

MEDFORD, ORE. MAIL TRIBUNE

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

10 YEARS AGO
April 4, 1948 (Sunday)
A new business introducing
aluminum shingles has been
started in Medford under the
name of the White Aluminum
company.

A more than 2 to 1 major-
ity vote consolidated Ashland
and Bellview school districts.

20 YEARS AGO
April 4, 1938 (Monday)
Barring unlikely 11th hour
changes, there will be no can-
didates on the Democratic
ticket for the lower house of
the legislature from Jackson
county.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: "The I.
Coleman boy, John, an-
nounces next Sunday he is
going to the big church to see
the babies advertised."

30 YEARS AGO
April 4, 1928 (Wednesday)
Local Lions club endorses
Jackson County Humane So-
ciety, organized over a week
ago.

From local and personal
column: "The high wind of
last Sunday night did consid-
erable damage to the forests
in this section. A big tree was
blown across the Green
Springs mountain highway
and traffic was delayed until
members of the state highway
maintenance crew could clear
it away."

40 YEARS AGO
April 4, 1918 (Thursday)
J. P. Weyerhaeuser, the tim-
ber magnate, and George W.
Marshall, the tax agent of the
Weyerhaeuser Timber com-
pany, Tacoma, Wash., arrive
to pay the company's taxes.

Another company's tax-
payers were not nearly as heavy
as the previous morning.

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

1. What is the chief agri-
cultural crop of Cuba?
2. Bible: Who was chosen
as an Apostle in place of
Judas?

3. Quicksilver is another
name for what metallic ele-
ment?
4. Name the capital of Bur-
ma.

5. Does a Captain in the
Army hold an equal rank
with a Captain in the Navy?
6. What great military leader
and Emperor was born in
Corsica?

7. Does the U. S. possess
resources in anthracite coal
that are greater or less than
the resources in bituminous?
8. Desertion of husband or
wife for seven years consti-
tutes automatic divorce; true
or false?

9. Japan's attack on China
prior to World War II began
in 1936, 1937, 1938 or 1939?
10. Does the United States
produce more wool or rayon?

Answers: 1. Sugar cane. 2.
St. Matthias. 3. Mercury. 4.
Rangoon. 5. No. (Army Col-
onel equals Navy Captain.
Army Captain equals Navy
Lieutenant). 6. Napoleon
Bonaparte. 7. Less than bitu-
minous. 8. False. 9. 1937. 10.
Rayon.

DIPLOMAT DIES
London—(U)—Baron Percy
of Newcastle, 71, diplomat
who served twice in the British
Embassy in Washington,
died Thursday.

Timber for the Future

Do our forests have enough timber to last in-
definitely?

No. At least, not unless we get busy and do
something about it.

This is the moral in a new publication of the
Forest Service, entitled "Timber Resources for
America's Future." The 700-page report is the
most complete appraisal of the timber resources
of America ever compiled or published.

It points out that if the forecasts of population
growth are true — and such forecasts have in the
past been too conservative, rather than too liberal
— this country will need to expand its timber
inventory.

THE amount of land available for growing trees
is limited. It totals approximately 498,000,000
acres. It will not increase, and it may decrease, as
more demands for space are made by dams, high-
ways, and other developments.

If the per capita use of wood remains at the
present level, without increasing, the increase in
population alone (a predicted growth of another
100 million people in the next 40 years) will in-
crease the demand for wood by more than 80
per cent.

Existing stands of sawtimber, under existing
standards of protection (from fire, insects and
disease), reforestation and forest management,
won't do the job.

MORE intensive forestry practices can help pro-
vide the answer. And the picture is by no
means entirely a gloomy one.

On federally-managed lands (national forest,
O & C and public domain), management prac-
tices have been greatly improved in recent years,
and the principle of sustained yield has been
firmly entrenched as a guiding philosophy. Many
of the large industrial owners of timberlands
have done almost as well as the federal services.
And the tree farm movement, which includes
owners of many smaller acreages of timber, has
done much to improve standards of forest man-
agement and sustained yield.

Reforestation has proceeded, with some 5
million acres planted to trees. Protection know-
how has improved. Research has improved tech-
niques of utilization of once-wasted wood.

BUT the point of the report is this:
These techniques, this know how, this philo-
sophy will have to be put to much broader use
than at present if the demand for lumber prod-
ucts 40 years from now is to be satisfied.

