

Kennedy Will Wage All-Out Congressional Battle for Tax Reduction

Editor's note: As President Kennedy surveys his first two years in the White House and looks at prospects for 1963 in a gravely troubled world, his views are reported on the highest authority in the following article.

By MERRIMAN SMITH
UPI White House Reporter
Palm Beach, Fla.—President Kennedy at the dawn of 1963 believes it will be possible to keep the country relatively prosperous and avoid a growth-stunting rise in unemployment. For this reason and beginning this month, he intends to wage an all-out fight in Congress for tax reduction effective this year.

The tax cut he envisions would not go into effect all at once. It would be phased to take effect at different times in order to lessen its impact on the budget deficit.

Before Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon puts the detailed administration, one-package tax reform bill before the House Ways and Means Committee late this month, the President and his lieutenants face a first fight—over whether to keep the House Rules Committee at 15 members or allow it to revert to 12 members. Without a 15-member Rules Committee, Kennedy fears the next two years will be virtually barren of legislative accomplishment and his program largely unadopted.

Domestically and economically, the President feels the nation is slightly better off than a year ago. But without the tax reduction, he fears unemployment will rise dangerously. For this reason, once the Rules Committee fight is out of the way, the tax bill will have first priority on his list of needed legislation.

International Field
In the international field, the chief executive thinks Russia may have learned a lesson from the Cuban missile venture and thus helped to improve slightly chances for keeping the world at peace in 1963.

While this country has no intention of invading Cuba, the President has made it clear that absence of American action is contingent on Cuba living at peace with her neighbors. He believes in time that Premier Fidel Castro will be toppled, but he does not know how or when this change will take place. He wants it understood, however, that the United States would be sympathetic toward a shift to new and free government in Cuba.

Generally, the President takes a guarded attitude toward the continuing East-West struggle in 1963. He finds the military balance of power still on the side of the West. The United States in his opinion also has an edge in nuclear weapons. And despite stray hits to the contrary, he finds no currently dependable evidence that Russia wants to deliberately better relations with the West.

Domestic and foreign prospects taken together, the President sees 1963 as a year of increased peril for the United States, but an era of more opportunities for advancement. It is possible to report this and other Kennedy attitudes at the new year as the result of conversations here in Palm Beach where he spent a mixed rest-

and-work holiday. His associates responsible for this report are clearly authoritative. The President anticipates no less a laborious and troublesome year with Congress than he experienced in 1962. Ranked a shade behind tax reduction, medical care for the aged financed through social security and federal aid to education will be pushed again by the administration. The President is determined to get a decision on Medicare in 1963 but he realizes this will be a difficult task.

Economic Outlook
Economically, he thinks business is reasonably good and for this reason, 1963 is a better time to put across a tax cut than waiting until unemployment rolls the nation into another recession. He regards his relations with the business community as more satisfactory than they were six months ago, but he also attributes this in part to business, itself, being more satisfactory than it was last June.

He foresees 1963 trouble in the labor-management field with hard-to-settle strikes arising from automation, work rules and technological changes, particularly when such changes result in abolition of jobs.

The last unemployment figures showed about 5.8 per cent of the work force out of jobs. Kennedy believes that even with inroads caused by automation and the addition of one million people a year to the work force, unemployment can be kept from increasing if Congress passes his new tax program. With a tax reduction phased as the administration will propose, Kennedy would expect to keep unemployment below 6 per cent. Without the tax bill, there would be some growth in the production rate, but also a growth in unemployment probably higher than 6 per cent.

Second Term Inevitable
Politically, the President regards his second term candidacy as more or less inevitable; he feels he is in good political shape now, but he expects a decline in popular-

Polaris Submarine Joins Fleet Friday
Washington—UPI—The Navy announced today the Polaris missile submarine Thomas Jefferson will officially join the fleet at Newport News, Va., Friday.

The Thomas Jefferson is the fifth U.S. submarine equipped to fire either the Polaris A2, which has a range of 1,725 land miles, or the A3, which will have a range of 2,875 statute miles when it becomes operational in mid-1964.

