

Medford Mail Tribune

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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 Feb. 1, 1947 (Saturday) Jackson County Chamber of Commerce adopts policy of neutrality in labor disputes in this area.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The legislature is still deliberating, deliberately, and the demise of the august body is not in sight.

30 YEARS AGO Feb. 1, 1927 (Monday) Building permits valued at \$16,600 are issued during January, a 300 per cent increase over last year, according to City Building Inspector Frank Rogers.

Several camps of the Medford CCC district are out of communication with headquarters because of disruption of telephone service.

30 YEARS AGO Feb. 1, 1927 (Tuesday) No additional information is available in connection with bill passed by legislature moving county seat from Jacksonville to Medford.

L. J. Cross, city councilman and captain of the local National Guard, leaves for Ft. Benning, Ga., for three months military course.

40 YEARS AGO Feb. 1, 1917 (Thursday) Germany's avowal to renew unrestricted warfare on the seas causes convulsion in stock market.

City council to readvertise for bids on the refunding bond issue of \$825,000.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. Was Osceola, the famous Seminole chief, captured in Georgia or Florida? 2. Mrs. Mary A. (Evans) Lewes authored the novel "Adam Bebe," under what pseudonym? 3. Bible: Which king had 700 wives? 4. Did Gershwin, Rubinstein, or Mozart compose "Melody in F"? 5. The major political subdivisions in Switzerland are called what? 6. Which of the earth's continents is largest in area? 7. Which sculptor carved the great statue of Moses? 8. Monrovia is the capital of which African country? 9. Are "ride" and "drive," in the general sense of travel, interchangeable? 10. "Joy and Temperance and Repose," / Slam the door on the doctor's nose." Longfellow. Did he refer to health or a fee?

Answers: 1. Florida (St. Augustine, 1837); 2. George Eliot; 3. Solomon; 4. Rubinstein; 5. Cantons; 6. Asia; 7. Michael Angelo; 8. Liberia; 9. No; 10. Health.

Portland—(U.P.)—The Oregon Committee for Hungarian Refugees will end its program of bringing Hungarians to Oregon about Feb. 15.

Goodbye to Trees

Hooray, hooray, citizens of Medford. We have something new to rejoice about.

It's a brand new billboard which has been erected on the parking lot next to the Southern Pacific station. Isn't that dandy?

And just guess what used to be in the spot where the billboard is going up? And old tree, that's all. It was the last of the grove which once made Medford's trackside area an attractive spot, instead of a drab and bleak expanse of gravel and asphalt.

The First National Bank chopped most of them down. Now the SP takes the last one—the last survivor.

THIS, of course, is all in the name of progress. And far be it from the billion-dollar Southern Pacific to stand in the way of progress, after all they've done for this area.

"A tree? It was diseased anyway. So chop it down and put up a billboard that may bring in a few dollars a month."

(The city of New York, that retarded backward of sloth and decadence, is spending upward of \$90,000 this month to plant 1,000 trees along Third avenue, after the old Elevated was torn down. How quaint they are, aren't they?)

We just hope the local representatives of that cotton-pickin', two-bit, two-toot railroad get driven so crazy by protests that they'll tear down the billboard with their bare hands.—E.A.

Upgrading Recreation

There is good reason to hope that, at long last, the National Forests' recreational responsibilities will be backed by congress with what they need—the dollars and cents to do the job the Forest Service has long wanted to do.

Interest on this need has been growing steadily ever since the war.

Briefly, the situation is that the forests' major recreation areas, mostly forest camps, were constructed by the CCC during the depression of the 30s. Since that time, either congressional unwillingness or the war prevented adequate maintenance, let alone new construction.

AFTER the war, however, a greatly increasing population, greater amounts of leisure time, more automobiles, and bigger average take-home paychecks, resulted in an influx of people seeking recreation in the forest the like of which has never been seen before.

(In 1950, there were 27,368,000 such visitors; by 1955 the total was 45,713,000. In Oregon the total climbed from 1,778,000 in 1950 to 3,221,000 in 1955.)

These millions of people, coupled with deteriorating and unenlarged facilities, resulted in "sylvan slums," in dissatisfaction by forest patrons, and by increasing pressure on congress to do something about it.

THE Forest Service has always been aware of this need, and has been anxious to do something about it. And this year, it has completed preparation of a long-range plan, called "Operation Outdoors." It is roughly comparable to the "Mission 66" which gives such good promise for the future for the National Parks.

The recreation budget for the Forest Service for the current fiscal year is about double that of last year's, but it still isn't adequate to do the job which needs to be done.

"Operation Outdoors" provides for a five-year program with an ultimate cost of some \$85,000,000, of which \$11,500,000 is asked for the coming fiscal year.