Richard E. McArdle, chief forester, declared,
"If Americans are to have the timber they need
in the years ahead, we must begin now to put our
forest house in better order."

And the report goes on to detail what needs
to be done — what MUST be done, and soon, if
lumber is to remain a major factor in the eco-
nomic life of the nation.

HERE are some of the facts pointed out:
Some 52,000,000 acres of forest land are now
idle, producing nothing. They should be planted
now if they are to support their share of the tim-
ber "load" by the year 2000. At the present rate
of planting, it would take 50 years to do this.

About one-fourth of the total amount of forest
land is producing less than it should — is, indeed,
stocked with less than 40 per cent of its produc-
tive capacity. Another one-fourth is only 40 to 70
per cent stocked. Thus, about half of our forest
lands are being used at far less than capacity.

The quality of timber is declining, as the em-
phasis remains on cutting the better-quality trees.
Left behind are smaller, poorer-value trees — re-
sulting in an overall decline in quality.

One-quarter of all the timber cut is wasted —
nearly 3 billion cubic feet annually. It is left in
the woods to rot, or burned up in mill-burners.

INSECTS, disease and fire annually kill some 13
billion board feet of timber — about one-
quarter of the annual net growth, and more than
the amount cut for all timber products.

One of the keys to improvement is in the
thousands upon thousands of small timber hold-
ings — on wood lots, farms and small acreages.
One out of ten families in America owns such
small forests, which comprise more than one half
of the Nation's timber lands. And it is in these
small forests where management and silviculture
are at their lowest ebb.

But the report says that the land, if properly
handled, can be made to fill the demand. What
should be done?

THE forest service recommends these things:
1. Plant billions, instead of millions, of trees.
2. Step up control of fire, insects and disease
everywhere, in small forests as well as large.

3. Use more of the timber being cut, which is
now being wasted in the woods or at the mill, and
more of the dead and cull trees.

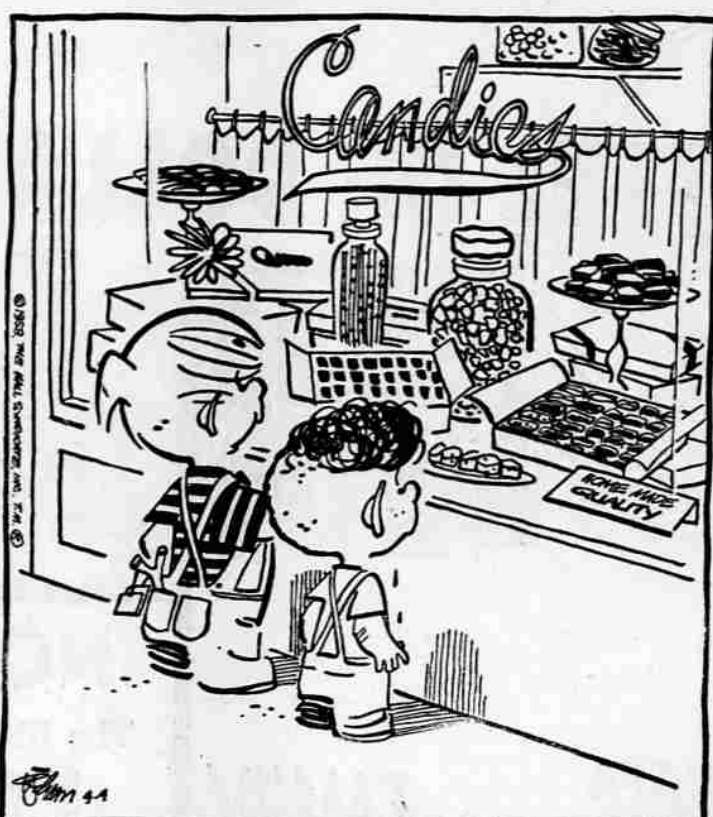
4. Keep recently cut-over lands productive.
McArdle concluded:

"Clearly, the responsibility rests with present
day America — you and me and every citizen.
What we do in the next 10 to 20 years will deter-
mine whether we will grow all the timber that
will be needed by the year 2000 and thereafter.

"The opportunity is here. There are many
favorable factors. The challenge is great. We
must raise our sights. We must act now if our
children and their children are to enjoy the same
timber abundance that we ourselves have known."

