

Medford Mail Tribune
Published Daily except Saturday
33 North First St., Ph. 72-6141
ROBERT W. RUIH, Editor
HERB GREY Advertising Manager
GERALD T. LATHAM, Bus. Mgr.
ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Mgr. Editor
EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor
HARRY CHENMAN, Tech. Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER Women's Editor
DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.
An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail - In Advance
Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 10.00
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. 5.00
Sunday Only - One year \$5.00
Single Copy (Mailed) 20c
By Carrier - And Motor Route
Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$21.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 12.00
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. 6.00
Sunday Only - 1 year \$7.00
Carriage and Vendors - Copy 10c
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Lease
U. P. I. Telephone Newsprints
MEMBER OF ASSOCIATION OF PUBLISHERS
Advertising Representative:
NELSON ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES
Offices in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland & Denver.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
MEMBER
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
MEMBER

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. 8, 1953 (Tuesday)
Howard Lemuel Champ, 32, sentenced in circuit court to life imprisonment in the state penitentiary for the fatal stabbing of a Medford resident on Dec. 21.

Medford Attorney Kenneth Denman named chairman of the Oregon state game commission.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 8, 1943 (Sunday)
Election of Oregon state senate president ducked between Dorothy McCullough Lee, Portland, and W. H. Stelwer, Fossil; deadlock delays inauguration of Gov. Earl Snell.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Democratic leaders of Oregon met at Portland Saturday to discuss reasons for defeat in the November mandate. Everything was blamed but too many Republican votes."

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 8, 1933 (Tuesday)
Frank P. Farrell, Medford, elected president of League of Oregon Cities, succeeding William M. Briggs, Ashland. J. A. Perry elected president of Medford National bank following resignation of W. H. Gore.

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 8, 1923 (Wednesday)
Members of the 1923 Medford High school football team receiving "M" letter awards include Peter Bateman, guard; Frank Perl, sub tackle; Rudolph Singler, halfback; Asher Neff, fullback; Howard Glascock, sub guard; and Harley Dressler, tackle.

Doctor makes emergency trip from Grants Pass to Central Point in 35 minutes; time believed to be a record.

50 YEARS AGO
Jan. 8, 1913 (Friday)
Medford city council passes ordinance giving M. T. Minney company right to construct street railway in city limits. Survey shows Jackson county rates third in state in production of gold.

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

- 1. In what bay is the Isle of Capri located?
2. Mexicans who swim or wade the Rio Grande to enter the U.S. illegally are known as what?
3. The capital city of which state is named for the fourth President of the U.S.?
4. Name the five Great Lakes.
5. Insert the missing word: In _____ field where poppies grow.
6. Is writing paper properly designated as stationery, or stationery?
7. What is the capital of Vermont?
8. Which state is nicknamed Wolverine State?
9. In what two epic poems does the ancient city of Troy figure?
10. Correct the following: "Everyone should do their job."
Answers: 1. Italian Bay of Naples. 2. Wetbacks. 3. Madison, Wisconsin. 4. Superior, Michigan. Huron, Erie, Ontario. 5. Flanders. 6. Stationery. 7. Montpelier. 8. Michigan. 9. Illiad and Odyssey. 10. "Everyone should do his job."

Mt. Ashland Ski Area

We have been—to be quite honest—just a tiny bit skeptical about the possibility of a major skiing development on Mt. Ashland. No more. Not after Saturday, when we had an opportunity to inspect it in its winter beauty; to watch the enthusiasm of the skiers in the party; to listen to their tales of how it compares with the best slopes in the west; to learn how skiers will travel hundreds of miles to find a good slope.

THE weather was ideal. There was a chilly wind blowing intermittently, but when it died down, one basked in the warm sun. The snow ranged in depth from nothing in sunlit spots on the south slopes to up to three feet in the sheltered spots on the north slopes—and this early in a winter which has seen sparse snowfall in most localities. We are told that only Bachelor, near Bend, and Mt. Shasta are in full operation so far this year, due to lack of snow elsewhere.

The more expert skiers in the group came schussing and slaloming down slopes which they described as "intermediate," but which struck awe into the breast of several of the non-skiers along. And they said the snow was ideal, despite the lack of recent precipitation—fast, packed and powdery.

THE countryside in all directions is breathtakingly beautiful. It has long been a favorite spot of ours in the summer, and winter's touch simply adds to the beauty. To the south, Mt. Shasta stands mighty above its surrounding foothills. To the east, Mt. McLoughlin looms in conical snow-capped splendor. On the far northeastern horizon lesser peaks cluster around the rim of Crater lake.