This is, unquestionably, a lot of money. But recreational use of the forests has nearly doubled in five years, and the Forest Service expects it to rise to 66,000,000 per year by 1962, and to 80,000,000 by 1966. Something has got to be done to get ready for these citizens and taxpayers who are, after all, the owners of the forests.

IF it isn't done, the threat to the forests would be terrific. For if there are no facilities, people will find or hack out their own, resulting in more forest fires, stream pollution, and other forms of irreparable damage to these resources.

Senator Watkins of Utah has also introduced a bill to provide for a bipartisan fact-finding commission on recreation needs, multiple use of the forests, and the extent to which states, local governments and private industry can be expected to cooperate.

Rep. Metcalf of Montana has introduced a bill which would earmark up to 10 per cent of National Forest receipts for improvement of recreational facilities.

There have been other measures introduced, or studied, to improve the situation. Meanwhile, we hope the congress will go along with the careful plans of the Forest Service as outlined in "Operation Outdoors." It's a start.

PERHAPS, in closing, it would be well to point out that all this emphasis on the recreational aspects of the National Forests will in no way threaten the other valid and important uses of the forests. It is merely to bring into focus this one phase of forest use which has been neglected too long. Forestry, timber sales, land management, grazing, watershed protection—these will remain as vital functions of the service.

The objective is contained in the slogan, "The greatest good for the greatest number over the longest period of time."—E.A.

King Saud's Visit, Eisenhower Doctrine Vote, Top Week's News

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

The week's big news in the foreign affairs field centered in Washington.

King Saud of Saudi Arabia, whose country is one of the world's chief sources of the oil which is the life blood of modern industry, paid a state visit to President Eisenhower.

The new Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East, which was one of the topics for Saud's conversations in Washington, passed the first of its two stages through Congress.

In Communist Europe, the chief development was the increasing harshness of the puppet regime in Hungary. It was made clear that Russia believes its only hope of keeping the rebellious people in subjection is to resort to open oppression.

President Eisenhower paid King Saud the unusual honor of going personally to the National Airport in Washington to welcome him.

The importance of the bearded, robed, turbaned king in the Arab world is rivaled only by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt.

On the program for discussion by King Saud with the President and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles were the Eisenhower Doctrine, Nasser's dangerous Friendship with Soviet Russia and the great American air base at Irbah in Saudi Arabia.

The House of Representatives, after extensive committee hearings, approved the Eisenhower Doctrine by a vote of 355 to 61.

Under the doctrine, the United States would use force if necessary to oppose armed Communist aggression in the Middle East.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

World of the future note: The air force wants to know what will happen to a pilot if he has to bail out at 90,000 feet (17 miles) up.

So Air Force Captain Neilsen is going to try it out. At some time in the not too distant future he is going to take to his parachute at an altitude of 17 miles—which is a region of blue-black night and numbing cold that reaches down to 70 degrees below zero.

At 17 miles up, air pressure is so low that an UNPROTECTED man's blood could BOIL AWAY in a matter of seconds.

CAPTAIN NEILSEN, of course, will be given every protection that modern science can devise. Much experimenting has already been done along that line. Dummies that duplicate as nearly as possible a human body have been tossed out of planes at that altitude. They carry sensitive instruments that record exactly what happens to them as they drop into the eternal night of space 90,000 feet above the earth.

All the protective equipment that can be devised out of the knowledge gained from these experiments will be provided before he makes his jump. But the whole story can't be told by manned robots.

Before what will happen can be known, some living human being must try it out. Captain Neilsen has volunteered to make the trial.

WHY must the experiment be made?

Well, the air force says it must know how to make escape safer in AN ERA IN WHICH PLANES MAY TRAVEL ROUTINELY 17 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH.

MORE modern world stuff:

The U. S. government says nuclear weapon production is EXPANDING SO FAST that a multi-million dollar plant expansion program is needed.

The atomic energy commission's semi-annual report, which has just been issued, says the commission has stockpiled nuclear fuel and explosives at a record rate during the past six months.

Moscow papers please copy.

AT his press conference this week, President Eisenhower describes as "very unwise" Defense Secretary Wilson's draft-dodging statement about the National Guard. Ike tells the Washington reporters that the men who joined the National Guard could not have been slackers when they enlisted under proper provisions of the law.

He added that he doesn't believe the secretary of defense wanted to damage the National Guard but "certainly made a very unwise statement without stopping to think."

THERE can be little doubt by this time that while "Engine Charley" Wilson is a good man he shoots off his mouth far too often and far too readily.

I sometimes think a deaf mute would be the ideal cabinet member.

East and would spend \$200 million on special aid projects to strengthen Middle Eastern countries against Communist subversion.

The doctrine now goes to the Senate for approval.

Hungarian puppet Premier Janos Kadar announced that he intended to exert strict control over the labor unions whose members played the leading part in the rebellion which broke out in October.