Kennedy Limits Foreign Visitors
Washington—UPI—So many foreign dignitaries are visiting Washington that President Kennedy has limited them to two days in the capital during 1963.

The State Department said Wednesday the two-day limit on the Washington portion of foreign statesmen's official visits was set to make sure Kennedy would be able to work them into his schedule.

Malta, British base in the Mediterranean, is about 95 square miles in area.

of his administration as measured by opinion polls when Congress reopens and fighting over domestic issues begins. According to associates, he does not have a 1964 Republican opponent in mind, but expects the race to be hard-fought in the manner of former President Harry S. Truman's reelection battle of 1948. The President looks at the 1962 congressional and gubernatorial election results and finds the country politically is very closely divided.

He foresees no changes in his cabinet although he accepts the fact that after two years in office, some of his cabinet members may want to return to private business in the foreseeable future. This does not apply to Secretary of State Dean Rusk. There is no doubt in Kennedy's mind that Rusk will stay in his post.

As for reports that Postmaster General Edward Day may be thinking of leaving the administration, Kennedy's position is that he has no knowledge of it. He feels it is possible that some of his administration associates may want to depart, but he knows of no definite plans at this point.

The domestic fate of the nation, in the Kennedy frame of reference, is bound tightly to the international situation. While Communist expansionism may have been blunted momentarily by the recent Soviet experience in Cuba, the President feels the West must not let down its guard. He feels Western Europe should play a much larger role in assisting the have-not nations and not leave the burden primarily to the United States. He has the same attitude toward prosperous Japan.

Psychological Boost
In his opinion, Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev would have scored a resounding victory had his strategy of placing Soviet medium-range ballistic missiles in Cuba been successful. This would have given Russia a psychological boost with the rest of the world as great as that gained from Sputnik I in the last decade.

Khrushchev, however, learned in Cuba the United States would risk war when necessary and, in the President's opinion, the Soviet leader will now move with greater caution than he displayed in going into Cuba. Kennedy is deeply concerned about conditions in Latin America. He plans to ask Congress for increased funds for the Alliance for Progress, but the boost over last year's figures will not be substantial because aid to South America produces a net drain on balance of payments. He regards Latin American relations as so important that he plans to travel extensively in the area in 1963 and the next year, too.

There is a possibility he will meet this year with French President Charles de Gaulle who has a political problem in rationalizing his firm program for independent nuclear deterrent power with U.S. and British efforts to form a multilateral force with France within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Unrest Creates Problems
Kennedy does not want to see the western alliance begin to fragment into individual deterrents with inevitable and weakening imbalances. While the United States may have the edge over Russia in nuclear weapons, the President feels the means of delivery has become more important than kiloton capacity of a warhead. This country has no more atmospheric tests scheduled at present and will continue to press for a test ban, but pending a workable agreement some underground testing will continue.

He sees added problems in 1963 because of unrest and great need in South America and Asia. He is confident Red China eventually will explode a nuclear test bomb, but he does not forecast the time, according to associates. When Red China does test successfully, he believes this will add

tively by the fact that because of large dairy surplus stocks, the average person on relief is getting twice as much butter as those not on relief.

In looking around the economy, Kennedy sees unemployment and its paradoxical aspects as constituting one of the nation's larger difficulties. Even with unemployment at 5.8 million in November, Kennedy finds it highly interesting that the stock market was rising and the general economic state of the nation was rather hopeful.

He feels that 1963 may be a pretty good year, but the unemployment problem will remain with the country because of automation and technological advance, plus a disturbingly high rate of school drop-outs—a situation that might be helped extensively by the youth opportunity bill.

Mindful of Suggestions
The President is mindful of suggestions from some quarters that he may have been too cooperative with Congress for the good of his program and that more of a stiff attitude by the White House might be in order. He counters such arguments, according to friends, by pointing out simply that the Congress is Democratic—not like the Republican-controlled 80th Congress which Truman fought vigorously and to his own benefit.

