

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
 "Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
 Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 33 North First St., Ph. 774-6141
 ROBERT W. RUIH, Editor
 HERR GREY, Advertising Manager
 GERALD T. LATHAM, Bus. Mgr.
 ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Editor
 EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor
 HARRY CHIPMAN, Tele. Editor
 RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
 OLIVE STARCHER, Women's Editor
 DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.
 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. 5.50
 Sunday Only - One year \$5.00
 Single Copy (Mailed) 20c
 By Carrier - And Motor Routes
 Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$21.00
 Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 12.75
 Sunday Only - 1 mo. 20c
 Carrier and Vendors - Copy 10c
 Official Paper of City of Medford
 Official Paper of Jackson County
 United Press International
 Full Rate Wire
 U. P. I. Telephone Newsletters
 MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION
 Advertising Representatives:
 NELSON ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES
 Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
 AFFILIATE MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
 1963

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. 18, 1953 (Friday)
 District Attorney Walter Nunley's recent statement of policy with regard to gambling enforcement in Jackson County has been challenged as "untenable" by Medford Lawyer Edward C. Kelly.
 Medford's City Superintendent Robert A. Duff has been authorized by the city council to complete an engineering study of needed sewer improvements and give each project a priority rating.

20 YEARS AGO
 Jan. 18, 1943 (Wednesday)
 F. Wilson Wald died in Medford High school band instructor for 17 years and a former leader in local Elks lodge and American Legion.
 From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Signs are now mounting that the legislature now in august assembly, will be over about the same time as the war."

30 YEARS AGO
 Jan. 18, 1933 (Friday)
 Medford grocery stores advertise three one-pound loaves of bread for 13 cents, coffee for 17 cents a pound, prime beef pot roasts at 8 cents a pound, and flour at \$3.49 a barrel.
 Grand jury reports liquor, confiscated by police, is missing from vault in city hall.

40 YEARS AGO
 Jan. 18, 1923 (Saturday)
 State fire marshal recommends construction of railroad underpass at Sixth st. crossing in Medford.
 E. W. Barham, Medford trapper, found, suffling from frost bite, after being lost for eight days in Klamath mountains.

50 YEARS AGO
 Jan. 18, 1913 (Monday)
 Medford's Mayor-elect Enoyert receives series of anonymous threatening letters; matters investigated by postal authorities.
 Hot contest develops for presidency of Medford city council: Jack Summerville and J. W. Mitchell said to be leading contenders.

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

- On what day in February, 1732, was George Washington born?
 - Which book of the Bible concerns the "beginnings"?
 - Who called Alfred E. Smith "The Happy Warrior"?
 - Statuary Hall is in which government building in Washington, D.C.?
 - Who was Henry Irving?
 - The Greek Goddess Athena corresponds to which Roman Goddess?
 - Cotton is grown commercially in California; true or false?
 - What was the nickname of Ivan, Czar of Russia?
 - Ranks in the Marine Corps bear the same designations as those in the Navy; true or false?
 - Which insect is the particular enemy of cotton?
- Answers: 1. February 11, (Old calendar.) 2. Genesis. 3. Franklin D. Roosevelt. 4. The Capitol. 5. English writer. 6. Minerva. 7. True. 8. Ivan the Terrible. 9. False. 10. Boll weevil.

A Self-Renewing Society

From Babylon to Egypt to Rome; from the Aztecs to the Great Khans; from Napoleon to Hitler — all great societies of the past have, sooner or later, disintegrated, and been succeeded by something else.

Will that be the fate of our industrialized, electrified, science-oriented, and "open" society of mid-20th Century America? Will it, too, fall apart and be succeeded by something else?

History would tend to indicate the answer is yes. But history also teaches that, while many things have happened before, there is always time and space for something new. There CAN be something new under the sun.

JOHN W. GARDNER, president of the Carnegie Corp. of New York, speculates along these lines in an article in a recent issue of Saturday Review.

What, he asks, is needed for a society to be self-renewing, to be able to survive the flux and pull of radical change, to reshape itself to new needs and challenges without losing its essential form and continuity?

