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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
 April 20, 1952 (Sunday)
 A regular meeting of the
 Oregon Liquor Control com-
 mission, first ever held here,
 will convene tomorrow in the
 Jackson County courthouse,
 with Commissioner W. A.
 Spangler, Klamath Falls, in
 charge.
 Circulation of petitions call-
 ing for a vote of Jackson
 County residents on outlawing
 of private "rainmaking" was
 under way here today.

20 YEARS AGO
 April 20, 1942 (Monday)
 Jackson County sheriff's of-
 fice finds stolen car minus
 tires as rubber shortage starts
 to become acute.
 From Arthur Perry's "Ye
 Smudge Pot" column: "April
 weather continues to do con-
 siderable fooling and is not
 making any May flowers."

30 YEARS AGO
 April 20, 1932 (Wednesday)
 State, county and city po-
 lice open investigation of pos-
 sible arson in quarter-million
 dollar fire which swept
 through Medford packing
 house district.
 City building department
 figures show 75 buildings val-
 ued about \$150,000 construct-
 ed in Medford during March
 and first two weeks of April.

40 YEARS AGO
 April 20, 1922 (Thursday)
 Two Grants Pass men killed
 when passenger train hits
 their car in downtown Med-
 ford accident.
 Ashland officials state that
 tourists paying 50 cents for
 use of the city-owned camp
 will receive free fuel and
 shower baths.

50 YEARS AGO
 April 20, 1912 (Friday)
 Work starts on construction
 of hydraulic brick plant at
 corner of 10th and First sts.;
 plant expected to employ 10
 to 15 men.
 United States refugees re-
 port wholesale massacre of
 American citizens in Mexican
 revolution; agitation for Uni-
 ted States entry in quelling re-
 volt increases.

What's Your I.Q.?
 Nine or ten correct is superior;
 seven or eight is excellent; five or
 six is good.
 1. Who was the last Aztec
 emperor of Mexico?
 2. Is Iran the same place
 as Iraq?
 3. Was the Gordian knot
 cut by Hercules, Alexander,
 or Atlas?
 4. Did Rip Van Winkle sleep
 10 years, 15 years, or 20
 years?
 5. Is the obverse the front
 or the back of a coin?
 6. Who was a nickname of
 "The Great Profile"?
 7. Is bourbon whiskey dis-
 tilled from potatoes, rye, corn
 or wheat?
 8. Does the human heart
 weigh about one ounce, ten
 ounces or two pounds?
 9. How many legs has a
 spider?
 10. What method is provid-
 ed in the Constitution for re-
 moving from office federal
 judges guilty of misconduct?
 Answers: 1. Montezuma, 2.
 No, 3. Alexander the Great,
 4. Twenty years, 5. Front, 6.
 John Barrymore, 7. Corn, 8.
 Ten ounces, 9. Eight, 10. Im-
 peachment.

Benton and Jackson: Home Rule

Benton county, in common with Jackson coun-
 ty and a few others, will vote on a Home Rule
 charter next month.
 The Benton county charter proposal is in some
 ways similar to the charter to be voted on here,
 but in several significant ways it differs.
 Its legislative and policy-setting body would
 be a County Council of seven members, three
 from rural zones, two from the Corvallis area,
 and two from the county-at-large. They would
 serve without salary and elect their own chair-
 man for a one-year term.
 THE county's administrative functions would
 be vested in a Board of Commissioners of
 three men. The present three-man county court
 will become the board of commissioners if the
 charter is approved. They would, at least for
 the time being, continue to be elected.
 The chairman of the board would be the
 county's chief administrative officer. He and
 the other commissioners would supervise the law
 enforcement, finance, public records, public
 works, assessment and taxation, and public health
 departments.
 All presently elected officials would be con-
 tinued in office for two years, and then all
 positions, except those of commissioners, would
 become appointive.

IN THE 1964 election, if the charter is approved,
 another question would be presented to the
 voters: Should the board of three elected com-
 missioners be continued, or should they be re-
 placed by a single administrator to be appointed
 by the County Council?
 Thus it can be seen that the proposed changes
 in Benton county are in some ways more far-
 reaching than those proposed here, and in some
 ways less so.
 Likewise, to observers of differing views,
 some of the Benton county charter provisions are
 superior to those proposed here, and some are
 inferior. Which is which depends on viewpoint.
 In many other respects, including a grant of
 all governmental power consistent with Oregon
 law and the federal and state constitutions, the
 two charters are similar.