—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"HEY, JOEY, HOW'D YA LIKE TO SPOIL YOUR DINNER WITH SOME OF THAT?"

Civil Rights for Housing Extended In New York City

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent
Washington — (U)—A new
civil right was conferred this
week on New York City

Negroes, and you may expect it to appear in other cities unless the courts hold this new right to be unconstitutional.

City-by-city outside the South, the large Negro bloc of voters will press for extension of this new civil right. If last year's federal civil rights bill brings the potential Negro vote to the polls in Southern states, there will be great pressure for this new civil right in Dixie.

The Law
This right became effective in New York City on April 1. It is described like this:

"The new law — the first municipal statute of its kind in the United States — makes it illegal to refuse to rent private housing to anyone because of race, creed or color. One or two family homes are exempt, except when they are in groups of 10 or more. About 1,700,000 housing units in New York City are covered by the act. The maximum penalty for violation is one year in jail."

This new civil right is not limited to Negroes, but it was enacted primarily in their behalf. Pending in the New York Legislature is a bill which would confer this civil right state-wide. A likely place for the next move would be Boston, Mass.

Boston Prejudice
An official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) cited Boston some months ago in objection to housing segregation. He said the bulk of Boston's Negroes were forced to live in only three sections of the city "because of prejudice."

The official was Edward L. Cooper, executive secretary of NAACP, and he indicated what he had in mind.

"We want equal rights for Negroes," Cooper said. "If we segregate them in any way we are only going half way."

Another likely place for this new civil right to be conferred would be Washington, D.C., for which the U.S. Congress acts as a municipal council. Republicans and Northern Democrats in Congress are bidding high for the Negro

vote. A new civil right probably would be good bait for Negro voters.

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 an eye 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.

Traffic Safety
To the Editor: Your editorial of April 2 concerning the 16 year old drivers is interesting and long over due.

In the last few years the driver-training classes in our high schools have produced far better drivers than most of their elders. Before these classes were started the only way a youngster could learn was from his parents. Records show this to be unsatisfactory, as our horrible accident record shows.

Why not pattern driver-licensing procedure after the method used by the CAA to license pilots? Require all drivers to prove themselves to be capable by completing an approved training course as well as proof of physical fitness. However, I do believe that the privilege of driving should be limited to a learners permit until the driver has two years experience, and then placed on probation for three years more. These conditions may seem strict, but when we realize that some 40,000 lives are taken on our highways every year no measure should be considered too drastic.

So far a great deal has been said but very little done to reduce the accident rate. Our local traffic safety committees have done very little to prevent accidents or to remove traffic hazards. It is up to the citizens themselves to demand action to protect themselves and their families from this danger.

This can best be done by correcting our own driving habits and by reporting road hazards and traffic violations to local police. Only some 5 per cent are caused by mechanical failures, and all other traffic accidents are caused by either ignorance or stupidity. Firm and fast action is necessary if lives are to be saved.

A very large number of accidents are caused by drivers

who have a record of several traffic violations. The newspapers could do a great deal of good by publicizing these violators instead of printing them in their smallest type and hiding them in the back pages.

There can be no compromise with law enforcement, we must be either for or against it. If you want our highways made safe, send a card or letter to Mr. Harry Swanson Jr., Chairman of the Governor's Traffic Safety Commission, Executive Department, Salem. Show him you are concerned about our traffic problem and pledge your support of our laws. Only in this way will we achieve safety and assure the privilege of the free use of our highways.

(Name on file)
Central Point

Save The Geese
To the Editor: I was glad to see Mrs. Harriette Gibbs of 1375 South Columbus ave., Medford, stating her thoughts about the 2,500 wild geese being poisoned and killed around Klamath Falls. I agree with her 100 per cent. When we are going to stop this poison spree? I have had many years experience raising wild geese. I know that wild geese have to be three years old before they will lay; 2,500 geese killed by poison, would mean 1,250 pairs of geese. The average laying of wild geese is six eggs per pair which means the loss of 22,500 geese lost in the three years, or in other words, there would have been 22,500 more geese three years from now, if these wild geese had not been poisoned.

What a loss in wild fowl life this is, and a shame. When I came to Medford 26 years ago, we could see several coyotes in the grain fields, and also lots of hawks. There is nothing that I know of that kills more mice than coyotes or hawks. But they put bounty on both coyotes and hawks. They put out poison for coyotes, and many a good dog was killed by the same poison, and lots of fur bearing animals. Then here come the mice back and they poison them with the same grain that wild geese and ducks feed on, and kill both mice and geese.

