

Medford Mail Tribune

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10 YEARS AGO Dec. 30, 1952 (Sunday) City council concludes business for year; Mayor Diamond Flynn makes recommendations for new year.

20 YEARS AGO Dec. 30, 1942 (Friday) Medford weather bureau reports that 1942 precipitation total was within .84 inch of all-time record set in 1937; total was 25.8 inches.

30 YEARS AGO Dec. 30, 1932 (Sunday) Total of 109,738 persons visited Crater Lake during 1932, according to national park officials.

40 YEARS AGO Dec. 30, 1922 (Monday) C. M. Thomas sworn in as Jackson county circuit judge.

50 YEARS AGO Dec. 30, 1912 (Wednesday) Contractors announce they are ready to start construction of Page theater in Medford.

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

- 1. Name a sea mammal that never walks. 2. The art of producing pictures from plates treated with acid is called what? 3. What prize fighter was known as the Cinderella man? 4. What man renowned for his wisdom, built the first temple in Jerusalem? 5. What have the following in common: Kickapoo, Delaware, Chippeway, and Seminole? 6. What was the name of the first women's magazine in the United States? 7. How does the blood reach the veins from the arteries? 8. What country did Napoleon call a nation of shopkeepers? 9. What number is missing from the following series: 10, 18, 21, —, 30? 10. Without counting, how many columns does the standard newspaper have to a page? Answers: 1. Whale. 2. Etching. 3. James J. Braddock. 4. Solomon. 5. Indian tribes. 6. Godey's Lady's Book. 7. Through the capillaries. 8. England. 9. 25. 10. Eight (although there is an increasing trend to nine-column pages).

Douglas on Dissenting

"The curious man—the dissenter—the innovator—one who taunts and teases or makes a caricature of prejudices, is often our salvation. Yet throughout history he has been burned or booted, hanged or exiled, imprisoned or tortured, for pricking the bubble of contemporary dogma."

This quotation is from Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. It is of particular interest, for it describes, in no small way, the kind of man Justice Douglas is himself.

He is a curious man, a dissenter. He has been booted and derided, and only the fact of his position, and the freedom we still enjoy in the United States, has saved him from sterner measures of disapproval.

He is no Voltaire, no pamphleteering Tom Paine, no burster of pompous bubbles with the pen of satire like Artemus Ward or Petroleum V. Nasby. Yet often, both on and off the bench, he has spoken out vigorously for freedom, for justice, for mercy.

ORTHODOXY and conformity—a certain degree of each is necessary for an orderly society. Yet if they are permitted to stifle all unorthodoxy and all non-conformity, freedom dies. The witch-hunters who would brand as "pinko" or "commie" anyone who honestly seeks the truth, no matter what its origin, and welcomes the free play of argument and controversy, actually are fearful men—fearful of "dangerous" ideas and "subversive" doctrines.

Justice Douglas has been the target of some such slings and arrows, for he has not been afraid to listen to new ideas, and to voice some of his own, which have been heretical to some of the nation's little orthodoxies.

He is the kind of man this nation needs—a man who is imbued with the doctrines of a free and open society, and is not afraid to speak out for them.—E.A.

Henry Ford's Full Circle

Who, more than any single man, has done the most to remake the face of America?

A good case could be made for Henry Ford, who, through mass production, first made automobiles available to virtually every American family. And it has been the automobile which has changed America more than any other single factor.

It is remaking cities. Witness Los Angeles, where one-third or more of the downtown area is devoted to streets, freeways, parking lots and garages.

ANY American city seen from the air presents a similar picture, with acre after acre of colored car-tops visible, in lots, on roofs—anywhere they can be jammed.

In Portland the other day, Portland State College said it is asking permission to spend \$885,000 to buy areas to accommodate student and faculty cars.

The University of Oregon is planning to pay a consulting firm some \$5,800 for a survey of parking needs and solutions on and around the campus.