He concludes thus:

"The ever-renewing society will be a free society. It will understand that the only stability possible today is stability in motion. It will foster a climate in which the seedlings of new ideas can survive and the deadwood of obsolete ideas be hacked out. Above all, it will recognize that its capacity for renewal depends on the individuals who make it up. It will foster innovative, versatile and self-renewing men and women, and give them room to breathe."

AND WHAT, Mr. Gardner continues, are the characteristics of the self-renewing man, on whom a self-renewing, dynamic society must depend? As he sees it, there are three chief characteristics:

1. The self-renewing man is versatile and adaptive;
2. The self-renewing man is highly motivated and respects the sources of his own energy and motivation;
3. For the self-renewing man the development of his own potentialities and the process of self-discovery never end.

Given men of this type, and by giving them "room to breathe," Mr. Gardner believes that we can shape our future and control our destiny as a society, to the end that we can meet all challenges and serve our own needs.

BUT IF this is to be achieved, it must be in an atmosphere of freedom, where argument, dissent, criticism are not only permitted, but encouraged, so that the fullest and widest public dialogue on the problems facing us can be heard.

Of naming, intimidation and suppression of opposing views cannot be permitted if we are to retain our open, pluralistic society. And no society today which is not open and pluralistic can have the pre-requisites for self-renewal.

Our society today is challenged, not only by an opposing ideology, but also by technological and social change — change which is increasing in speed and tempo; change which has been more radical in the last century than in all the preceding millennia of human history.

OUR POLITICAL society, which is among the oldest surviving governments in the world, has lasted as long as it has only because it has been flexible enough to change with the times, while still retaining the basic principles of freedom and justice.

We must retain and expand that flexibility, and retain and strengthen the freedoms which permit us to remain open and pluralistic.

It is for these reasons that we must oppose, with all our strength, the forces of repression, of constriction, or conformity and mediocrity, which constantly are at work. It is, and will remain, an eternal struggle, and it is one that we cannot afford to lose. — E.A.

Flying Start

For a freshman congressman, Bob Duncan is off to a flying start.

There are 36 new Democratic congressmen in the House of Representatives. Only seven of them were assigned to more than one committee. Duncan was one of them.

Not only that, but both assignments are to major committees, ones that have a tremendous impact on the Fourth District — the committees on Agriculture (which includes the Forest Service) and Interior (which includes the Bureau of Land Management and the Park Service, among other things).

IT IS THE nature of the Washington political jungle that these committee assignments did not come automatically, or without any effort. A major factor is the fact that Al Ullman, representative from Oregon's Second District across the mountains, is on the House committee on committees.

Duncan, an independent and aggressive thinker, will be a major factor in legislation affecting the Fourth District, Oregon, and the entire western part of the nation.

Too, he will be a unifying factor in the sometimes-squabbling Oregon delegation. It is to the interests of the entire state that the delegation work in harmony, and as Duncan arrives with no prior commitments nor animosities, he may be of considerable assistance in smoothing the relationships of the two senators and the other two Democratic congressmen. — E.A.

"That's Going A Little Too Far"



By HERLOCK
 "THE UNMANNED FORM"

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.

W.T.C.U. Home
 To the Editor: In a recent issue of the Roseburg News-Review, dated Dec. 28, 1962, was a very interesting article which I'm sure many of your readers will be glad to read. It tells about a gift of an 800-acre ranch near Myrtle Creek, Ore., which has recently been given to the Oregon Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to be used for developing a home for dependent boys from 5 to 18 years, inclusive. The donors are a brother and sister, Mr. Mac Arnhur Wixson and Miss Frances Wixson of Myrtle Creek.

These two are the only surviving members of a family of five children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wixson, and all the children and their father have done many years of teaching schools and maintained a keen interest in children.
 The deed to this transaction has been signed and it is hoped that work on this development can be started in the near future. The Children's Farm Home Board of Trustees plan to create a "workshop" where boys with the inclination will have an opportunity for training in reforestation and an opportunity to take part in development in a stock ranch.

The children's home program is one aspect of W.C.T.U. activities. Nationally, W.C.T.U. is organized in a fight against the use of alcoholic beverages. Operating under the slogan "Organized mother love," W.C.T.U. endeavors to help children, the home and destitute, officers point out.

