have brought this threat to the rights of all sportsmen, including our law-abiding ones, will refrain from doing those things that may take more of our rights away. As it is, our rights as fishermen are getting fewer each year with the closers of different streams and new deadlines.

Wilmer W. Bailey P. O. Box 4 Gold Hill, Ore.

What's Next?

To the Editor: Now that UFO's have been "ruled out as a mystery of beings from other planets," and the abominable snowman of the Himalayas is a proven myth, there is no man in the moon—yet.

We are admonished there is no "Sandy Claws" at Christmas, nor can one hold to the premise that eternity has limitation. One philosopher asks us, "why we were here?" His pithy answer was "Because we were not all there." Which goes to prove to us, all live to learn.

The other specific reason too, is self improvement in cosmic consciousness. Yet, there is nothing new under the sun according to Holy writ. But still, we are always eager for the next thrill in the realm of action and progression.

Bert Kissinger 520 Boardman st. Medford.

An Atheist, Huh?

To the Editor: Frequently there is a letter in your 'Communications' signed by one who declared he is an atheist. As I read these letters I detect some errors in thinking. I perceive a misunderstanding of the meaning of 'Atheist'.

A real atheist is one who sincerely, honestly rejects all belief in any sort of a creative ruling power higher than human reach that is responsible for the existence and behavior of our universe. If you believe that the orderly, consistent rotation of this planet is the result of an intelligent purposeful power, you cannot be an atheist.

Another thing I see. It is evident that the writer has drawn his conclusions by looking not at God or His book, but at his neighbor, who happens to be a church member, and usually a weak one at that. To learn about God he looks at a weak representative instead of a strong faithful Christian. There are some to be found.

Faults are easy to find. They are all around us shouting, "Here I am. Look at me." Christian virtues are more modest and less evident. The Indian says, "Let me not condemn my brother till I have walked three days in his moccasins."

L. G. Weaver 108 South Ivy st. Medford.

Postic Pleint

To the Editor. Doggerel to Ye Editor: We had a doggie in our yard; A'wearing a big muzzie. And as I hunt my shovel out, I'm in a perturbed puzzle. Why did we, voie the doggie tied? Or keep him in a pen? By far, we missed our measure; To conclude the rightful end! Mrs. Howard Glascock 233 Beauty st., Medford.

Logic and The FPA

To the Editor: In his reply in Tuesday's MT to my letter in Sunday's edition, Robert J. Howard seems more confused than ever. He either failed to get the main point of my letter or— for obscure purposes of his own— chose to ignore it. That simple point was, and is, that the Foreign Policy Association's "Great Decisions" program is in the true American tradition of free association and discussion, with each participant reaching his or her own INDIVIDUAL opinion.

Wilson Terms Inflation 'The Grandest Larceny'; Recounts Rotting of Dollar

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington—(UPI)—The grandest larceny ever committed against the citizens of the United States took place during the 16 years from 1938 through 1954. We wuz robbed.

The thieves were so numerous as to be faceless. Moreover, events as well as men brought about this grand theft, the most important event having been World War II.

To understand the enormity of this thing, it is necessary to accept for purposes of calculation that the U. S. dollar in 1939 was worth 100 cents in purchasing power.

During the 16 years aforementioned, ending on Dec. 31,

1954, the value of that beautiful buck rotted to just more than 50 cents. By the end of 1954 the dollar had lost 48.3 cents of its 1939 purchasing power.

Fixed Incomes Hurt An individual who put \$100 in the bank in 1939 had only \$51.70 in the bank by the end of 1954 although the depositor and the banker both referred to the sum as \$100. The income of a \$100-a-month pensioner likewise had rotted to \$51.70 in that period.

More over, one's life insurance policy was hit the same way. The man or woman on a fixed income of any kind was robbed. That is why this inflation of the currency, this rotting of the dollar is the grandest larceny there is no other larceny to compare with it.