The shopping center is a direct child of the automobile, due to the unwillingness of Americans to walk more than a block or so, coupled with ample parking space.

THE development is circular, rather than linear. The Oregon Statesman comments:

"Our fantastic use of cars is forcing us to decentralize just to make room for them. The more we decentralize our stores, businesses, schools, the more essential the private automobile becomes, and the more difficult it is to provide a public transportation system which is convenient and inexpensive."

"The more we rely on gasoline engines to carry us within our urban living areas, the more we pollute the air. As the circle swings 'round, we approach the ultimate limits in street capacity (in Los Angeles), the creation of a deadly atmosphere in our cities (in London) and the most expensive item in the family budget (Salem people, for instance, pay one quarter of their income for transportation and its allied expenses)."

"It will take drastic action to stop this vicious circle. ... Until the true nature of this emergency is recognized, the present dinosaur era of transportation will force educators, businessmen and taxpayers to pay it homage in the form of larger parking lots."

MEDFORD is still a small city, where one can drive across town in less than 10 minutes, even at peak traffic hours. But the handwriting is on the wall, and changes are going to have to be made.

In some cities, notably San Francisco, a limit has been reached. Located on the tip of a crowded peninsula with little more room for spreading out, San Francisco daily has four major highways pouring into it thousands upon thousands of cars. Thus the people of the Bay Area, fed up with mounting congestion and traffic jams, voted to bond themselves to the tune of more than three-quarters of a billion dollars to establish a rapid transit system.

Here is the full circle—back to the day of the trolley car and commuter train, 20th Century style.—E.A.

Way to Victory

"So," the man said, "to lick Russia you'd have to catch and kill millions of people. To lick the United States you'd only have to turn off the electricity."—Sherman County Journal.



Pilot 1963 To Palm Beach—We're Running Into A Little Turbulence Up Here—

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE TROUBLES OF GOVERNING

The coming controversy about the rules of the two Houses of Congress is our own version of a problem which is troubling all the big democracies.



Lippmann The coming controversy about the rules of the two Houses of Congress is our own version of a problem which is troubling all the big democracies. How can democratic government be established in a very different era from this one, be made fit for the crises and the tempo and the complexities of the modern age?

The good government which we are looking for is one which is stable though it can be voted out of office, that is strong enough to act decisively in international affairs and strong enough to resist the hysteria of the crowd, that has enough authority to impose the national interest upon the conflict of special interests.

WHETHER this is a Utopian dream or a description of the bare minimum that is needed for the survival of a good society, the fact is that in the big democracies of Western Europe, in Britain, France, Germany, and Italy, and in the United States and Canada in North America, there is a wide concern that the governments they have been electing are inadequate to their needs.

This has been the feeling which brought about Gen. de Gaulle's return to power and approval of, or at least consent to, his revolutionary assault on representative parliamentary government. We cannot as yet see where Gaullism will end. But ideologically, it is for freedom and against democracy. It is for personal liberty under authoritarian rule. While it is preserving the liberties which were generated in Europe in the eighteenth and earlier centuries, it is hostile to and scornful of nineteenth century democracy with its massive electorates, its parties, and its parliaments.

GAULLISM is a radical movement which is being watched with awe and anxiety in the rest of Western Europe, particularly in the German Federal Republic and in Italy. In West Germany the coming departure of Dr. Adenauer, that unique authoritarian patriarch who is also anti-Prussian and anti-Nazi, raises for the first time since the Second World War the question of how democratic Germany can organize an adequate government. It cannot be forgotten that the Germans after the First World War were unable to do that.

In Italy today there is being carried on a trial run of the only visible alternative to a Gaullist Europe. It consists of an alliance between Democratic Socialists and Christian Democrats. To make the alliance work the Socialists have to get free of the totalitarianism, that is the Communists, on their left; the Christian Democrats have to get free of the reactionary and Fascist remnants on their right. If the alliance can be consolidated, which will be tested in the coming elections this spring, there will be a solid majority for a democratic progressive gov-

ernment. This is intended to be the alternative to Gaullism.

