MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor
HERB GREY Advertising Manager
GERALD T. LATHAM, Bus. Mgr.
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HARRY CHIPMAN, Teleg. Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
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DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

Oct. 13, 1953 (Tuesday)

The 1953-54 tax statements for Jackson county will be mailed this week, Howard Gault, sheriff and tax collector, announces.

United Medford Crusade officials report contributions this year are running 35 to 200 per cent over last year's total.

20 YEARS AGO

Oct. 13, 1943 (Wednesday)

Second Lt. Thomas Helman, co-pilot of flying fortress which bags 12 Nazi planes in raid on Germany.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The duck shooting season opens Friday. Several local enthusiasts plan funerals for mythical grandmaws in the tules of Klamath county."

30 YEARS AGO

Oct. 13, 1933 (Friday)

Body of Frank Turner, London, England, found on southbound train out of Ashland; death ruled suicide over girl left behind.

Picturesque route reported selected for highway over Siskiyous.

40 YEARS AGO

Oct. 13, 1923 (Saturday)

Tax evaluation of Jackson county placed at $24,700,570.

Work starts on Tiller - Trail road.

50 YEARS AGO

Oct. 13, 1913 (Monday)

Siskiyou holdup man arrested at Marshfield, suspect held at Roseburg.

George W. Dunn, Ashland, elected grand commander of the Knights Templar of Oregon.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Choreography concerns dancing, singing or map making?
2. Is the average weight of a standard bale of American cotton about 49, 490, or 4,900 pounds?
3. Is a diving bell open or closed at the bottom?
4. Name the city in the U.S. which is said to be "the home of the bean and the cod."
5. If an automobile is driven at 60 miles per hour, how many feet per second does it travel?
6. Was Robin Hood a legendary or actual person?
7. Whom did Theodore Roosevelt succeed as President of the U.S.?
8. What does a barometer register?
9. Who was the husband of Marie Antoinette?
10. Correct the following: "The condemned man was hung."

Answers: 1. Dancing. 2. 490. 3. Open. 4. Boston, Mass. 5. 88 feet. 6. Legendary. 7. William McKinley. 8. Atmosppheric pressnre. 9. Louis XVI, King of France. 10. ". . . was hanged."

Subscribers

To report improper or non-delivery of the Mail Tribune in Medford, phone 772-6141; Ashland call at 416 Bridge st., or phone 482-3002; Yreka, phone Victory 2-2898 before 6:45 p.m. daily and 10:30 a.m. Sunday.

If regular delivery arrives shortly after you call please notify office, thus eliminating special messenger service.

The Tax Decision

Most daily newspapers in the state are supporting the state tax measure to be voted on next Tuesday. (At least two—in Klamath Falls and Ashland—are against it. At least one—in Coos Bay — is straddling the fence. Quite a few weeklies are against it.)

Why, when all indications are that the tax measure is going to go down to overwhelming defeat, do the majority of daily newspapers support this measure, most of them strongly?

Wouldn't it be "smarter" to play it cool, go along with what appears to be popular sentiment, and then smugly say "I told you so" when it was all over?

* * * * *

CERTAINLY it would be easier. It would be more peaceful, too, and more comfortable not to be accused of "brainwashing" and "intimidation" and all the rest.

The Oregon Journal gave thought to this the other day, and printed an editorial which said:

"Newspapers have been accused of being part of a conspiracy to shove the 1963 tax legislation down the throats of an unwilling public.

"If they are, their part in the conspiracy is not very sinister.

"If they were acting out of selfish motives, they would oppose the tax program.

"Newspapers and their employees pay taxes. They do not like to pay taxes any more than other Oregon citizens.

"Furthermore, they know that to urge higher taxes is an unpopular cause. If they were solely interested in winning popularity and adding to their circulation, they would oppose the tax package.

"But most newspaper people like to think of themselves as responsible citizens of Oregon. They are convinced that the revenue provided by this legislation is essential to the welfare of their state, particularly in the field of education.