ONE of the things which the two charter pro-
 posals have in common is the fact that they
 would bring government closer to the voters.
 They would give the voters and their elected
 representatives the powers now exercised by the
 state legislature.
 They would make government officials sub-
 servient to the wishes of the people; not allow-
 ing them to establish little empires of their own,
 which are in many ways unresponsive to the
 wishes of the voters.
 And each of the charters here discussed
 would, if adopted, be a step forward in demo-
 cratic procedures, and a step away from the
 cumbersome, outmoded and unresponsive county
 governments with which Oregon's counties are
 now saddled.—E.A.

The McKenzie Crest

If any lover of scenic beauty has never driven
 across the McKenzie Pass, he has missed one of
 the most gorgeous and spectacular parts of
 Oregon.
 The alpine and sub-alpine vegetation, the lit-
 tle lakes and meadows, the sprawling lava beds,
 the magnificent towers of the Three Sisters and
 nearby lesser peaks, with their glaciers and snow-
 fields and rocky outcroppings — these make it
 outstanding and unique.
 As a matter of fact, we've long felt that it
 should become a National Park, where it could
 be displayed and explained in a manner the
 Forest Service is not equipped to do. We have
 seen Crater Lake, Rainier, Yellowstone, Lassen,
 Yosemite, Sequoia, Grand Canyon, Bryce, Zion
 and other National Parks. The McKenzie Crest
 area is different from each, but the equal of
 any, in its own way.

THESE thoughts came to mind when we read
 an editorial in the Bend Bulletin, mourning
 that a new and faster cross-mountain route will
 carry most of the traffic which now traverses
 the McKenzie Pass.

The nearly completed, all-season highway is
 routed across the Santiam Pass, then southwest
 past Clear Lake and Belknap Springs, joining the
 McKenzie route well below the point of its
 greatest beauty.
 The Bulletin says:
 "Virtually by-passed and lost to Oregon will be a
 spectacularly scenic region, the McKenzie lava fields
 with its backdrop of the Three Sisters. It is a region
 with history, as well as unique geology and grand
 scenery."
 We cannot join with the Bulletin in this
 regret.

WE FIRST crossed the McKenzie in the days
 of the old wagon road, which was hacked
 out of the living lava, and in those days only
 thinly covered with a layer of gravel. Ever since
 we have watched, on occasional visits, as increas-
 ing visitor use has left its scars on the landscape.
 The new route will, true enough, carry many
 folk around this heavenly spot. But it will leave
 it less crowded, less congested, less littered and
 defaced for those who will visit it because they
 want to, not because it happens to be the shortest
 highway route.
 Let those in a hurry use the better highway.
 But also let those who love the better country con-
 tinue to cherish it and savor its beauties.
 Too, we would like to see it cared for by the
 National Park Service.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



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.

The Librarian
 To the Editor:
 She smiles at me, though she
 is very busy.
 To assure me that the tum-
 bling world will soon
 wait a minute.
 And she will attend to the
 question that I have:
 Then her helpfulness proves
 that her smile has no
 guile in it.
 Tom Graff,
 106 East Main st.,
 Medford.

U.S. Corporation
 To the Editor: Now that Mr.
 Kennedy has had his say
 about the steel companies,
 let's take a good look at Mr.
 Kennedy's corporation, Mr.
 Kennedy is the president of
 the world's largest corpora-
 tion, the United States gov-
 ernment. His corporation is,
 without a doubt, the most
 debt ridden and dismanaged
 corporation in the whole wide
 world. Mr. Kennedy's corpora-
 tion has better than 180
 million stockholders which
 have been led to death with
 higher and higher taxes for
 30 years. His corporation owes
 more than 300 billion dollars,
 an increase of 281 billion
 since 1932. His corporation is
 going into red ink at the rate
 of 5 to 10 billions more every
 year. How long can American
 business stand up under these
 conditions? If I were Mr. Ken-
 nedy and had my corporation
 in such a mess, I would spend
 less time trying to run the
 steel corporations and more
 time trying to get my own
 corporation in better shape.
 If Mr. Kennedy likes de-
 funct corporations, he should
 move to Oregon. We got 'em.
 He could live in the midst of
 a flock of busted sawmills.
 He could move to Colorado
 and live in a ghost mining
 town. If he doesn't like the
 west, he can move into Ft.
 Knox. It's being emptied by
 foreign governments. They
 are now scraping the bottom
 of the barrel for any loose
 gold. We are going to use
 paper dollars worth 46c.
 The unions heard it was go-
 ing to cost 25c more for an ice-
 box, so what do they want?
 They are striking for a wage
 increase of \$300. They ain't
 going to be left out in the
 cold.