IT is interesting and important to note that in West Germany there is a growing tendency to unite on the same formula which is now on trial in Italy. It is called in Germany the Grand Coalition—the coalition of the two largest parties, the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats. Such a government would be the successor of the Christian Democratic governments of Dr. Adenauer's heyday and of his unstable combinations which have been used since his power began to decline.

The Grand Coalition cannot be put together under Dr. Adenauer because the partisan memories are too bitter. It is being held in reserve for his departure by the leaders both of the Christian Democrats and of the Social Democrats. That departure may in fact come sooner than the official date, which is Oct. 1.

CONSIDERING the difficulties of modern government, considering that the alternative is some kind of strong man rule, these coalition experiments will no doubt have to be made. Though we have reason to watch them with sympathy, we cannot forget that as long as the coalitions hold together, there will be no two-party system, there will be no competent democratic opposition which could take over the government. The bipartisan coalition governments must succeed, for there is no orderly alternative to them.

It should, however, be noted that in this respect Italy and Germany will be no worse off than France, where there is not now any orderly alternative to Gen. de Gaulle.

THE American version of the problem arises, as I see it, out of the fact that the American form of government cannot be operated at all in wartime, and cannot be operated successfully in peacetime, except under Presidential leadership. In domestic affairs, which include such external affairs as tariffs, foreign aid, and the character of the defense structure, Presidential leadership is checked and balanced and is often vetoed and frustrated by the rules of Congress, including particularly the rule of seniority and the entrenched power of the standing committees.

It will be a labor of Hercules to reform the system. But if the American government is to be adequate to all times we live in, we have to begin the reform. For myself, I would begin in the House with a concentrated assault on the entirely arbitrary and high-handed usurpation by the Rules Committee when it arrogates to itself the right to decide what bills Congress shall vote upon. This usurpation is quite outside the meaning of the constitution.

At the same time, I would not reopen now the question of the limitation of debate in the Senate. There is a strong case to be made for continuing the tradition which makes it necessary that legislation which is highly controversial must command a consensus in the Senate which is much bigger than one more than one-half. I believe it in the long run the preservation of this principle in one of the Houses of Congress is a protection of our liberties.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

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THE ROW ABOUT DEFENSE

Washington—Among the high officials of the Kennedy administration, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara has come closest to enjoying a happy immunity from public attack. But he is now likely to make up for lost time.



Alsop The cancellation of the Skybolt contract, which has already had such seismic effects in Britain, will also trigger a major row in the coming session of Congress. Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri, for instance, has thus far more or less gone along with McNamara, often more or less unhappily. But Symington has already notified the Pentagon that he cannot go along this time.

The chairman of the two Armed Services Committees, Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia and Rep. Carl Vinson of Georgia, have not exactly declared war. But they have emphatically declared for the fullest ventilation of this controversial problem. Hence it may be as well to try to get the basic facts straight now.

TO begin with, Secretary McNamara and President Kennedy decided to terminate the Skybolt project not just because of technological difficulties, but on other grounds as well. The most important was expense. With the new defense budget running close to \$54 billion, and with the actual rate of next year's defense spending forecast to exceed \$52 billion, cutting out non-essentials was imperative.

Skybolt, in turn, was held to be non-essential for a whole complex of reasons. The first reason was the one commonly cited. Development of this super-sonic ballistic missile to be fired from the Strategic Air Command's B-52s has proved to be much more complex and difficult than was at first expected.

The sixth "successful test," so loudly hailed by the Air Force, has in no way altered this aspect of the problem. The success of the test was considerably exaggerated, to begin with. The tested Skybolt, far from landing precisely on target, in fact burned up in the air. Calculations merely showed that its trajectory was such that it might have come near its target if it had not burned up.

MOREOVER, none of the predicted difficulties of development were removed by the sixth test. Its principal practical results, in fact, were to inflame the Skybolt controversy in Britain, and therefore to embarrass Prime Minister Macmillan and to infuriate President Kennedy.