By the end of 1954, World War II was almost 10 years in the past, the Korean War

was merged by an uneasy truce into the Cold War. With these conditions going for him and a sincere desire to protect the value of the citizens' money, Dwight D. Eisenhower was able to apply effective brakes to run away currency inflation.

He held the dollar line pretty well. From the end of 1954 through May of 1960, the dollar rot was limited to 4.7 cents. The Eisenhower administration inherited a 51-cent dollar from the Truman administration and bequeathed to the Kennedy administration a dollar worth about 47 cents.

These facts and figures seem to bear on a partisan political dispute which ran through the campaign and continues. The dispute was whether the Eisenhower administration was leaving the United States in good condi-

tion or bad condition, strong or weak.

Good Indicator That is one of those who killed-cock-robin questions to which no generally acceptable answer is likely. A similar question now will be asked about the administration of President Kennedy. The question will be this: Is the Kennedy administration making the United States stronger or weaker?

The answers to that question will be politically partisan. Few U.S. citizens will be competent to make a judgment. For those who may be interested, here is a suggestion. Keep tab on the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar. Know for yourself whether it is rotting or thriving under the policies of the Kennedy administration.

Write to your congressman from time to time and ask him how much the dollar is worth compared with its 1939 purchasing power. The foregoing figures were compiled by the Senate Finance Committee. They precisely measure the nation's economic health.

Bobby Kennedy's Appointment Seen Key to Anti-Crime Drive

By WILLIAM B. DICKINSON, JR.

Washington—Appointment of Robert F. Kennedy as attorney general in all probability heralds an exceptionally vigorous drive against organized crime.

At Senate Judiciary committee hearings on his nomination, Jan. 13, Kennedy disclosed that an arrangement already had been worked out with F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover and Commissioner of Narcotics Harry J. Anslinger for a coordinated anti-crime drive.

New legal weapons against the crime bosses almost certainly will be proposed by the 35-year-old attorney general. The Justice Department's criminal division, in a report issued Dec. 19, called for enactment of 10 new federal statutes "designed to bring to bear the full force of the federal government's power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce and its power to tax to crush the lawless elements in our society."

Details of the proposed legislation were not outlined, but it was learned that one of the major objectives would be to strike at the underworld's large revenues from illegal gambling.

Crime Commission Doubtful It is not clear yet whether Kennedy plans to push ahead with his proposal to establish a national crime commission as an aid to attacks on nationwide crime syndicates. He acknowledged before the Senate Judiciary committee that F.B.I. Director Hoover "has not been enthusiastic about the idea."

In fact, Hoover, in the past has strongly berated such proposals. On one occasion he charged that those who favor federal centralization of law enforcement are "blinded by the urge of empire building."

But Robert Kennedy, in his best-seller, "The Enemy Within," wrote: "If we do not on a national scale attack organized criminals with weapons and techniques as effective as their own, they will destroy us."

He apparently can count on the support of his brother, the President. John F. Kennedy said last March 28 as a member of the Senate Rackets committee, of which Robert

Kennedy was chief counsel, that a "separate federal agency should be established, or an appropriate existing federal agency be expanded or modified, to act as an intelligence-gathering agency on organized criminal activities."

The methods by which federal agencies coordinate their activities against the criminal syndicates has come under attack from former Justice Department officials. Milton B. Wessel, who headed the department's "Special Group on Organized Crime" until its disbandment in 1959, has described the situation as he found it in 1958: "There was no single source where the Special Group, or any other government agency, could get a fairly comprehensive analysis of current criminal operations. No bureau had authoritative information on syndicate leaders."

Gerard L. Goetzel, deputy director of the Special Group, made even more serious allegations last November. He charged lack of cooperation from the F.B.I. during the Special Group's short life and called the nation's law enforcement machinery "chaotic, fragmented, and totally unequal to the task."