Mrs. G. O. Sanden, Route 2, Box 443-A, Medford

Year Agreement
 To the Editor: I am in complete agreement with your recent editorial on prayer in the classrooms. Although my husband and I are proud to be members of a Medford church, we have, nevertheless, in our life time attended services in many denominations in various cities in this country and abroad, where we found slight variations in the prayers, and in one instance a fundamental difference.
 Recognizing the deep religious basis on which this country was founded, it seems a great pity that no prayers can be used in the classrooms. However, a far worse alternative would be "an insipid, official state — written prayer which was recited by rote in school classrooms, whether or not the student wanted it."
 Why not set aside a brief moment of silence to be used by each boy and girl according to the dictates of their conscience?
 Renee B. Houston
 215 Erie st.
 Medford

Man's World
 To the Editor: I felt compelled to write since I found myself in such complete agreement with the views expressed by "G.H.B." in the editorial re: "Man's World."
 As a common garden variety homemaker, it is not often I aspire to power. However when NBC announced the cancellation of Man's World, I felt akin to a small child whose favorite toy had been snatched by the neighborhood bully. A feeling shared, I might add, by my entire family. I surely wished then for the power to reverse that decision by NBC.
 I did write to the program expressing my appreciation and regrets. I received a hand written reply from the lady who plays the part of Nora. She included a list of sponsors to whom I might write. I did so, receiving a reply from 2

or 3, of course disclaiming any responsibility.
 Since I had no idea to whom I should address my plaint at the network I let the matter drop. But we surely feel badly that such a really fine show is being dropped.
 Mrs. Gene Teeling,
 666 Pittview,
 Central Point, Ore.

Deer Meeting
 To the Editor: Important to the sportsmen of this county: Since I put out petitions in the hands of you sportsmen here, concerning the killing of deer in this state, we have been gaining ground in all parts of the state. We are at the point now where we can do something for you, the deer hunter. We have a state president, we have state senators working at this time for you and me to see if we can get some of our game laws changed.
 Come Saturday, Jan. 26, we are going to have an open meeting for anyone that would like to come. The meeting will take place at the Upper Applegate Grange hall. Dinner will be served at 6, the meeting will take up at 8. Our state president, Mr. C. E. Milhorn, and the chairman from Klamath county, Mr. Robert Pyle, will be here. Come one, come all. I feel you will have an interesting evening and I feel you will better understand why we have to do something about the killing of the does in this state.
 If any of you haven't signed a petition as yet, contact me. I'll see that you get one.
 Please remember the date, Jan. 26, and come to this meeting. We will be glad to see all of you.
 Walter Craig,
 1523 Bryant,
 Medford.

AWOL in Eden
 To the Editor: The merriest over Fry's flying phenomena having subsided, readers may enjoy a little adventure of true mystic value. (Flying saucers are merely very minor miracles of the devil.)
 The prelude, action of and immediate aftermath of World War Two were times of awesome and wondrous spiritual import — particularly in a section of Oregon. One Spring evening I escaped the vigilant attendants at the V.A. Hospital, Roseburg, and started for my home town in Nevada. I walked for hours until I came to a deep valley where, in the full moon, I witnessed a great chain of maidens strolling gracefully northwards through the verdant vale.
 I courteously queried the nearest vestal. She graciously told me they were the handmaids of Spring, "guardian angels" of our wild flowers and that their presence carpeted our meadows and mountains in natural beauty. She revealed they were girls gifted with special grace for these vernal ventures and with their passing the earth burst into bloom. I forgot my reportorial know-how in the pleasure of this simple vision and never inquired from whence they came.
 I wandered on down the road wondering whether the spirit which moved over the deep when Life was born continued to touch the earth with sorceries like this or whether I had witnessed a little moment in the Eternal Victory we had won in World War Two. It may be some neighborly mystic in our own Oregon Garden Clubs has the answer.
 It began to rain. Hours later bespattered by the traffic I sought refuge in a Grants Pass hotel and then,

France's Near-Rejection of Britain in Common Market Stirring Other Nations

By PHIL NEWSOM
 UPI Foreign News Analyst
 President Charles De Gaulle's virtual rejection of Britain as a member of the European Common Market hit Britain like a dash of cold water and aroused resentment among France's partners in the European community.