In view of the predicted difficulty of development, and the consequent increase of expense, the central question about Skybolt was quite simply whether the missile was worth it. After fullest allowance for other outlays required by the Skybolt cancellation, it was calculated that the net cost of adding Skybolt to the army would be not less than \$1.3 billion. Did it give an equivalent increase in fighting power?

Here we encounter the great problem for the British. For the U. S. in brief, Skybolt did not give an increase in fighting power proportional to its cost, because the huge U. S. nuclear armory in-

cludes large numbers of "penetration aids."

WITH Minuteman and Hound Dog missiles, and other means of clearing the road for the B-52s, it seemed clear that the B-52s could reach their targets even without Skybolt. But the British lack such penetration aids.

For the British, therefore, Skybolt was essential to get past the increasingly powerful Soviet high and low level anti-aircraft ballistic missiles—the hundreds upon hundreds of SAM IIs and SAM IIIs which have been and are being deployed around all significant Soviet targets. The lack of penetration aids, incidentally, also explains why the French independent deterrent must be classed as obsolete even before it is operational, even though the French Mirage bomber is a better aircraft than the B-52.

Such are all the reasons for the Kennedy-McNamara decision, plus the reasons for its impact abroad. The reasons for its expected impact on the Congress are somewhat more earthy.

TO begin with, the Douglas and Northrup aviation companies have something like 15,000 persons employed on the Skybolt project, including a fair number in Senator Symington's native Missouri. And both companies do not lack friends on Capitol Hill.

To go on with, the Skybolt row is supercharged with the same emotions as the B-70 row. Skybolt was a means of prolonging the fully independent working life of the B-52s, just as the B-70 was a means of prolonging the life of manned bombers in the Air Force. Gen. Curtis LeMay, the brilliant, opinionated Chief of Air Staff, is a manned bomber man to the inmost fibers of his being.

Hence LeMay is just as much on the warpath about Skybolt as about the B-70. And this is why the Skybolt-plus-B-70 row of the coming Congress is on a level sessions promises to make last session's bitter B-70 row look like a milk-and-water affair.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

THE OWNER of a picture gallery on 57th Street tells of a night when Pablo Picasso supposedly caught a burglar red-handed in his chateau in Southern France. The burglar tore loose from Picasso's grasp, but the artist later assured the police he could draw a rough sketch of the intruder.

On the basis of the drawing, the police promptly arrested the minister of finance, a visiting lady columnist from New York, a univac machine, and a replica of the Eiffel Tower.

It is reported that police officials in a Michigan resort town have been receiving phone calls complaining about four nude young ladies driving helter-skelter through the community in a spanking new station wagon. It should be a simple case, the police say, but nobody to date seems to have had time to read the numbers on the license plates.

QUOTABLE QUOTES: "Being a husband is a full-time job. That is why so many husbands fail. They cannot give their entire attention to it." —Arnold Bennett. "There are two things to aim at in life: first, to get what you want; after that, to enjoy it. Only the wisest of mankind achieve the second." —Logan Smith. "The greatest pleasure in life is to do a good deed in secret and have it discovered by accident." —Charles Lamb.

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"Don't be ridiculous, woman... it's somebody imitating his voice... everybody's doing it... besides, why would Kennedy call me?"

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Washington: Assistant Secretary of State Averill Harriman predicted that differences will grow between Communist China and the Soviet Union in their fight for leadership of world communism.

He added: "There will be continuing competition and difficulties between the two communist rivals. Which one will gain is anyone's guess. Moscow believes that the only true believers are those that will accept Moscow's leadership."

"Feking has never been willing to accept that situation and now, I think, is bidding for leadership itself."

MR. HARRIMAN concluded: "Both want to destroy everything we believe in, but of the two the Chinese have a more dangerous point of view and may become THE MORE DANGEROUS THREAT to the free world."