Below, on Saturday, a blanket of white, fluffy fog covered the Rogue Valley and the Bear Creek drainage, with only Roxy Ann, Baldy and their companions poking above it. To the south and southwest, range after range of blue-purple hills marched into the distance.

SOME problems still stand in the way of the development of the area as a winter—or year-around—recreational development. Natural features are not among them, for the site is ideal. But sound, well-financed bidders must be found; the new road (from Highway 99 near the Siskiyou summit) must be punched through; problems of water supply, drainage and sanitation must be solved satisfactorily; buildings must be designed and parking areas laid out; decisions must be made on what types of lifts and tows shall be installed, and where and when.

None of these are insuperable, however, judging by the enthusiasm of the members of the Mt. Ashland Recreational Developers.

IN GENERAL, three types of people toured the area last Saturday. They were, first, those who want it because it will make their favorite sports available; second, those who look forward to the economic benefits such a development would bring the area, and third, representatives of the governmental agencies which are involved. Some of these, of course, overlapped. But all three came away convinced that this is a potential gold mine—to those who love winter sports, to those who seek financial gain and a sound, year-around economy, to those who are always on the lookout for additional tax income, and to those whose job is to serve the public.

It certainly will take the cooperation of all three kinds of interests to make a Mt. Ashland ski development a reality. But it will certainly be worth all the effort if it becomes one. We might even be persuaded to make a couple sitz-marks ourselves.—E.A.

What's an "Engineer"?

Most professional groups have a vested interest in being addressed properly. Realtors, for instance, are insistent that the term applies only to those who belong to a Real Estate Board.

Doctors are also chary of having that title used by others who are not bona fide M.D.'s, D.D.s, Ph. D.s, Ed. D.s, O.D.s, and so on. Lawyers have a legal monopoly on that title, but also tend to monopolize the word attorney, which technically can be used by any one who is acting on behalf of another.

NOW come the engineers, or, to be more specific, the National Society of Professional Engineers, who claim that the word engineer is used far too loosely, often applying to one who is not qualified to employ it. They say:

"The press can contribute significantly to public understanding of the role of the engineer in our society by using proper qualifying identification where the term 'engineer' is used. Consistent use of this term when the concerned are not actually professional engineers is, we think you will agree, going to have the cumulative effect of blurring the image of the engineer and that of his educational background and professional knowledge and skill. May we suggest that you consider such synonyms as 'engineer' for 'locomotive engineer'; 'crane operator' for 'operating engineer'; and 'technician' when an industrial worker is not an engineer."

WE UNDERSTAND their point. But they're too late. They're trying to appropriate and monopolize a word which long has been in the language in a far broader context.

The desk dictionary says: "Engineer, n. 1. A designer or constructor of engines. 2. Mil. & Nav. One of a corps of men who perform engineering work. . . 3. One versed in, or who follows as a calling, any branch of engineering. 4. One who operates an engine." Talk to the lexicographers, friends.—E.A.

"I Know What I Don't Like"



Washington Report

By William S. White (c) United Feature Syndicate

DARK IMPLICATIONS
Washington — The United Nations has assumed a frightful responsibility before history—assuming that history, too, will not be rewritten to suit the wishes of its ruling Afro-Asian clique as current facts have already been a hundred times suppressed or distorted—in the Congo.

White
For the first time in an organization supposedly devoted to "peace," U.N. troops and tanks and bombers have moved with crushing military force to settle an internal dispute in a supposedly independent country. This is the unarguable meaning of the United Nations offensive to drive the breakaway province of Katanga back into the central Congo government and to destroy that province's elected leader, Moise Tshombe.

No less terrible a responsibility has been assumed by the United States of America. Against the advice of our three best allies—Britain, France and Belgium—we have directly assisted this military adventure by a United Nations whose imperious Asian leader, Secretary General U Thant, may yet disturb even our own most eager apologists for this fatefully crude thrust in power politics.

FOR if the United Nations, without the slightest right except the sanction of force backed by a massive propaganda, can intervene in the internal affairs of the Congo today, it can intervene tomorrow in the internal affairs of any country in this world—in theory not excluding the United States.

In some other time and in some other atmosphere of whipped up emotionalism, any other state or province can be described as "secessionist," and U.N. troops can go in there, too, so long as the power of effective resistance is absent. Repeatedly, the motivation of the United States in this wretched affair has been described in the state department as a desire to force Katanga's return to the central Congo government to strengthen it against a possible Soviet takeover.