"They are willing themselves to pay the higher taxes that will be required of them. They are willing to forego the popularity they might win by taking the easier course.

"They believe that to do otherwise would mean abdication of their duty as citizens and as newspapermen."

* * * * *

THAT PUTS it about as well as it can be put. There are others, too, who are supporting the tax measure at considerable personal risk. We refer to some of those who are (often contemptuously) referred to as politicians.

We have respect for such people as Gov. Mark Hatfield, Rep. Shirley Field, Rep. Ed Branchfield, Rep. Jim Redden and others who, knowing full well the possible consequences, have stuck their necks out and supported the measure because they know they are right. This takes guts.

We have far less respect—none, really—for legislators who, having voted for the bill in the legislature, now crawfish, equivocate, or come out against it. This is pure political expediency, a less than admirable trait.

The most reprehensible example is that political irresponsible, Sen. Walter Pearson. There are others, closer to home.

* * * * *

SINCE 1957, Oregon has been living off the "fat" in the treasury. That fat is now gone.

Meanwhile, costs have risen. And, most important of all, the numbers of students in elementary and high schools, and in colleges and universities, has skyrocketed.

The state, acting under the mandate of a vote of the people, has increased its share of the financing of the local school districts, thus helping to hold down local property taxes, which are already at a near-confiscatory level. This is the largest single item in the general fund budget.

All these things zeroed in on the 1963 Legislature, which "solved" them by putting together a patchwork tax bill which would raise the needed money.

* * * * *

IT IS NOT a particularly good bill — nor a terribly bad one. It has obvious flaws. The worst one is the $12 million to be raised by speeded-up withholding, which is nothing but borrowing from the next biennium.

But it is not nearly as bad as the highly-emotional critics declare. It has some badly needed reforms, which benefit those who have been too hard hit in the past. It broadens the base, without hurting anyone who can't afford it. (The $5 filing fee will not hurt anyone seriously — it is principally designed to collect a small fee from the 84,000 odd persons who have gotten off without paying any tax at all in the past, even while collecting refunds on tax withheld.)

The best thing to be said about it is that it will raise, for this biennium only, the money which the state needs to continue its vital services, and without which it will be crippled seriously.

* * * * *

IT IS INEVITABLE that the state of Oregon is going to have to find added sources of income. This may be a sales tax, it may be, in part, a revised income tax, or added taxes on such other things as cigarettes, motel space, and other special taxes.

It is also true that some economies can probably be made in certain areas of state government. But to slash state services (or, rather, part of them—for some are funded independently) to the tune of up to one quarter of their budgets —this is complete fiscal irresponsibility.

As stated previously, we expect the tax bill to be voted down, and by a consderable majority—perhaps as much as two or three to one. There is too much resentment, not only of the tax increase itself, but of the Legislature's unwise raising of its own members' salaries too much, its political bickering and partisanship, the junkets to Hawaii, and so on.

But also as stated previously, we believe that those who insist in voting "no" will be doing so knowing that the results will be fiscal chaos for the state (no matter what self-seeking and crawfishing legislators say), and a damaging blow at responsible state government and at education —which is the state's most important product. And this is very sad. — E. A.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

EROSION, SLOW BUT SURE

Taipei, Formosa—This is not as good a vantage point for the study of Communist China as Hong Kong, but there is one Communist problem that stands out in stark relief from the Taipei angle of vision. It may prove the central problem at that.

Alsop

In brief, the Soviets modernized the huge Chinese Communist armed forces during the Korean War. But although the big bill that Moscow then presented to Peking has not yet been paid in full, Mao Tse-tung's army, navy, and air force are already decaying towards their pre-Korea status of an immense militia possessing only a few advance weapons.

At the time of the Korean truce, for instance, the Chinese Communist air force was one of the world's strongest, equipped with close to 4,000 aircraft of the latest models of that period.