FROM Salem:

In an interview, Governor Hatfield cited TAX REFORM as "the crux of the 1963 Oregon legislative session." He said he will have more to say about it in his address to the legislature on January 14.

He said: "Oregon's present tax structure is a patchwork and the need for tax reform is fundamental. Tax reform would contribute to Oregon's economic and industrial growth and would have an immediate as well as long range impact on our state's economy."

DISCUSSING a trend among "some people" to become dependent on government welfare services, he warned: "We must not create a class of public wards. Public programs should be an aid to people in time of crisis. They should be designed to restore people to usefulness. We have trotted (too long) down the trail of the narcotic of dependency on public programs. No public program is an end in itself."

And so on. It's a pretty good interview.

BY THE WAY— Just what is tax reform? SPENDING LESS is one good answer.

Day Breaks and the Shadows Flee Away

(Editor's note: The following column by Eric Sevareid on the meaning of the Christmas spirit first appeared a year ago and is being released again by popular demand.)

By ERIC SEVAREID To be a sensitive person is only to have the measure of both joys and sorrows increased; and it is because Christmas sensitizes us all that adults fear its coming even as they welcome it. The glow of the soft lights, the sound of child voices, in song, piercing us with their almost unendurable purity—these things remind us that our first and only command was to love; and we have not truly obeyed; that men were so commanded, not to improve them but to save them from themselves, and we have not really understood.

Christmas obliges us to regard our work, what we have made of our lives, our country and our world. Of course, we say, "Christmas is really for the children." Suffer the little children to take this burden from us. In our middle and older years we look backward in

peace. My father was a large, strong and grave man, inhibited by his upbringing in an austere Scandinavian farm family from revealing the gentler emotions. As he listened to the woman's heavily accented words, he began to tremble and then hurried upstairs to hide from us his tears. I think perhaps he knew in his heart what was coming to the world, that in his mind's eye he was seeing all the years of heavy work, his few possessions, his family, including three sons approaching military age.

There was a time in the thirties with war building up in Europe, when Madame Schumann Heinek used to sing "Silent Night" each Christmas Eve through the new device I had bought for my family known as the radio set. On one of these occasions she finished the song and then—spontaneously, I believe—burst into a passionate spoken plea that we love and understand and live

in peace. My father was a large, strong and grave man, inhibited by his upbringing in an austere Scandinavian farm family from revealing the gentler emotions. As he listened to the woman's heavily accented words, he began to tremble and then hurried upstairs to hide from us his tears. I think perhaps he knew in his heart what was coming to the world, that in his mind's eye he was seeing all the years of heavy work, his few possessions, his family, including three sons approaching military age.

Like him, we turn from these thoughts most of the days in the year because we cannot face them but Christmas fastens its grin of truth upon us and will not let us go. All of us, in our Christmas selves, want to love. One cannot believe that the Russian or the Chinese people are any different. But governments, our tribal device for protecting the in-group from the out-group, cannot love. At least I have never observed a government committing an act of love directed at another government.

New books, like "African Genesis" tell us that in all of this pure animal instincts are at work, inherited from the primates in the forest, because, they tell us, we

come not from a fallen angel but a risen ape. Perhaps then, we cannot change these instincts by an effort of will; but we are also "nature's first experiment in self-awareness"—we alone among animal creatures can observe our own instincts and know, therefore, what we are doing. Our collectivity need not be less than the sum of its parts.

There are some words I came upon years ago, supposedly written by one Fra Giovanni in 1513, but which someone has informed me, were actually written in this century. No matter—I do not know how anything could be added to or subtracted from these words: "There is nothing I can give you which you have not; but there is much that, while I cannot give, you can take. No heaven can come to us unless our hearts find rest in it today. Take heaven. No peace lies in the future which is not hidden in this present instant. Take peace. The gloom of the world is but a shadow; behind it, yet within reach, is joy. Take joy. And so, at this Christmas time, I greet you with the prayer that for you now and forever, the day breaks and the shadows flee away."

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