NEWSOM

The result might easily be a crisis not only for Britain but for the European community as well.
 Lord Privy Seal Edward Heath, Britain's chief representative in the market negotiations at Brussels, responded with what has come to be regarded as typical British bulldog tenacity. His actions clearly indicated that, far from accepting defeat, Britain now will redouble its efforts.

In Rome, Budget Minister Ugo La Malfa responded acutely that De Gaulle "cannot treat Italy and other common market countries like a colony."
 Netherlands officials at The Hague attacked De Gaulle's view as outmoded nationalism.

Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy all have suggested that if French stubbornness bars Britain from the European community, then they also might be forced to reassess their position.
 In Britain and among France's aroused partners was a feeling that De Gaulle, by his unyielding stand on terms of British entry, deliberately was setting a trap, that he hoped thereby to goad Britain into breaking off negotiations.

There were bitter references to 1958, the year the common market came into being, when Britain did slam the door on free trade talks because of terms largely dictated by France.
 The question now is how far the European partners can push De Gaulle — who never has changed his mind easily — away from his concept of a tightly knit Europe, and toward the idea of a community open to compromise, large enough to admit Britain and with ever closer ties to the Atlantic community, including the United States.

At least partly responsible for De Gaulle's opposition to Britain and his rejection of a nuclear force for NATO is his abiding suspicion of the United States.
 High up in his thinking is a conviction that the European economic community never must lose its identity in a "colossal Atlantic community" controlled by the United States.

No one, he contends, can know "if, how, or where," the United States might elect to use its nuclear might in defense of its own interests which some day might conflict with those in Europe.

Try and Stop Me

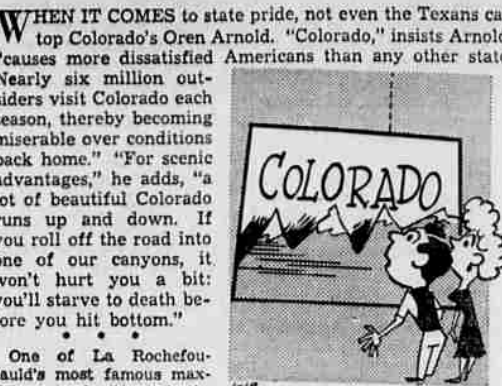
By BENNETT CERF

WHEN IT COMES to state pride, not even the Texans can top Colorado's Oren Arnold. "Colorado," insists Arnold, "causes more dissatisfied Americans than any other state."

Nearly six million outsiders visit Colorado each season, thereby becoming miserable over conditions back home. "For scenic advantages," he adds, "a lot of beautiful Colorado runs up and down. If you roll off the road into one of our canyons, it won't hurt you a bit; you'll starve to death before you hit bottom."
 One of La Rochefoucauld's most famous maxims contends, "As it is the mark of great minds to say many things in a few words, so it is that of little minds to use many words to say nothing."
 This is a maxim, incidentally, that few TV announcers and MC's seem to have heard.

Shortly before his lonely death in Italy, Sinclair Lewis was asked why, in his various novels, he never had pictured a happy husband. "For the same reason," replied Lewis, "that I never have portrayed a five-footed elephant who could fly."

Steve Allen, who has learned by experience, contends that the best way to make your children heed your advice is to find out exactly what they want and then tell them to do it.
 © 1963, by Bennett Cerf. Distributed by King Features Syndicate



© 1963, by Bennett Cerf. Distributed by King Features Syndicate

Washington Report

By William S. White
 (c) United Feature Syndicate

NO "HATE - KENNEDY"
 Washington — Wherever it may ultimately lead, President Kennedy's relationship to the new congress has begun with moderate satisfaction among the controlling centrist Democrats and a certain wary amiability toward him even among the Republicans.
 Nobody is really angry at him — as yet — except the doctrinaire ultra-liberal Democrats. These excitable fellows — who actually gave him more trouble in the old congress than did any other faction — are fretfully unhappy.
 They are petulant that he has not demanded violently extreme reforms in civil rights which would tie this congress up for many weeks in angry and futile knots, so that in not accomplishing these unattainable reforms it would not be able to accomplish much of anything else, either.

They are petulant that he has not demanded violently extreme reforms in civil rights which would tie this congress up for many weeks in angry and futile knots, so that in not accomplishing these unattainable reforms it would not be able to accomplish much of anything else, either.