Now Mr. President, if 25c
 is inflationary, then why isn't
 a \$300 wage increase infla-
 tionary? Let's be fair.
 Everett Acklin,
 Ashland, Ore.

Socialistic Measures
 To the Editor: In a letter to
 the MMT 4-13-62, Mrs. A.
 H. Schmechel states, and I
 quote, "Any one who knows
 the meaning of the word So-
 cialism knows that the Coun-
 ty Charter could not possibly
 bring about that type of gov-
 ernment."
 It is hard to determine just
 what type of government that
 she refers to. Anyway, one
 old enough to have "Mrs." on
 the front of her name, should
 know that the county govern-
 ment is and always has been
 run on a socialistic basis. The
 cities, states and federal gov-
 ernment are also socialistic.
 Our school systems, Army and
 Navy, all police forces and
 postal system are socialistic.
 Grand Coulee, Bonneville,
 and Hoover Dams, TVA and
 many more power and recla-
 mation projects are also so-
 cialistic. Southern Idaho
 would still be desert covered
 with sagebrush if it wasn't
 for government ownership.
 We would be paying twice as
 much for power. Our Social
 Security is also socialistic and
 we can't get along without it.
 Repeat the SS law and we will

The Difference
 To the Editor: Congressman
 Durno is trying to delibe-
 rately mislead the public when
 he said, in his recent newsletter,
 that the real reason the Na-
 tional Dunes Seashore Park is
 not being considered in
 Congress is that it was de-
 leted at the White House level.
 The inference that the Presi-
 dent of the United States, acting
 on his own initiative and by his
 own decision, knocked out the

chance for Oregon to have a
 valuable dunes seashore park,
 is not being fair or honestly
 portraying the facts of polit-
 ical life in Washington.
 It is well known that any
 federal proposal of this char-
 acter, which is opposed by the
 Congressmen from that dis-
 trict, does not have any
 chance of being included in a
 recommendation of the Presi-
 dent. It is a well known fact
 that Dr. Durno has used his
 influence as a member of the
 House Interior Committee to
 devote untiring opposition to
 creation of the seashore dunes
 park area near Florence.
 Although not much is
 known of the accomplish-
 ments of Dr. Durno, during
 his two years representing the
 Fourth District in Washing-
 ton, it is a well known fact
 that he has succeeded in kill-
 ing, at least while he serves
 in Congress, any chance of a
 seashore dunes park.
 In another part of his let-
 ter, Congressman Durno bases
 his main objection to the Na-
 tional Seashore Dunes Park
 on the basis of confiscation of
 400 private homes. He wrote,
 "The basic difference between
 the Neuberger proposal and
 my own lies in the federal
 agency involved, the cost and
 the elimination or confiscation
 of 400 private homes in the
 area."
 May I say that, in my judg-
 ment, the basic difference be-
 tween the Neuberger proposal
 and the Durno proposal lies
 in having a seashore dunes
 park of national status and
 national significance, or hav-
 ing a forest service recreation
 area with some picnic tables
 alongside the highway.
 I would like to ask Dr.
 Durno if he would support
 the Neuberger proposal with
 the Morse Amendment which
 would be to permit creation
 of a national dunes park but
 not permit the national park
 service to have the power of
 condemnation.
 Robert W. Straub,
 State Senator,
 Lane County,
 Eugene, Ore.