MEN who really do not enjoy feeling that their own government has taken up an indefensible policy have tried to accept this explanation. If it is true, it could at least help justify by way of harsh expediency what cannot possibly be justified on any higher ground. But even the argument of expediency is open to grave question. At the very moment the state department was speaking of its fears of Soviet intrusion in the Congo, our very ambassador to the U.N., Adlai Stevenson, was casting great doubt on that line. On Dec. 21, Stevenson—who is surely no enemy of the Afro-Asian clique—was thus quoted by United Press International: "As to Soviet interference, or intervention, in the Congo, so far as I know at the moment there isn't any whatever. I hope I am properly informed on that subject."

The ugly truth is that deceit and evasiveness and incredible arrogance have marked the U.N.'s course in the Congo, from first to last. Men of good will toward the U.N. have been compelled to conclude, long since, that its word in this affair could not be trusted. A few illustrations:

IMPARTIAL war correspondents have formally protested U.N. "censorship and duplicity" in the field. A score of U.N. disavowals of any intention to force the military submission of Katanga have been followed by the use of force for just such a submission. Heated U.N. denials of atrocities by U.N. troops have been proved false by the eye-witness testimony of independent correspondents.

Thant, in an ultimatum to Katanga on Dec. 31, implied that attacking U.N. forces would halt after seizing Elisabethville to give Tshombe time to submit decently. Instead, on the U.N.'s own account, they went forward to assault another town, Jadotville. This was explained by the U.N. as a "breakdown in . . . coordination." So sorry, we'll investigate. Maybe a "victory" has been won. But not all the power of the U.N. to force conformity can hide the dark implications, for the future, of this campaign.

YOUTHFUL HONESTY
A 7-year-old boy I know—know very well—left a note on his father's dresser just before Christmas, asking for an Eastern Ring-Necked Snake for a pet. At the end of the exhaustive recital about the snake's virtues, its amiability, its well-bred feeding habits, and its all-around suitability as a member of the household, the boy appended a P.S. to the note. "I spelt some words wrong," he wrote, "because I did not stop to think."

Peru Is Example of Special Problems Faced by Many Latin American Nations

BY PHIL NEWSON
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Through Lima's misty and fogshrouded streets over the weekend, Peruvian army trucks were carting scores of know and suspected Communist off to army security compounds.

The reason, to nip a plot "planned by the agents of Moscow and Havana . . . to implant a pseudo-farmer regime of the extreme left . . . align the nation with Fidelist Cuba and prepare for the Marxist revolution to subjugate the nation for Moscow." Early targets, according to Peru's ruling military junta, were to be the American-owned Toquepala and Marcona mines and Standard Oil of New Jersey's subsidiary International Petroleum Company.

By May Day the revolution was to be complete. Almost any Latin American nation presents its special problems for the United States, but perhaps none as dramatically as Peru. When, in August of 1961, the United States was setting up its Alliance for Progress program in a meeting of American ministers at Punta del Este, Uruguay, it was Peruvian Premier and Finance Minister Pedro Beltran who became the chief opponent of Cuba's Che Guevara. Peru preceded the United States in breaking relations with Castro's Cuba. But on a chilly night last

July, army tanks rumbled to the gates of Lima's presidential palace, arrested 73-year-old President Manuel Prado and established military rule. Prado had refused military demands that he invalidate June elections which gave the most votes to moderate leftist presidential candidate Raoul Haya de la Torre.

Under the Alliance for Progress, the United States already had allotted nearly \$90 million to Peru for roads, for water and sewage systems, and for aid in the program to open up new lands for Peru's landless Indians. The military coup struck a blow at the foundations of the alliance, conceived as a U. S. answer to threats either from the political right or left. President Kennedy denounced the coup and promptly suspended U. S. aid. Rejoined Gen. Ricardo Perez Godoy, the junta's gray-haired leader: "What Washington does not understand is that this is a Peruvian solution to the problem of preserving democracy."

On Aug. 17, the United States convinced that the military men intended to keep their promise of free elections in 1963, lifted the aid ban and recognized the new government. The present situation puts to the test the military junta's claim that theirs is the way to preserve democracy.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris (c) Field Enterprises, Inc.

or taste or evaluation, it would not occur to me to say, "I did not stop to think." Instead, I will usually find some defense, or explanation, or rationalization, that shifts the blame from me to something outside me—I was given the wrong information, or I was misinterpreted, or I really meant it in another context.

What we lose as we grow older is the marvelous freshness and honesty of youth that is not afraid or ashamed to say, "I did not stop to think." I have no doubt at all that this is what Jesus meant when he said that "a little child shall lead us." Because only this spirit, which dulls as we grow older, can show us the right road to our true selfhood.

Millions of words have been written on how and what children can learn from us; but little has been said about what we can learn from children. Yet the education that a part with open eyes, ears and mind can get from a growing child is incomparably more important than the education a child can get from all its formal training.