THEY are pettish with him for not throwing himself headlong into their foredoomed effort, already opening in the senate, to alter the rules of the game so that all debate could be shut off whenever they could rally some bare majority to put on the gag.
 And many of them are irritated with him for asking a big tax cut, accompanied by some cutback in domestic spending. This rejects a central article of their true faith, which is that prosperity is really reached only by government spending of the most vast and energetic kind.
 One Presidential message does not make a session of Congress; and it may well be that there to come will significantly alter Mr. Kennedy's apparent purposes for this Congress. At the present, however, and on the showing of his state of the union address, he has entered the second half of his first term as a conciliatory and not a divisive national leader.
 His program is, on the whole, moderate. Though certainly not wholly accept-

able to traditional conservative thinking, it is also certainly nowhere an abomination to the conservative view.
 THE sum of it, on all present indications, is that very probably this will be a moderate session of Congress, striking out here and there beyond where the conservative would really like to go, but also keeping well short of those wild blue yonder stretches of innovation which the Democratic left would like to enter.
 The Republicans will fight the President when they think they should; but there is no G.O.P. disposition to run an opposition simply for opposition's sake. The truth is that the Republicans are more relieved than otherwise by the state of the union message.
 It is not, of course, that they expect to go along with all he has asked. Rather, it is that since the next election year — 1964 — is a Presidential election year, they had been sorely afraid he would go so much further with his legislative demands than he has in fact gone.
 SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

SO, putting aside the unimportant left-wing Democratic extremists, the collective attitude of the new Congress toward the President is one of general liking and respect for him and fairly general approval of his handling of most — though not all — of the harsh problems of the cold war. He is infinitely stronger than he would have been had he not stood up in Cuba; his foreign policy leadership is thus not likely to be seriously challenged, as otherwise it would surely have been.
 Much difficulty is arising for that program, and only a thorough-going administration determination to make it a more rational instrumentality can save it from very deep and damaging cuts.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Washington:
 Although the House of Representatives has been in session only about six hours, some TWO THOUSAND bills have been introduced. They deal with almost every subject imaginable — including using Social Security records to locate runaway parents.
 That one was dropped in the hopper by Representative Abraham J. Mulner, (Demo.) of New York. He had already introduced 172 bills, and that one was his 173rd. He obviously believes in earning his \$22,500 salary.

THEN — There is Representative Samuel S. Stratton, also of New York — and, incidentally, also a Democrat. He wants more holidays to fall on Monday. So he drops into the hopper a bill requiring Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day and Veterans Day holiday to fall on the nearest Monday.
 This morning's dispatches report that bills are in the making to add to the holidays we already have others calling for the observance of Grandmothers Day, Shut-ins Day, Purple Heart Day, Children's Day and Senior Citizens Day.

AND — Besides all that — Representative Lindley Beckworth, of Texas (A Democrat, incidentally) is afraid the new and higher postal rates will prevent elderly pensioners from communicating with their families.
 So — He proposes a special colored penny postcard for strictly personal messages from these and similarly unfortunate persons who cannot afford the higher price.

QUESTION:
 Isn't democracy wonderful?
 Especially, in these days, the kind of democracy that is spelled with a capital D.

I was the only prisoner in the Josephine county jail for a full week. The judge remanded me back into V.A. custody at Roseburg to my great sorrow, for I took great pleasure in my meditations and prayers in the quiet peace of my cell after the terribly disturbed and wicked wards of what was then the most evil place in our military history. Generals Eisenhower and Omar Bradley changed all that, humanizing these psychiatric prisons, one as president, the other as head of the Veterans Administration.

I had a stub of pencil and remember the few notes I made in my cell and thus I here herald the Sorority of Spring — from God's own College — and may they all become Saints on graduation. And remember this is a true story and not a fairy tale.
 Williams Thomas Cuddy
 V.A. Detentionary,
 White City, Ore.

I was the only prisoner in the Josephine county jail for a full week. The judge remanded me back into V.A. custody at Roseburg to my great sorrow, for I took great pleasure in my meditations and prayers in the quiet peace of my cell after the terribly disturbed and wicked wards of what was then the most evil place in our military history. Generals Eisenhower and Omar Bradley changed all that, humanizing these psychiatric prisons, one as president, the other as head of the Veterans Administration.