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

10 YEARS AGO
Nov. 13, 1948 (Saturday)
The Central Point branch
of the First National Bank of
Portland plans to move into
its new building.

Medford Gun club has cor-
ralled a number of turkeys
and other delicate items as
prizes for tomorrow's shoot.

20 YEARS AGO
Nov. 13, 1938 (Sunday)
Frequent rains and snows
are predicted for this week.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "The
Elks tom-cat was awake long
enough the past week to
catch a mouse. If this feline
had an auto, he would lash
his kill to the front fender,
and start a non-stop drive
around town."

30 YEARS AGO
Nov. 13, 1928 (Tuesday)
Thousands of wild geese
fly low over town, their
honking loud enough to
waken light sleepers, includ-
ing hunters.

Thomas Culver catches an
eight-pound steelhead on a
No. 10 hook.

40 YEARS AGO
Nov. 13, 1918 (Wednesday)
Mayor Gates announced he
will lift the influenza-inspir-
ed ban on public meetings
Nov. 27.

Eleven Klamath county
boys called in the last draft
are on the southbound train
today, en route home.

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

1. In the gay 90s, our grand-
mother used antimacassars;
were they placed on the din-
ing room table, the floor, or
sofa and chair backs?
2. British-made auto om-
obiles, designed for use in En-
gland, have the steering wheel
on the left, or right, side?
3. During the American
Revolution, were the Tories
loyal to the colonists, or to
King George III?
4. If you had a gherkin,
could you wear it, eat it, or
ride in it?
5. Cape Cod extends east
and north from the southeast
corner of which New England
state?
6. Does a tailwind increase,
or decrease, the ground speed
of an airplane?
7. Name the first three
books of the Bible.
8. How many "bits" are
there in a U.S. half dollar?
9. Which one of these ele-
ments is the heaviest—uran-
ium, osmium, platinum?
10. Trees are the oldest liv-
ing thing in nature; true or
false?

Answers: 1. Sofa and chair
backs. 2. Right side. 3. King
George III. 4. Eat it. 5. Mas-
sachusetts. 6. Increase. 7.
Genesis, Exodus and Leviti-
cus. 8. Four. 9. Osmium. 10.
True.

TO SEE CALLAS
Scheveningen, Holland—UPD
—Holland will get its first look
at fiery opera singer Maria
Callas during the Holland
Festival here next summer,
festival officials announced
Wednesday night.

Alcohol

Several Oregon newspaper writers have touched on the problems of alcohol in recent days—how terrible it can be when one becomes a slave to it; the fact that Oregon isn't as "drinking" a state as some, but, despite that, Oregonians are drinking more than ever before.

Alcohol—the kind that comes in bottles and is intended for human consumption—has always been a problem, and probably always will be. It is a problem which has some pure blacks and whites, but more shades of gray.

THE Eugene Register-Guard reports on a discussion one of its writers had with a "lady drunk," a woman who recently joined Alcoholics Anonymous and found much help in her struggle against the compulsive pull of the bottle.

She wanted to organize an AA chapter solely for women, the Guard reported, and added that the alcohol problem is probably worse among women than is generally realized—the women who wait until their husbands have left for work and their children for school, and then pull down the blind and start working on a bottle.

She had found—as have most other sincere members of AA—that the group offers one of the few constructive routes to sobriety, because the members understand the plight that all members face. "Nobody understands a drunk like another drunk."

DOWN in Coos Bay, an editorial writer on the "World," gave a little "lecture on temperance," in which he rejected the recent claim of the nation's tavern-owners that they make a "significant contribution to the American way of life."

Tavern owners are celebrating the repeal of prohibition this month, which the World called "the ignoble experiment whereby the American people were told by the bluesnotes that they couldn't take a drink unless they paid a racketeer for the booze and bribed the cops for the privilege."

The World said that taverns "are nice places to go if you're inclined that way," and even if not, they must be recognized as a "necessary evil."

But it added:
"It's time, we think, for a few old-fashioned lectures on temperance, even though they might not do too much good. The average (if there is such a thing) citizen is drinking too much—especially if he is caught in the organization and the organization is located in a city. There's no moral or immoral cause of over-indulgence. It's just that more people are trying to escape from something they can't identify."

IT ALL boils down to the true saying that alcohol, by itself, is neither evil nor good. It depends on what men and women do with it that makes it good or bad.