* * *

TODAY, however, the same air force has not received a new plane or even any serious shipment of spare parts from Russia since 1959. Cannibalization and attrition have therefore reduced it by about one-third, to approximately 2,700 semi-operational aircraft, all of obsolete or obsolescent models.

Semi-operational is probably an optimistic description of the Chinese Communist MIG-17's, aging Ilyushins, and the rest. The planes themselves get very little time in the air, which always leads to deterioration. The pilots get even less flying time — hardly more than five hours per month — which has surely led to loss of proficiency.

In short, the same factors that caused the humiliatingly bad performance of the Chinese Communist air units in the 1958 Formosa crisis have been operating ever since with increasing power. And unless training can be intensified soon, and unless replacement aircraft or at least spare parts are soon forthcoming, the decay of the Chinese Communist air force must quickly enter an accelerating phase.

* * *

THE condition of the army is more difficult to gauge, since there is clearly a very wide spread between the average army units and the crack outfits, like those on the Indian frontier. Yet the army confronts essentially the same problem as the air force. Its heavier and more advanced weapons are not locally replaceable, and no replacements have come from Russia for four long years. Even army trucks are being cannibalized, and the cannibalization of the higher army weapons is even more rapid.

This does not mean, of course, that China is now defenseless. On the contrary, the Chinese Nationalists have had distinctly bad luck to date with their harassing and penetration raids along the coast, largely because the Communists have made a supreme effort to keep their air and coastal warning nets in good order. Yet the gradual, remorseless, and inevitably accelerating decay of Chinese Communist military power is still a world fact of the highest significance.

This fact's meaning in itself, moreover, is probably surpassed by its meaning as a model. It is easier to detect, describe, and give figures concerning the deterioration of the air force, for instance, than to estimate and describe the erosion of the Chinese Communist industrial plant. Yet here again, the same kind of erosion is slowly but surely at work, for precisely the same reasons.

* * *

A small part of the Chinese industrial plant is not Russian in origin. A very large part, considerably more than half in fact, is not now being used, because Peking has had to allow industrial output to slump to between 35 and 40 per cent of capacity. The unused part of the industrial plant is nonetheless subject to decay; and the part still in use is being worn out rather rapidly.

In Canton, for instance, a tractor plant and a plant producing chemical fertilizers were very recently closed down. Both factories belonged to the productive sector which the regime is supposed to be going all out to expand, in order to strengthen Chinese agriculture. The reason in both cases (certainly known because of Canton's comparatively high visibility) was simply the want of both spare parts and raw materials to keep these factories going.

Right here, of course, is where the Sino-Soviet split pinches the Chinese economy. A vast deal of ignorant nonsense has been written about "Soviet aid" being cut off. China never has received any Soviet aid, having been required to pay through the nose for all exports from the Communist bloc since the very beginning.

* * *

BUT the Chinese armed forces got all their higher equipment from Russia. Chinese industry is almost wholly equipped with machinery imported from the Soviet Union or the Eastern European satellites. A high percentage of China's railroad cars and long haul trucks are Russian or Eastern European in origin.

Thus the whole mechanical sector of the Chinese Communist economy has been, in effect, completely designed around machines for which neither parts nor replacements are any longer available. A more terrible national problem can hardly be imagined, especially for a government which has already been forced to cut back its capital investments almost to zero, in the aftermath of its own megalomaniac follies.

THE INCOME TAX MEASURE

This is one of a series of brief presentations of some little-known aspects of the income tax measure on which Oregon voters will decide at a special election on Oct. 15.

A "yes" vote approves the law; a "no" vote defeats it.

QUESTION

I've worked all my life, and saved as much as I could to put my kids through school and provide for my retirement. Last year I was told that if I sold my investments, I would pay over 9 per cent of my gain to the State, if I used the money as I wanted. What will the new Tax Law do for me?