Nuclear Weaponry Makes Disarmament Imperative, But Agreement Far Away

By PHIL NEWSOM
 UPI Foreign News Analyst
 In world armament such a
 balance exists that it is un-
 likely that any nation delib-
 erately would touch off a
 war. Yet that very balance
 is a negative force, the na-
 ture of which was described
 by United Nations Secre-
 tary General Thant. The
 United States and Russia, he
 said, "may not be able to
 make the world behave as
 they wish, but they have the
 power to destroy it."
 And with the prospect that
 this destructive power may
 be doubled by 1966, there has
 come the mounting fear of
 a war by accident and the
 pressing realization that a halt
 to the arms race no longer is
 a goal for the future but a
 necessity for the present.
 At the 17-nation disarmament
 conference in Geneva, the
 United States and the So-
 viet Union have presented
 their rival plans for world
 disarmament.
 On the surface they bear
 many similarities.
 Both call for arms and
 troop cuts under supervision.
 Both call for a halt to pro-
 duction of fissionable materi-
 als for nuclear weapons.
 Both would discard the
 means of delivery of such
 weapons.
 And both call for an inter-
 national peace-keeping force.
 But there the similarity
 ends abruptly.
 The Soviet Union refused
 to permit verification of arms
 retained. It also refused to
 permit international inspec-
 tion of suspected nuclear test
 sites and calls for an uncon-
 trolled moratorium on under-
 ground nuclear tests.
 U.S. Ambassador Arthur H.
 Dean curtly told the Russians
 that the United States, having
 been deceived once, does "not
 have any confidence in a So-
 viet pledge."
 At Geneva, the eight so-
 called uncommitted nations
 generally have shown them-
 selves more sympathetic to
 the Russian proposals than to
 those advanced by the United
 States and Britain.
 With less to lose, they see
 less reason to insist upon an
 iron-clad inspection system
 and positive proof that nu-
 clear test and disarmament
 pledges are being carried out.
 Soviet insistence on veto
 rights over inspection of sus-
 pected test sites and arms re-
 duction has led to two lines
 of speculation.
 One is that the Russians
 genuinely fear espionage.
 The other is that Russia ac-
 tually is not interested in call-
 ing off the arms race, and

merely seeks propaganda ad-
 vantage from renewed U.S.
 nuclear testing.
 If the Russians were sin-
 cere, it seems probable that
 a first step could be taken in
 troop reductions without great
 risk to either side.
 Without inspection no nu-
 clear agreement seems pos-
 sible.
 For, as the United States
 already has told U Thant, "nu-
 clear weapons are a necessary
 deterrent to a potential ag-
 gressor who is armed with
 such weapons and openly
 threatens the free world."

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
 After two months of what
 is happening in Asia, it's
 about time to get back to
 what is happening in the
 U.S.A. Some interesting
 things have been going on.
 The steel industry's wage-
 price battle with President
 Kennedy, for instance.
 WHAT of the steel ruckus?
 What are its lessons?
 One of its lessons is that
 U.S. Steel's Mr. Blough is per-
 haps the world's worst public
 relations practitioner.
 HE HAD an excellent case.
 For four years, his com-
 pany had been absorbing in-
 creased labor costs without
 an increase in steel prices.
 In the last wage settlement this
 year's settlement, which was
 engineered by President Ken-
 nedy — his company's labor
 costs were upped ten cents an
 hour in fringe benefits, al-
 though there was no direct
 increase in hourly wages. U.S.
 Steel had shrugged its shoul-
 ders and accepted the increase
 in order to get a settlement
 that would avoid the damag-
 ing effects of a strike.
 Mr. Blough was in a splen-
 did position to negotiate with
 the President for a moderate
 price increase with govern-
 ment backing. His case for
 such a settlement was almost
 flawless. He threw it away by
 his hasty announcement of a
 price increase by U.S. Steel.
 That made his case so bad
 that his comrades in the steel
 dilemma deserted him and an-
 nounced that they would
 make NO price increases.
 SO MUCH for Mr. Blough.
 There was a strange quirk
 in President Kennedy's think-
 ing. At his news conference
 on the day following the an-
 nouncement of the price in-
 crease, the President, obvious-
 ly angry, said:
 "These price boosts consti-
 tute a wholly unjustifiable
 defiance of the public inter-
 est. The American people will
 find it hard, as I do, to ac-
 cept a situation in which a
 TINY HANDFUL of steel ex-
 ecutives whose pursuit of
 PRIVATE power and profit
 exceeds their sense of public
 responsibility can show such
 utter contempt for the inter-
 ests of 185 million Ameri-
 cans."