The Justice Department insisted later that the record showed "effective prosecution." Moreover, Attorney General William P. Rogers asserted that the top ranks of the nation's criminal hierarchy were being "decimated" by the Justice Department's intensified crime drive. But a few weeks after that, a U.S. circuit court in New York reversed the conspiracy convictions of 20 underworld fig-

ures who had participated in the "gangland convention" in 1957 at Apalachin, N. Y. The court held that the government's evidence failed to prove that the alleged conspirators had entered into an agreement to lie to investigative bodies about the purpose of their meeting.

Authority Limited Federal law enforcement agencies have authority to prosecute racketeers and gangsters only for violations of federal laws. About 10 per cent of all crimes are offenses subject to federal action, based on the constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce or to levy taxes. As Assistant Attorney General Malcolm Wilkey pointed out: "This means that the federal government must sometimes march obliquely in its effort to restrain the professional criminals in our society."

There is evidence, however, that federal criminal statutes carrying stiff penalties may have a decidedly inhibitory effect on activities of organized criminals. The White Slave Traffic (Mann) act of 1910 virtually put the syndicates out of business in that field, and recently strengthened narcotics laws are believed to have made the drug traffic less attractive to the underworld's hierarchy. On the other hand, gambling and the illicit liquor traffic continue to provide lucrative returns for the interstate mobs.

Some officials favor making it a federal offense to use the facilities of interstate commerce to violate state laws against the crimes which give the underworld's barons a fat living.

Ray of Hope Seen In Congo, as Top Leaders To Confer

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

For deposed Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba, this was where he came in. In the same maximum security jail into which the Belgians once tossed him as a political agitator he rested again this week, placed there by his own people.

From Leopoldville, United Press International Correspondent William Anderson cabled:

"The past week may well prove to be one of the most important for the Congo since the army mutiny in July last year set central Africa ablaze."

Anderson said the transfer of Lumumba to prison in Jadotville, Katanga, had done more to raise hope that the Congo's problems can be solved than anything in the past six months.

Optimistic Viewpoint Perhaps the assessment was overly optimistic. Lumumba was down but not necessarily out. In the six months since the Congo received its independence from Belgium and immediately plunged into chaos there had been other moments of hope.

But the Congolese, emotionally unstable, politically illiterate and split by bitter tribal wars, had shown a remarkable ability to defeat themselves. In addition, the United Nations force sent there to help the Congolese find peace, itself was split between governments siding with Lumumba on the one hand or President Joseph Kasavubu and strongman Joseph Mobutu on the other.

But this time, it seemed for once Kasavubu and Mobutu

had beaten Lumumba to the punch. Only a week before, western embassies had been predicting gloomily that Lumumba would be back in power before the week was out.

Bloodbath Feared Europeans were shipping their families across the Congo river to Brazzaville in anticipation of the reign of terror Lumumba would unleash. With Lumumba now out of the way at least temporarily, Kasavubu began moving to consolidate his position.

One move was to establish an axis between himself in Leopoldville, Albert Kalonji in the south Kasai and Moise Tshombe in the Katanga.

That was secure, the plan was to squeeze out the pro-Lumumba regimes in Stanleyville and Kivu by negotiation or force.

By mid-February, it was hoped that Congolese leaders could meet in Elizabethville to work out the nation's multiple problems.

Agriculturists Discuss Surpluses

Corvallis—(UPI)—A 12-man delegation of the Oregon-Washington Farmers Union and five Oregon State agriculture economists met here Tuesday to discuss farm problems. The discussion centered around surpluses.

F. E. Price, dean of agriculture at Oregon State College, said extension units could develop a plan of action but adoption would be up to the people. The extension service, he said, cannot say what to do or not to do.

The informal conference ended with no definite recommendations, but a decision was made to meet again in the near future.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS The news as this is written isn't very exciting for which let us be duly thankful. BIG news tends to give us the shivers.