Surely there is some way to get rid of these mice without killing all the wild fowl. If we do not do something to protect our wild geese and ducks, soon they will be as scarce as the Sandhill Crane. I have been trying to get the game commission to make a game refuge for wild geese and ducks here in our own valley, using the waste desert land, and bring geese into this valley and the heavenly music of the wild geese to people here. It would make better hunting here for the sportsman and also protect the geese and ducks both while in the refuge. Good feed and some safe ground for them and they would soon come this way by the thousands. I know this can be done, because I did it myself in Indiana without the state helping me in any way. I have pictures to prove it.

Mrs. Gibbs, I agree with you in all you have said.
Ross J. Turman Sr.,
1048 West Twelfth st.,
Medford.

Dr. Bell to Report On Mental Health

A report on mental health and family life will be given by Dr. John E. Bell, acting chief of mental health services for the west coast area, at the annual meeting of the Southern Oregon Child Guidance association Thursday, April 10.

The dinner meeting will start at 6:30 p.m. in the Medford High school cafeteria. The business session will start at 7:15 p.m., according to officials. Tickets and other information may be obtained by telephoning Spring 1-374.

Dr. Bell also will meet with the juvenile advisory council, the mental health committee and the child guidance clinic board at 3 p.m. Thursday, April 10. The meeting will be held at the Red Cross building social hall. An open discussion on family counseling is planned.

Dr. Mary Soule, public health officer from Roseburg, Dr. Frank B. Strange, executive director of the Mental Health Association of Oregon, and Mrs. John Waterman, psychiatric social work consultant for Oregon, plan to attend.

Russia had just completed a long series of big atomic weapons tests, at least three of them in the million-ton H-bomb range. The announcement was made with the knowledge that the United States was just about to start a series of tests of its own.

Further, the Soviet announcement contained an important qualification — that if the other atomic powers, the United States and Great Britain, did not follow suit, Russia reserved the right to resume tests.

President Eisenhower, at a press conference, said of the announcement: "I think it is a gimmick, and I don't think it is to be taken seriously."

On the same day that Russia made its test-suspension announcement, the United States, Britain and France proposed that diplomatic discussions be started in Moscow on the second half of this month on preparations for a summit conference on world tensions.

These discussions would be to establish the possibilities of agreement on world issues at a summit conference. The preliminary talks would lead to a conference of foreign ministers at which the details of a summit meeting would be worked out.

Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, in his first visit abroad since he took over governmental as well as Communist Party leadership, went to Budapest to visit Hungarian Communist Party Leader Janos Kadar and Premier Ferenc Munnich.

Apparently the visit was intended partly to strengthen Kadar, who is still meeting opposition by strong elements of the Hungarian party.

Back in Moscow Nikolai A. Bulganin, whom Khrushchev ousted as Premier for failing to support him in a Kremlin dispute last June, was named president of the State Bank. Bulganin had held this post from 1938 to 1941. Bulganin remains a member of the cabinet and of the ruling Presidium of the Communist Party.

French Premier Felix Gaillard — whose government now has a brief respite from threats of a revolt by right-wing Independents while Parliament is in recess over Easter — received a grim threat from another quarter.

About 1 million workers in nationalized industries — including railroad, airplane, bus and subway services — struck for 24 hours to back up their demands for wage increases.

Labor unions said the strike was merely a warning, and would be followed by bigger, longer strikes if necessary.

Russian Bomb Test Suspension Tops International Events

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

Soviet Russia made the long expected announcement this week that it would suspend tests of nuclear weapons in the interest of world peace.

It was a melodramatic gesture in the cold war. It was headlined in the United States as a major propaganda victory.

But the announcement was so obviously a stunt that it seemed to have far less impact in foreign countries than the Kremlin had hoped and the American government had feared.

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THE long-term objective of Russia's communist Big Bosses is to get the United States of America where Hungary is—that is to say IN CHAINS.

Our job is to see that it doesn't happen.

THAT brings up the subject of nuclear weapons tests— which Russia is trying to trap us into calling off.

Consider this: It is expected that at our nuclear tests out in the Pacific this spring at least two H-bombs will be exploded 100 miles up in the air, or perhaps even higher. What do we hope for out of this test?