What we get (if the child has not been damaged in early years) is a portrait of our lost Eden, of a land in which shame and vanity and self-deceit have barely begun to erect their bristling barricades. In a few years, of course, the child will become more like us; that is to say, he will be "educated" and skilled in orthodox hypocrisy.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

One of last week's most interesting stories concerns the little band of CHRISTIAN peasants from Siberia who somehow got clear to Moscow in an effort to get out of Communist Russia to some place where they could find religious freedom.

In Moscow, they pushed their way into the U.S. embassy, apparently seeking sanctuary. The United States doesn't recognize the granting of asylum by embassies or consular offices. The instructions to our people in these offices are to permit exceptions "on humanitarian grounds" in cases of "uninvited fugitives whose lives are in imminent danger from mob violence but ONLY during the period the active danger continues."

Our embassy people had to call up the Soviet Foreign Office and describe what had happened. After a four-hour delay, the Russians sent over a bus. The little band of seekers for religious freedom was pushed aboard the bus and driven off under guard of plainclothes Russian policemen.

As they left the American embassy, they were weeping and protesting. One of them shouted: "We don't want to go anywhere here in Moscow. They will shoot us." Another believe Dr. Schweitzer knows as much or more about Africa and Africans than any other white man alive.

Paul Harvey, who is known and respected in Oregon, including Medford, says the Katanga deal is a shot gun wedding. Senator Dodd, Democrat, is demanding a Congressional investigation of the affair. Former Congressman Walter Judd, speaking in Medford, said, "The United States must have allies and must support them as they support us."

In the present conflict in the Congo, we have offended Britain, France and Belgium, three of our oldest and most dependable Allies. Who tells the truth? L. G. Weaver, 301 Haven St., Medford.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE NEW DEBATE
Washington—After the first violent spasm of combat over the House and Senate rules, the new session of Congress seems likely to settle down to a pretty dull routine in most of the major legislative areas. To be sure, another try will be made, this time perhaps successfully, to pass the medicare bill; and there will be other, subsidiary excitements. But the sole topic of really vivid interest and great long term significance still seems pretty certain to be taxation—plus—long—term—economic policy.

This is the outlook because the Kennedy administration's proposals for tax reduction and tax reform are slated to be decidedly more radical and far reaching than has yet been realized. Of course, the plans now being drawn up in the Treasury and elsewhere may be sharply scaled down this week, when the President and Secretary of Treasury Douglas Dillon take a final look at them.

ON PRESENT prospects, however, the coming session will be different from any other since the days of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, in that its central, dominating preoccupation will be an argument about the real shape and true motive forces of the American economy. This is certainly unavoidable if the President does not change the present plan to present a tax program in which economically stimulating tax reductions will bulk much larger than tax reforms.

In crude terms, what is now to be expected is a request for reductions of individual and corporate income taxes which may cost the Treasury from \$12 to \$13 billion; plus a request for certain changes in tax base which will entail some further loss of revenue; plus a request for loophole-closing changes in the tax base which will recapture from \$5 to \$5 billion of the revenue sacrificed by tax cuts.

The net sacrifice of revenue, at least at the present level of business activity, may well run to \$9 or \$10 billion. The proposal to sacrifice revenue on this scale is to be put forward when the budget is already unbalanced, and in a year when Federal expenditure requests are actually due to increase. These simple facts insure that the main debate will concern the inner nature of the national economy.

WHAT shall we say about it all? Well, there isn't much that we can say. If we are to have an embassy in Russia, we must submit to Russian regulations—just as the Russians must submit—at least openly—to American regulations if they are to have an embassy in Washington. All of that was involved when—many years ago—we extended diplomatic recognition to Russia.

But it's hard for us to forget that a very large share of the immigrants who came to this new land centuries ago came seeking freedom from religious oppression. That immigration, and the reason for it, is a very important chapter in our history. INTERESTING thought: One seldom hears of BIG SHOT COMMUNISTS running away from communism—or TRYING to run away from communism. They are TOO WELL TAKEN CARE OF there.

The communist system is designed to take care of the Big Shots. It is the ordinary run of people who are so anxious to get away that they can be kept in communist countries only by WALLS and by police regulations. The Berlin Wall provides a shining example of that.

IT IS MUCH to be doubted if a system as foul as the communist system can last indefinitely in this century of the common man. If we can just keep out of war long enough, communism will settle its own hash. It is too foul to live forever in this modern world.

"As President of the United States, it gives me great pleasure to unveil the art treasures from the French government—the Mona Lisa!"