He also realizes that some members of the House and Senate can block his programs with no real reprisal. Friends report that he cites an example of House Rules Chairman Smith carrying his own district by a much larger margin than the President ever could manage. Therefore, there is nothing he could do to Smith, nor does Kennedy see any form of his disapproval of the Rules chairman that would not rebound to his own congressional district.

Kennedy cautions his associates not to write off a given Democrat in Congress simply because he opposes one piece of administration legislation. He has pointed to such powerful leaders as Chairman Wilbur Mills of House Ways and Means and Sen. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma as Democrats who opposed him on Medicare in 1962, but backed him solidly on foreign trade, the 1962 tax bill and debt limitation.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

ing out simply that the Congress is Democratic—not like the Republican-controlled 80th Congress which Truman fought vigorously and to his own benefit.

He also realizes that some members of the House and Senate can block his programs with no real reprisal. Friends report that he cites an example of House Rules Chairman Smith carrying his own district by a much larger margin than the President ever could manage. Therefore, there is nothing he could do to Smith, nor does Kennedy see any form of his disapproval of the Rules chairman that would not rebound to his own congressional district.

Kennedy cautions his associates not to write off a given Democrat in Congress simply because he opposes one piece of administration legislation. He has pointed to such powerful leaders as Chairman Wilbur Mills of House Ways and Means and Sen. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma as Democrats who opposed him on Medicare in 1962, but backed him solidly on foreign trade, the 1962 tax bill and debt limitation.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

ing out simply that the Congress is Democratic—not like the Republican-controlled 80th Congress which Truman fought vigorously and to his own benefit.

He also realizes that some members of the House and Senate can block his programs with no real reprisal. Friends report that he cites an example of House Rules Chairman Smith carrying his own district by a much larger margin than the President ever could manage. Therefore, there is nothing he could do to Smith, nor does Kennedy see any form of his disapproval of the Rules chairman that would not rebound to his own congressional district.

Kennedy cautions his associates not to write off a given Democrat in Congress simply because he opposes one piece of administration legislation. He has pointed to such powerful leaders as Chairman Wilbur Mills of House Ways and Means and Sen. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma as Democrats who opposed him on Medicare in 1962, but backed him solidly on foreign trade, the 1962 tax bill and debt limitation.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

ing out simply that the Congress is Democratic—not like the Republican-controlled 80th Congress which Truman fought vigorously and to his own benefit.

He also realizes that some members of the House and Senate can block his programs with no real reprisal. Friends report that he cites an example of House Rules Chairman Smith carrying his own district by a much larger margin than the President ever could manage. Therefore, there is nothing he could do to Smith, nor does Kennedy see any form of his disapproval of the Rules chairman that would not rebound to his own congressional district.

Kennedy cautions his associates not to write off a given Democrat in Congress simply because he opposes one piece of administration legislation. He has pointed to such powerful leaders as Chairman Wilbur Mills of House Ways and Means and Sen. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma as Democrats who opposed him on Medicare in 1962, but backed him solidly on foreign trade, the 1962 tax bill and debt limitation.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

ing out simply that the Congress is Democratic—not like the Republican-controlled 80th Congress which Truman fought vigorously and to his own benefit.

He also realizes that some members of the House and Senate can block his programs with no real reprisal. Friends report that he cites an example of House Rules Chairman Smith carrying his own district by a much larger margin than the President ever could manage. Therefore, there is nothing he could do to Smith, nor does Kennedy see any form of his disapproval of the Rules chairman that would not rebound to his own congressional district.

Kennedy cautions his associates not to write off a given Democrat in Congress simply because he opposes one piece of administration legislation. He has pointed to such powerful leaders as Chairman Wilbur Mills of House Ways and Means and Sen. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma as Democrats who opposed him on Medicare in 1962, but backed him solidly on foreign trade, the 1962 tax bill and debt limitation.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

The President currently is keeping his own counsel as to whether he asks for new civil rights legislation this year, but he does feel that the racial problem in America is national rather than concentrated entirely in one geographic division. He regards the national aspects of the racial problem as demonstrated in statistics showing a greater number of Negroes among the unemployed, school drop-outs and non-owners of housing.