Our scientists say that at that height the vast swarms of neutrons released by an H-bomb will live far longer than down in the denser atmosphere. They add that these neutrons, released in the path of a flight of enemy missiles, MIGHT EXPLODE THEM BEFORE THEY GET TO US.

SUPPOSE that is true. Suppose Russia talked us out of conducting experiments that would demonstrate its truth and thus prevented us from developing a defensive weapon that would protect us against Russian guided missiles.

Well — In that event — RUSSIA WOULD HAVE US WHERE SHE WANTED US.

SOMETHING to remember. What is going on now is COLD WAR.

War (of all kinds), is full of stratagems and guile. A prime objective in war is to catch your enemy when he isn't looking and DO HIM IN.

If the Russians could talk us out of perfecting our defenses while they went on perfecting their offensive weapons, they would have us where they want us.

Oil Test Drilling Due at Prineville

Portland — (U)—Standard Oil Company of California Western Operations, Inc., announced Thursday that it will join other companies shortly in conducting an oil test southeast of Prineville in Crook county.

Standard, principal lease holder in the area, said the test would be on the 159,000-acre Bear Creek anticline, an earth formation which might hold oil.

Standard said the hole would be drilled to a depth of 10,000 feet by Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Company in behalf of the two firms.

Loans made to residents of all surrounding towns

OREGON FINANCE COMPANY
Where You Deal Direct With the Management
OUR 30th YEAR
Gene Thomas, Mgr.

45 So. Central Medford SP. 2-4433

Babson Asks More Schooling for Money

By ROGER BABSON
Babson Park, Mass. — Do you realize that school enrollments have increased this year for the 13th year in a row; and that right now one out of every four persons is attending school or college? This is why two national problems are reaching crisis proportions: (1) classroom space; and (2) the teacher shortage. How is your community solving these problems?

Already operating expenses of our public schools are consuming about 50 per cent of the budget in the average New England town; and I imagine this is typical of other areas across the country. School building committees simply cannot continue to spend the taxpayers' money as freely in the next ten years as they have in the past, for already in this slight recession home owners are finding their tax load more than they can bear.

In 1952, we were short some 312,000 classrooms. The figure probably approaches 500,000 today, despite all the buildings already completed. How are we going to pay for these needed new schoolrooms? May I be bold enough to suggest that we cannot—at least not in the fashion we have been accustomed to in the past. There must be some changes made.

Let me ask you, could you afford a custom-built automobile at, perhaps, \$20,000? Your town can no more afford a custom-built school. If our federal government officials really want to help in this crisis, they will stop talking subsidies for education and, instead, lead in designing prefabricated schoolhouses that could be mass produced—basic schoolhouses that rooms could be added to or subtracted from, and which could be moved elsewhere as occasion demands. Communities are going to have to "put the horse in front of the cart," first asking how much they can afford for a schoolhouse; then sending their building committee out to buy the best they can afford.

New Look Needed
To have the average elementary school lying idle for three months and to have the average high school catering to but a few summer pupils compared with the total it might serve is poor economics. In many privately endowed institutions of higher learning today, the seats are never allowed to cool off. Space is at a premium, and they know how to use it.

I can hear the hue and cry from parents in your town already, when we talk about running school continuously, perhaps staggering vacations, and even operating Saturdays. All sorts of reasons are going to be given why a five-day, one-session, nine-month pro-

gram is a very sacred thing... but the only sacred thing about it is that we have always done it that way!

Teachers and Money
Teachers will probably oppose any change in routine. After all, one of the compensations of teaching is a long vacation. They will probably say that a longer day or week is psychologically unsound for both teachers and pupils. My own college administrators say that this is not necessarily so. Furthermore, if teachers would accept an 11-month job responsibility, a longer work day, and a longer work week like all other professional people, they could readily become more productive and their incomes would be raised. School Committees could also help make much better teachers by cutting out a lot of the extracurricular nonsense.

I do not forget that children cannot be put on an educational production line and have their education added like parts to a car. Education is a process of reaction between student and teacher, and student and student. This, like a great work of art, takes time to put together; it takes reworking; it takes patience; it takes a master to produce good results. So I say to school committees and those concerned with education, weigh your educational values, cut your heavy spending on bricks and mortar, make more economical use of your buildings and time, and immediately cut out the extracurricular nonsense. Then, put your tax money where it will do the most good—into capable, inspiring, and devoted teachers.

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