ANSWER

The new Tax Law makes a substantial reform in the treatment of capital gains by eliminating the reinvestment requirement and taxing all capital gains on assets held over one year at no more than 5 per cent. The old law had the effect of bunching income accrued over many years into the year of sale, penalizing those who saved for education, retirement or other personal purposes by pushing them into the highest bracket in that one year. Only those who reinvested were helped. This inequity has been removed by the 1963 Tax Law.

GREAT IDEAS...

From the Great Books

By Mortimer J. Adler

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RELIGION—PRO AND CON

Dear Dr. Adler: What do the great thinkers of the past have to say about the values of organized religion? Do they agree that the church is indispensable to the moral and spiritual welfare of the individual and the nation, or do they differ from this commonly held opinion?

Mrs. Eleanor Schapiro
RFD 3 Box 325 Beech rd.
Wadsworth, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Schapiro: Religion involves a basic trust in the order and direction of things. It presupposes a bond between men and the absolute principle, person, or order which undergirds the world. It is expressed in ethical deeds, ritual acts, and inner devotion by individuals or by communities. It enlists the whole of the human person — body, intellect, emotion, and imagination. It provides for the religious man the basic pattern by which his life is lived and the whole of things is approached.

Both an affirmation and denial of the value and validity of religion appeared from the earliest times in our tradition. The Greek philosopher Plato affirmed 2,500 years ago that the world is ruled by a supreme, divine will, which directs it in its course and governs human affairs. He vigorously opposed the view that matter is the sole reality and chance the cause of events, as well as the theory that religion is a human invention without any basis in reality. He also opposed the conventional popular view that man may attain salvation by performing certain formal, ritual acts, entirely apart from the ethical quality of his life.

The Roman philosopher and poet Lucretius provides a good example of the materialistic, anti-religious view which Plato opposed. Lucretius held that all things, including human thought and feeling, are caused by material events. He did not deny that gods exist, but he denied that they concern themselves with human affairs or have the power to control the infinite universe. In his view, things just happen as they do, without supernatural direction or a transcendent goal, and without any relevance to human needs and hopes.

Lucretius believed that religion was the product of superstitious fear — mainly the fear of death and what might occur in the after life. He held that man could be relieved of these baseless fears by a true knowledge of the nature of things. This ancient view that religion is born of fear, a theory which some modern thinkers seem to think that they have invented themselves, was reiterated by Thomas Hobbes in 16th Century England. Hobbes, who, like Lucretius, was a complete materialist, ascribed the natural origin of religion to ignorance and fear, although he was careful not to apply his theory to Christianity, which he claimed to view as a divinely revealed and true religion.

Of course, the most famous and impressive reduction of religion to emotional needs was offered by Sigmund Freud in our own time. Freud held that religion arises from the childish need for security amid the stresses and strains which we suffer in the harsh reality of adult life. In his view, religion offers a false, futile, and harmful solace, and we would do better to adhere to the methods and results of modern science, which are more reliable, though not as emotionally gratifying.

The "psychogenetic" explanation of religion — reducing it to a product of emotional needs — has been subjected to much criticisms Freud himself acknowledged that even if it can be shown that religious beliefs and attitudes satisfy emotional needs, this is no proof that the claims of religion are false, although he himself was convinced that they were. It must also be recognized that psychological analysis is a two - edged sword, which may just as well be used to question the motivations of non-believers as of believers.

Many intelligent spokesmen for traditional religion grant that Freud's analysis is an accurate description of the needs and satisfactions of many simple-minded and neurotic believers. However, they question whether it applies at all to the faith exhibited by the great Biblical figures, who did not seek ease in some never-never land beyond the human condition, but rather girded themselves to fulfill a divine demand, against all the lures of ease, comfort, and consolation. Actually, they say, the natural temptation is to follow the false gods of power, profit, and race, and the false satisfactions which they bring, rather than serve the God of Biblical faith.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The big wheat deal in a nutshell:

We're selling Russia about $250 million worth of the stuff.