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris
 (c) General Features Corp.
 HEALTHY SOCIETY
 MEANS HEALTHY MEN
 Some years ago, I heard
 a touching true story about
 a father who tore a map of
 the world out of a magazine,
 cut it into jigsaw pieces and
 asked his little boy how
 fast he could reassemble the
 map.
 Within a few minutes,
 the boy had put the map to-
 gether correctly. "How did
 you do it so quickly?" asked
 his father.
 "Oh, it was easy," replied
 the boy. "On the other side
 of the page there was a pic-
 ture of a man — and when
 I put the man together right,
 then the world was put to-
 gether right."
 The deep wisdom that the
 little boy spoke, in all inno-
 cence, is a lesson that still es-
 capes most of us. We imagine
 that we can put the world
 right by techniques and pol-
 ities, plans and projects, par-
 ties and procedures.
 But if the "map" of the
 man is out of kilter, then the
 map of the world will remain
 out of kilter. If his heart is in
 the wrong place, or if his head
 is buried in his arms, or if
 his feet are turned backwards,
 then the other side of the
 page cannot be fitted together
 properly.
 Humanity has always been
 reluctant to admit this fact,
 although every great teacher
 has made it the absolute basis
 of his social commentary —
 Isaiah, Jesus, Confucius and
 Socrates. None of them be-
 lieved that society could be
 rectified until the person was
 what a person ought to be,
 and not just a walking col-
 lection of appetites.
 Indeed, the Communist her-
 esy is precisely this — the false
 dogma that reversing the so-
 cial order will create a hap-
 pier human race, that subor-
 dinating the person to the col-
 lectivity will somehow trans-
 form and ennoble human beings.
 But it does not, and cannot,
 work that way. Unless the
 character of man undergoes
 a profound moral and spiri-
 tual revolution, a social rev-
 olution merely substitutes one
 evil for another — and often
 a greater one.
 We have just seen it vividly
 happen in Cuba: the country
 desperately needed a revolu-
 tion, but the tyranny of
 Castro is hardly an improve-
 ment on the tyranny of a Bas-
 tista. And most of the un-
 derprivileged nations in the
 world today face this same un-
 appetizing choice between cor-
 rupt reaction and Communist
 despotism.
 If we are to offer a "third
 force" to the underprivileged
 nations, it cannot come from
 pacts, alliances and military
 aid; it can come only from
 our deepest understanding of
 the way in which "freedom"
 and "social justice" must
 work together. The world can-
 not be free until the man —
 starting with us — is put to-
 gether properly.

OF THIS industrial revolu-
 tion that is taking place,
 Sylvia Porter, one of our bet-
 ter known writers on econom-
 ics subjects said in a recent ar-
 ticle:
 "The number of Americans
 owning stock shares of U.S.
 public corporations has sky-
 rocketed more than 2½ times
 over the total of only ten
 years ago. When in the spring
 of 1962 (meaning any day
 now) the New York Stock
 Exchange releases the results
 of its fourth nationwide cen-
 sus of shareholders, an in-
 formed forecast is that it will
 show the stock-owning popu-
 lation of our land at 16 MIL-
 LION PERSONS, or even
 more. That compares with
 only 6½ million when the first
 stockholder census was
 reported in 1952."

THE 1962 World Almanac
 reports that as of June 30,
 1961 labor union membership
 in the United States — includ-
 ing AFL-CIO unions and in-
 dependent unions — numbered
 14,461,541.
 What is to say:
 As of now, shareholders of
 U.S. corporations OUTNUM-
 BER the members of labor
 unions in the U.S. by more
 than 1,500,000.

THAT is an interesting state-
 ment. It has a highly inter-
 esting bearing on the problem
 of wages and prices in U.S.
 industry. It raises this ques-
 tion: If prices and wages are
 to be established by LAW,
 who is to be favored by the
 lawmakers?
 The OWNERS of industry —
 who may be more numerous?
 Or the WORKERS in indus-
 try — who may be less num-
 erous?

IT SUGGESTS something else:
 Already, in our economy,
 the owners of industry and
 the workers in industry are
 coming to be one and the
 same. It isn't socialism. It is
 PEOPLE'S CAPITALISM.
 It is something new in the
 world.
Geodetic Survey
Issued 27 Charts
 Washington—The Coast
 and Geodetic Survey has is-
 sued 27 charts on the changes
 caused in the East Coast
 shoreline by the storm that
 hit the area in March.
 The agency said Thursday
 that the charts represented
 only the first stage of its re-
 charting program.