Also in Washington during King Saud's visit was Duncan Sandys, secretary for defense in the new British government of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan. He discussed British-American cooperation in defense matters, especially in the field of guided missiles.

Babson Sees Farmers' Future as Improving

By ROGER W. BABSON Babson Park, Mass.—Recent developments in American agriculture lead me to believe that the longer-term outlook for our farmers is beginning to change for the better.

While I see nothing really dramatic in the shifting picture, I do forecast that the years immediately ahead will be somewhat happier ones for the "folks down on the farm."

The farmers', as well as the government's, present agricultural problem stems from years of mounting surplus, particularly of cotton, wheat, and corn. War emergency measures were adopted by the government to stimulate farm production, and to safeguard farmers from price drops resulting from any excessive output. Finally these measures became such an integral part of the whole economic (and political) system that they were continued during the postwar years.

By intensive cultivation, farmers have been producing bumper crops year after year, even on reduced acreage in some instances, with the surplus being siphoned into government loans.

As of last June 30, Uncle Sam had around \$3,300,000,000 of the taxpayers' money tied up in loans on farm surpluses. Huge quantities of cotton and wheat have been piled up in recent years. Total carryover stocks of the white staple at the beginning of the current crop year last Aug. 1 amounted to a record high of 14,500,000 bales—more than enough to cover a year's domestic consumption and exports at the 1956 rate of disappearance. Most of this mountainous reserve was in government hands. A similar situation prevails in wheat. The carryover last July 1 amounted to around 1,030,000,000 bushels—also mostly government held.

Remedial Measures The various acreage controls applied to some important crops in recent years have been stymied by sharp increases in per-acre yields. Thus, surpluses have continued to mount. The Soil Bank program, however, which was first applied in a more or less limited way last year, may well prove to be a major means of checking the build-up of farm surpluses in government hands over the next several years. Under this program, the government compensates growers for acreage of basic crops taken out of production. The program will be in full swing this year and, if a large number of farmers sign up, as I expect, total 1957 planted acreage should be cut sharply.

More immediately effective, at least in the case of cotton, is the government's export assistance program, which permits exporters to buy cotton from the government hoard at cut-rate prices. Foreign buyers are finding these prices attractive. This is evidenced by the fact that U.S. cotton exports thus far this season are well above those of a year earlier, and may amount to between 6,500,000 and 7,000,000 bales for the full season. This would be nearly triple the 2,200,000 bales exported in 1955-1956, and the largest total in any season since 1933. If this prospect should be realized, the cotton carryover next Aug. 1 may be reduced to the tune of some 2,400,000 bales—a major achievement.

Remedies or Expedients? Indications are that the government will continue to make every possible effort to reduce its holdings of cotton, corn, and wheat. As to whether this program, along with the Soil Bank, will provide an adequate long-term solution to the farm problem, I do not know. Many farmers, and even some government officials, regard these various programs as only temporary expedients, rather than as basic remedial measures. However, I believe that they are steps in the right direction. We are turning the corner in agricultural surpluses. The government, however, will always be wise to have some supplies in case of war or famine.

The problem, of course, cannot be solved overnight. Years may be required to bring the

Freeway ROUTE Rerouting of Highway 99 through or by Medford stirred up a great deal of local controversy. Various routes were proposed and discussed with the local people, but each location ran into objections. Finally the highway commission hit on what is called the Hawthorne line, which according to the Medford Mail-Tribune will "impair the beauty and attractiveness of Hawthorne park."

The M-T also points out that in running the highway through the heart of the city (much of the way on stilts) it violates the newer idea of avoiding the congested districts. Highway 99 is being redesigned to bypass Albany and Eugene just at it now does Salem. Seems too bad to cut through Medford as proposed, though the location does spare the pear orchards that border the city. —Oregon Statesman, Salem.

OREGON'S THREATENED BEACHES Don't do it!

This is The Journal's urgent recommendation to the Oregon legislature concerning the proposal of the state highway commission to turn administration of the Oregon shore lands over to the state land board. A bill to this end has just been introduced.

Take counsel with former Gov. Oswald West, under whose administration the shore lands—high to low water mark—were designated as a public highway. Gov. West suggests that the state land board with this proposed authority would have the "disposal" of the shore lands.

Such "disposal" is just what Oregon people do not want. During four decades, due to the bold and far-visioned action taken in Gov. West's time, the people of Oregon, represented by the highway commission, have had use, enjoyment and control of some 300 miles of shore lands along the Oregon coast.