We're selling it at the world market price, which is about $1.30 a bushel. At $1.30 a bushel, the sale of $250 million worth of wheat would translate into a little better than 192 million bushels.

Getting rid of 192 million bushels would eat up a little better than one-fifth of the present U.S. SURPLUS, which now stands at a little better than 900 million bushels.

WHICH is to say:

Russia gets the wheat—which she needs to feed her hungry people.

We get rid of about 20 per cent of our wheat surplus—which we need to do. It costs us about $300 million just to STORE our surplus wheat.

According to dispatches, the cost of MAKING the deal would be somewhat in excess of $115 million, since this country has been subsidizing wheat exports at about 60 cents a bushel.

AND—

President Kennedy says:

"The sale of the wheat for about $250 million and the additional income for American shipping (which will carry the wheat to Russia) will REDUCE OUR BALANCE OF TRADE DEFICIT and provide income for Americans."

BIG question as to Kroosh and the wheat deal that has just been negotiated:

Are we doing him dirt?

Or are we saving his bacon by providing him with the wheat with which to feed his people.

Anyway—

We get rid of a lot of wheat that was costing us a lot of money in the way of storage bills.

FIGURE it out if you can.

It's a weird world we're living in.

There are times when it almost looks like the more you lose the more you make.

NHU BEAUTY AID!

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.

Threats Never Win

To the Editor: We will close your schools, we will make this a dole state if you don't go along with our ideas for tax increases. We will bury you eventually, why not now — sound familiar?

Are we the voters and taxpayers and parents being told by our employees and elected officials just what we can do and not do with our tax dollars? Threats never did win from the American citizen, especially from within.

Should our city, county, and state officials, as such, in their official title, express a public opinion for or against a tax bill? As an ordinary citizen, without their official title I say yes. As an elected official expressing the opinion of their office or association I say no.

Right now 79.8 per cent of our property tax dollar goes for schools. Surely there must be something wrong, and as expressed on a local radio station by a private citizen it is time we as the public paying this tax bill do a little checking into the educational tax dollar.

Are there too many chiefs and not enough Indians in our school system? Why not have our single purpose chiefs teach a class or two and give our regular teachers a little relief as well as our school tax dollar. And at the state level, who said we demanded so much extra curricular service as our public officials say, why not start the tax cut at the non - essential services first and work on the school cut last.

With our increased assessed valuation throughout the state and our higher per capita income and increased population, it is possible that our tax commission has underestimated the income the state will receive in the next two years. In any event, we can be sure the state will find a way to spend every cent we allow them to tax us. for, so now is a good time to call a "look see" until we can elect new senators and legislators who will take time to write a real equitable tax bill for Oregon.

It would be interesting reading if the "yes" crusaders would publish before election time the money they have spent in their efforts to defeat the referendum. This would include cash money, that portion of the Governor's and other high official salaries we are paying on their "stumping tour" and the time involved by school superintendents, principals, board members, and other public officials. We are apparently paying from both ends — kind of a "heads you win tails I lose" game.

Let's all get out and vote as we see fit on election day.

(Name on File)
Medford, Ore.

Name for Park

To the Editor: I have just read your editorial in the Monday, Oct. 7, issue asking for a name for the new park along Bear creek.

Why not call it the David Loring Park after the man who named Medford.

Byron Coleman,
351 California st.,
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Only Temporary

To the Editor: Some people around here are of the "learned" opinion that the legislature can do anything in a day. About the only thing I can see them do in a day is collect their pay — then they come back the next day and collect again. I'm not for having them do that again this year.

Even though the tax bill isn't so hot, it's only temporary until we can elect somebody smart enough to pass a better one.

None of us likes higher taxes and that goes for property taxes too, which would be raised if income taxes weren't. Income taxes hit everybody, not just those of us with property. I'd say we better pass the tax law this time or we'll be worse off than ever — we'll just have wasted lots of hot air.