FIDEL has called off his direful predictions of an impending Yankee invasion of Cuba. ? ? ? ? ? Maybe somebody had given him a copy of the fable of the shepherd boy who cried WOLF once too often.

MIKHAIL Suslov, one of the Soviet communist party's top theoreticians, calls again for immediate adoption of Premier Khrush's plan for "universal disarmament to abolish every possibility of waging wars."

Note: There is no relaxation of the Soviet demand for NO SAFEGUARDS in the way of checks or inspections, such as the West demands, to make sure that nobody hides out a gun.

FROM Baltimore: The city's proposed new civic center will have seats designed to fit the growing size of the American posterior. Architect A. C. Odell explains: "The new seats will be 20 inches wide, whereas 18 inches used to be big enough. We find in these days that many people have difficulty in getting in and out of anything smaller than a 20 inches."

WHY are people's fannys getting bigger? Here's a guess: We're using 'em to SIT ON more than our busier ancestors did.

FROM Washington: President Kennedy, moving about in the unpredictable way that has become almost routine since his inauguration, popped into the White House press room for a surprise visit. He was accompanied by his wife, Jacqueline, looking like a fashionable teen-ager as she strolled through the White House lobby, wearing beige riding pants and a three-quarters length sports coat.

White House guards, the observant reporters relate, stared GOGGLE-EYED. Mamie didn't wear that kind. Nor did Bess Truman.

Well... We voted for a CHANGE, didn't we? SPEAKING OF First Ladies, Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by her royal consort, is visiting at Jaipur, India—where the fashion reporters appear to be as active as in Washington.

She and Philip made a visit of state to the rose-colored palace of the Maharaja of Jaipur. Ornately dressed elephants carried them there. A wheeled platform resembling the ramps by which one mounts into the big jet planes of today simplified Elizabeth's boarding of the four-seater howdah on the biggest and best elephant in the Maharaja's stables.

The queen was wearing a dress and coat of beige faille trimmed with pearls and gold embroidery and sleeves trimmed with blonde mink.

LATER she went for a tiger hunt with the maharaja. The fashion reporters went along. They confide that Elizabeth WEARING BLACK S LACKS AND A BUSH JACKET, waited patiently for hours atop a wooden platform 25 feet high while the native beaters sought and eventually flushed a tiger out of the jungles of the Sawaimadhour.

The reporters were so busy describing the clothes she wore that they forgot to tell us whether or not the queen took a shot at the tiger.

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. 25, 1951 (Thursday)

A petition asking the city administration to take a stand favoring the reactivation of Camp White was being widely circulated in downtown Medford today.

Jackson county dairymen yesterday adopted a resolution upholding the state milk control law in its entirety.

20 YEARS AGO

Jan. 25, 1941 (Saturday)

Ashland High school, with Charlie Jandrak dumping in 14 districts, edged Medford in a district 4 basketball game last night 30 to 28.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "There is still considerable complaint locally about the uneven distribution of the wealth. It sure is uneven, but better than none at all."

30 YEARS AGO

Jan. 25, 1931 (Sunday)

The ruthless murder of an Ashland police officer is thought to be an act of revenge by a gang of rum-runners, and there is a hint that the killer was hired by them to do the job.

40 YEARS AGO

Jan. 25, 1921 (Tuesday)

Larry Evans, a Southern Pacific watchman, saved a woman from being run over by a train at the Main st. crossing in downtown Medford yesterday.

Work has been started on an addition to the Medford city hall.

50 YEARS AGO

Jan. 25, 1911 (Wednesday)

City Treasurer Lee Jacobs this morning announced the appointment of G. H. Samuels as new assistant city treasurer.

Mayor W. H. Canon has named George Tranna, a steam fitter, to succeed M. M. Gault as city water inspector.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. What kind of animal is a pachyderm?
2. What fate befell John the Baptist?
3. Are whales mammals, crustaceans, or fish?
4. The Isle of Wight is off the north or south