The Protestant Episcopal church, during its recent convention in Miami, recognized this fact. It hailed the benefits of an occasional relaxing drink, but decried the intemperate use of all alcohol.

Automobiles are a boon — and also a danger. It depends on how they are used. The same is true with a whole host of drugs and medications. The same is true of food, or tobacco.

And it is true of alcohol. It is both a pleasant and relaxing drug, in moderation, or a virulent, degenerative poison when used in excess. Too many people don't know where moderation ends and excess begins. — E. A.

Regeneration

Some day — probably not too soon — if a human being loses an arm or a leg, it may be possible for him to grow a new one.

This moderately fantastic possibility is seen in experiments on salamanders and frogs, which indicate that the ability to regenerate lost members can be induced.

Some animals now can grow new tails or new legs when they lose them. Salamanders can regenerate a missing leg or tail. Some animals, such as frogs, can do so in their younger days, but past a certain age they lose the ability.

IN ALL animals, including man, there is a certain regenerative ability. For instance, if a man loses a patch of skin, it grows back. Bones grow back together after being broken, and other connective tissues can repair themselves.

Some of the internal organs, such as the liver, the pancreas and the salivary glands, can regenerate lost tissues.

But the more complex organs, and the appendages, cannot. Once lost they are gone forever.

REGENERATIVE ability has long puzzled researchers. As long ago as 1768 they were pondering whether or not the ability could be extended to the higher animals, and to older ones.

Eventually it was noticed that regeneration depends upon the nerve supply at the site of amputation, according to a recent Scientific American article. Experiments, in which additional nerve fibers were brought to the site of the wound, showed that in such cases, a new limb would begin to grow.

The article concludes:
"These experiments appear to strengthen the possibility that ways will be found of inducing regrowth in still higher forms of life. Should the expectation of obtaining this advantage for ourselves be considered entirely chimerical? It is probably safe to assume that every organ has the power to regrow lying latent within it, needing only the appropriate treatment to bring it out."

—E. A.

Dennis the Menace



"WE'LL CALL THIS ONE 'BEFORE'."

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

EISENHOWER GAUGES THE GAP
Washington — For the first time since he took office, President Eisenhower has been giving many hours of his own time to a personal review of the defense program, project by project and in detail.

In previous years, the President has always left the burdensome task of detailed review to the various sectors of his staff. This year, however, apparently at the behest of Budget Director Maurice Stans, the President decided to tackle the job in person. He began it weeks ago, long before the campaign reached its climax.

Much of the President's spadework was therefore done when his Secretary of Defense, Neil McElroy, was absent from Washington on his long foreign tour. Secretary McElroy was away during the whole period when the most crucial budgetary decisions are normally taken at the Defense Department. Even now, in November, the really big decisions, as between competing missile projects for example, have not yet been made.

THESSE facts alone are enough to suggest that the new defense budget is an uncertain quantity. In addition, there is the fact that the prime motive of the President's personal intervention has been to find ways to cut the defense budget as heavily as possible. For the present, therefore, there is no assurance at all of the slight increase in defense spending, to the \$41,800,000,000 level, that High Department sources have been talking about as virtually assured.

As one sample of the character and gravity of the issues under consideration, there is the behind-the-scenes controversy about the tempo of development of the solid-fueled ballistic missiles. This is really a controversy about whether it is worth gambling large sums, with fair hope of success, in order to shorten the so-called missile gap—the period when the Soviets will enjoy a heavy predominance in missile striking power.

To make the controversy understandable, it is necessary to begin with the unhappy fact that the Thor, Jupiter, and Atlas ballistic missiles are all thoroughly unsatisfactory weapons for this country's armory. Liquid-fueled missiles such as these are immensely valuable weapons for a nation like the Soviet Union, that can strike the first blow. But if the privilege of striking the first blow is conceded to the enemy, liquid-fueled missiles like these three have very little value.

THEIR launching sites cannot be effectively protected against the enemy's first blow. As anyone who has read about the Cape Canaveral count-downs must realize, these missiles also take a very long time to fire. A quarter of an hour is the maximum warning that can be expected if the enemy strikes. Hence such liquid-fueled missiles, with launching sites that cannot be "hardened," will not greatly add to this country's retaliatory capability—which is the kind of capability we desperately need to strengthen.