Richard R. Klor,
371 South Mountain st.,
Ashland, Ore.

Goldwaterism: Protest to Paralysis

By ERIC SEVAREID

The Goldwater Phenomenon has already reached proportions far beyond anything that most serious observers, especially those in the eastern centers of thought, imagined it could attain a year ago, and the phenomenon is just hitting its real stride. If it is to be described as a conservative movement, clearly it has little connection with the ideas and the climate that surrounded Senator Robert A. Taft, the true, traditionalist conservative of the post-war period. Taft largely created his own following, the hard way; a great deal of Goldwater's following has rushed to him, including groups he is bound to find an embarrassment sooner later.

Sevareid

Taft knew exactly what he thought and the philosophical and historical reasons behind his thoughts, and he built a systematic program from this foundation; Goldwater's domestic ideas spring essentially from negative reaction to what he sees about him, and the emotional battery that gives them energy is all but pure nostalgia for a society that is gone.

* * *

For these and other reasons, including his simple, homespun sincerity and charm, he is much more another Eisenhower than another Taft. Like Eisenhower in both his campaigns, and unlike Stevenson and Kennedy in theirs, he is making no demands upon the people for greater and greater intellectual and physical exertions. In his domestic proposals, he issues no rallying cry for the people to charge the barricades or cross unknown frontiers. He seems, instead, to be issuing a rallying cry for passive resistance to the baffling problems of a nightmarish age.

When he advocates turning civil rights over to the states (that is, turning desegregation in the South over to the segregationists), when he asks that the progressive income tax be abolished, when he suggests that family relief in the vast, sprawling Harlems of America be turned over to lodges, unions, private charities and relatives of the indigent — when he says these things he is not solving the problems, he is wishing them away.

* * *

Yet he is perfectly correct when he retorts that the problems of our time and our society are not being solved as matters are going. And in this profound frustration must lie the key to Goldwater's large following. It is not half so much a movement with a program as one with a protest. It is desperate, confused protest against a desperately confused new world of human living rising around us at home and abroad. Millions have simply given up trying to understand it, let alone cope with it.

Most of the human race abroad is convulsed with the paroxysms of a revolution that is essentially socialist and non-white. These parts of the world refuse to "turn out" as men like Goldwater had wanted to believe they would. At home, labor union power has grown enormously; giant corporations become super-giants, beyond detailed comprehension; the people migrate like heedless lemmings, draining the farm states, inundating the cities where the slums and the maddening traffic increase. Crime spreads, technology baffles and disorganizes our daily lives, throws millions out of work, and before these monsters of the scientific Frankenstein even educated men seem powerless.

* * *

Problems we have always had with us, even massive problems, because we are not and never have been one of the inert societies of earth. But what is different this time, what many of us have sensed increasingly and what saddens people who make up the Goldwater following because they believe there MUST be a simple answer, is this, as Mr. Robert Heilbroner has put it: "They (the problems) do not respond to our existing means of correction and control."

It is in a profound sense that, as Heilbroner states it, "Our society seems no longer under our control. Running its masterless course, it disposes of us at 'it' sees fit and not as we might desire."

The traditional agencies of correction and control — local government, limited federal government, the Congress, the market place, the most exhaustive reporting and analysis of facts by the press — these agencies are no longer truly effective. Nor is the agency to which Goldwater appeals, traditional horse or common sense. It is not to be wondered at that Negroes have taken to the streets or that a crime organization which should have been dealt with in the quiet of grand jury rooms becomes the subject of a Senatorial, TV and press circus.

* * *

We have entered the age of what Heilbroner calls the "Great Paralysis." I do not know how the paralysis is to be broken, but broken it must be. The last thing we can do is escape it, as so many of Goldwater's followers seem to wish, by thinking ourselves back to a simpler time.

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