Partly because of this fact, the coast is threaded with a series of state parks, some of them magnificent, all of them recreational assets. If you wish by comparison a concept of the value of these shore lands, look at California. There \$20,000,000 is being spent, \$10,000,000 by the state, \$10,000,000 by abutting counties, to obtain fragmentary parcels of ocean shore in order to pro-

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

CONCERNING OFFICIAL VISITS

For reasons of high policy, the President invited King Saud to visit Washington. For the same kind of reason he would like to invite President Tito. But the Mayor of New York City, according to the routine, is the first to receive a great foreign dignitary when they land in this country, has refused to greet King Saud and he has announced that he will not greet President Tito.

The State Department has dealt with this problem by taking over from the City of New York the "business of receiving and greeting foreign dignitaries. As far as it goes, this is the sensible and indeed the only thing to do. For there is no doubt that the Mayor of the City of New York cannot be allowed to decide how cordial or how frigid shall be the first reception to foreigners whom the President has decided to invite to this country.

BUT to say this, does not dispose of the problem which is posed when for reasons of policy the Administration wishes to invite a visitor who is not popular in this country. How, we may ask ourselves, did the State Department ever get itself into the position where it could be embarrassed by the Mayor of New York City? The answer is, I think, that there is a custom now taken too easily for granted, which originated in our age of

vide access on the part of the public. On the Atlantic coast the situation is worse. There private ownership and control set up an almost complete toll system when people wish to reach the ocean shore.

Designation as a highway of the ocean foreshore on the Oregon coast has its military significance. Under state highway administration, public use and developments have been virtually uninterrupted.

We don't want to point a finger of doubt or suspicion at the state land board as now constituted. But the record which is now state history reveals what happened to Oregon's school lands when the state land board had "disposal" of them. Oregon was muled.

In Washington, more prudent and faithful administration of state school lands produced values that helped build the great and beautiful capital structures of that state.

The highway commission may feel that administration of the shore lands is a headache. We sympathize with the commission and its many duties, but thousands of people who go to the coast get rid of their headaches, their weariness and their worries. If there is confusion in laws, clear them up. But do not endanger the public value of the shore lands.

Let the legislature, its members elected to represent the public interest, turn thumbs down on a proposal which might turn into a sellout. —Oregon Journal, Portland.

Tryouts Scheduled for Life Saving Course

Tryouts for the Medford YMCA Junior Boy Scout life saving will start Tuesday, Feb. 5, for boys between 12 and 16 years old.

An advanced degree of swimming ability is necessary for the course, officials said. The course, when completed, will qualify those who pass for life saving merit badges and for assistant life guards in addition to giving the necessary skills for assisting people in water.

THIS brings us back to Mayor Wagner. According to the ritual, if the President invites King Saud or President Tito, Mayor Wagner is supposed to produce a popular ovation for them on lower Broadway. But, as we are now seeing, this ritual will not work for visitors against whom there is strong popular feeling in this country.

The cure for this embarrassment is not to call off the visits. The cure is to get rid of the idea that an official visit is also an occasion for propaganda and for a popular demonstration. There is no use pretending that everybody we have to deal with in the outer world is naturally beloved by the American people or that he is prepared to be made to fall in love with us.

Official visits should be treated as official visits, and on the strict understanding that their purpose is official business—with the popular demonstrations, if any, entirely incidental and indeed unorganized.

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innocence, in the time now long past, when our visitors all came from countries with which our people had a natural and spontaneous sympathy.

The existing routine grew up during the first World War when our important visitors were by definition, at least in the Eastern cities, popular figures. No one else was invited. And of course no one else came. It could be taken for granted that the visitors would have a popular ovation in New York before they went on to Washington to transact official business.

THUS a popular ovation became, so to speak, a requirement in an official visit by a high dignitary. We can see how true this is in the case of President Tito, who is saying that he will not come to Washington at all if he does not receive the full conventional public treatment. He will feel that he is badly treated if his visit is limited to a few days in Washington and is not accompanied by a popular reception.

This is embarrassing to the State Department. But the department is responsible for creating the feeling that a visit is less than a visit if it is not also a great demonstration of affection and good will. Beginning with the first World War, the notion has gradually taken root over here that these visits do not merely register good will that already exists but that they can be used to create good will in almost any country.

A visit, it has come to be thought, could be used to impress even the most skeptical of the great men of the outer world with the might and with the friendliness of our people. A ritual was thus designed for the treatment of dignitaries whose good will was to be won. These are variants. But almost always the ritual has begun with a kind of triumphal ride up lower Broadway to City Hall during which the visitor receives his popular ovation.

THERE is no way to measure how successful is the ritual. But it would be fair to say that among dignitaries from the uncommitted nations of Asia and of Africa, its success has been very modest indeed. Some of these dignitaries have been unfavorably impressed by the excesses of the effort to impress them.

A dubious feature of these visits, as they have come to be organized, is that one visit gets itself compared with another, often on the basis of how big and how demonstrative are the crowds, rather like a popularity rating in the television industry.

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