"MEDFORD'S FINEST MEATS SINCE 1940"

"NEBERGALL'S" OLD FASHION
LARGE FRANKFURTERS
LARGE JUICY SKINS ON
45^c lb.

HAM LOAF
OUR OWN DELICIOUS MAKE
59^c lb.

ALL CENTER CUTS
LEAN PORK CHOPS
FANCY EASTERN PORK
89^c lb.

FRESH GROUND BEEF
39^c lb.
10 POUND PKG.
\$3.75

BONELESS PORK LOIN ROAST
79^c lb.
PORK TENDER LOINS 98c lb.

OUR OWN PURE
PORK SAUSAGE ..
49^c lb.

CHOICE AGED TENDER STEAKS
BONELESS TOP SIRLOINS
\$1.49 lb.

FANCY T-BONES
\$1.29 lb.

GROUND LAMB
23^c lb.
LEG 'O LAMB
Genuine Young Lamb
75^c lb.

ZEE PINK
Toilet Tissue 12 Rolls **\$1**

ZEE WAX PAPER Jumbo 200' Rolls 3 for \$1.00
MARGARINE COTTAGE BRAND 6 LBS. \$1.00
DRIED PRUNES Oregon Grown 2 Lb. Pkg. 69c
"JOY" Liquid Detergent Large 22-oz. Size 59c
Skippy Dog Food 12 1-LB. TINS 98c

BORDEN'S or KRAFT'S
COTTAGE CHEESE 29c pt.

CAMPBELL'S
TOMATO SOUP
10 Tins **\$1**

BOOTH'S FROZEN
LARGE ROUND BREADED **SHRIMP**
98^c
JUMBO 1-LB. PKG.

CARNATION LIGHT MEAT
TUNA Family size tin 39c
U.S. FANCY **HONEY** 5-LB. TIN 98c
LUMBERJACK **SYRUP** 5-LB. TIN 79c

LOCAL GOLDEN DELICIOUS
APPLES 10 lbs. **79^c**

CRISP JUMBO SIZE BEAUTIES DIRECTLY OUT OF STORAGE
U.S. NO. 1 KLAMATH **POTATOES** 10-lb. bag **35^c**
FRESH BUNCH **CARROTS** 3 Bunches **29^c**
RED LEAF **LETTUCE** 3 Large Bunches **29^c**
FRESH GREEN **ROMAINE** 3 Large Bunches **39^c**

Phone 773-7444
DELIVERY
ED MILNE'S
QUALITY MARKET
222 West Main Street
NEXT TO POWER COMPANY
CLOSED SUNDAYS



WEDDING PLANNED—Rick Nelson, 22, idol of millions of teen-agers, and Kristin Harmon, 18, daughter of sportscaster Tom Harmon and actress Elyse Knox, will be married some time in the spring. Nelson is the son of TV's Ozzie and Harriet Nelson. (UPI)



Family Weekly
PERSONALITY PROFILE: An Intimate Portrait of Carl Sandburg on his 85th Birthday
HUMAN INTEREST: How the Loss of a Child Turned into a One-Woman Safety Crusade
INSIDE SPORTS: Big 10 Commissioner Tells 8 Ways to End Basketball Fixes
STORIES AND FEATURES FOR EVERYONE IN
Family Weekly
with your copy of the
Medford Mail Tribune

there's only one
SKIPPY
DOG AND CAT FOOD
TOPS IN QUALITY!
LOW IN PRICE

Coming In The
JANUARY 6TH
Weekend Issue

Try!
Cinnamon on Hot Cereal
CRESCENT

ADD A TEASPOON OR SO TO CEREAL AS IT COOKS, OR SPRINKLE OVER SWEETENED CEREAL. BE SURE IT'S CRESCENT BECAUSE WE PACK ONLY CHOICE CINNAMON FROM THE FAR EAST, SELECTED FOR EXTRA AROMA, FLAVOR AND COLOR.
CRESCENT
Spice Merchants Since 1883