Modest programs to build at least some of these missiles are essential, for the time being, for the sake of training in the art. The program to build the Titan liquid-fueled missile is also justified, because Titan launching sites are capable of being "hardened." But the missile gap will not really end until the United States has in its ar-

mory adequate quantities of solid-fueled ballistic missiles, which will require no count-down and can be rather cheaply provided with completely "hard" launching sites.

With just this fact in mind, the Congress last year appropriated an additional \$600,000,000 to extend and intensify the Navy's Polaris missile program and its related program for Polaris-carrying submarines. Perhaps even more important, the Congress also appropriated an additional \$90,000,000 to speed up the Air Force's Minuteman program.

Polaris is, to all intents, an already proven missile. Minuteman, an intercontinental ballistic missile using the new type of solid fuel developed for Polaris, is still a decided gamble, but the best authorities believe that the gamble will pay off. If the gamble is taken and does pay off, in turn, the missile gap can be closed in 1963, instead of extending at least through 1964 and probably through 1965.

ONE has to say, "if the gamble is taken," because the additional appropriations voted by the Congress were immediately frozen by the Budget Bureau. Thus the first question is whether they will unfreeze these sums already appropriated during this fiscal year of maximum effort on Minuteman and Polaris. But if these sums are unfrozen, then very much larger sums will also have to be included in the new budget now being prepared in the case of Minuteman, for instance, the higher tempo of development would increase the required appropriations from \$100,000,000 to as much as \$400,000,000.

In short, there are things that can be done to shorten the famous gap and otherwise reduce its danger to this country, just as there are things that can be done to save money by eliminating superfluous or excessive weapons programs. It seems a bit ominous, however, that the President has reportedly been studying the defense budget with no aim except money cuts in view.

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EASE DRUG RESTRICTION
Washington—UPI—The government plans to make it easier to ship wonder drugs behind the Iron Curtain in Europe. The Commerce Department's bureau of foreign commerce said Wednesday it will now consider approving export licenses for such drugs as penicillin, streptomycin and sulfa. The relaxation does not apply, however, to Communist China, North Korea or North Viet Nam.

THE BANQUET ending the shoe manufacturers' annual convention had been a lollapalooza, and the next morning a few of the last delegates to disperse were trying a few hair-of-the-dog remedies in the hotel bar. One reached for a double martini with a shaking hand, looked at it lovingly, albeit bleary-eyed, and murmured reverently, "There's nothing makes me happier on mornings like this than watching the whitecaps on a stormy martini."

Poor Mr. Henpeck was sitting alone and neglected in a corner of the club—banished from home on the eve of a big holiday. "For Pete's sake, Sam," asked a friend, "what do you and your wife always fight about?"

"I don't know," admitted Sam helplessly. "She never tells me."

New silly from the juvenile set: "I don't give a darn who you are, you pot-bellied character; git them reindeer off my roof!"

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Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

(This is the third of four articles written after a recent visit to Moscow.)

THE SOVIET CHALLENGE

In almost all the talks I had in Moscow, not only with Mr. K. but with other officials and with Soviet editors, I was asked what could be done about better relations between our two countries.

The question is a hard one to answer. For the basic issue between us arises from the fact that the Soviet Union, and now alongside it Red China, are well on their way to achieving the leadership of Asia and Africa. At the root of the profound and abiding suspicion which each of us has for the other lies this bid for leadership and its challenge to the Western position and to Western influence.

There is no reason to think that the suspicion which divides us, and makes even modest and partial solutions difficult, can easily be talked out of existence. Although I am one of those who hopes earnestly that the rivalry can be kept below the boiling point, I am, nevertheless, convinced that even this will require a lot more than mutual expressions of good will.

THE cause of the bad relations is the suspicion, felt on each side of the Iron Curtain, that the other side intends to commit aggression. The suspicion arises from a belief that in the long run neither side can tolerate the other. The Soviet Union is now entering upon the climactic years—the next seven or ten years—in which it means to surpass the United States, not in the material comforts of ordinary life but in productivity per capita. The Communist leaders are certain that they can achieve this goal, the great mass of the poorer and undeveloped peoples will rally to them. No doubt, wherever they can, they will promote this rally by propaganda and by infiltration and by subversion.

But we delude ourselves if we do not realize that the main power of the Communist states lies not in their clandestine activity but in the force of their example, in the visible demonstration of what the Soviet Union has achieved in 40 years, of what Red China has achieved in about 10 years.

The inner moving force of Soviet suspicion is the belief that the United States and the governments of the non-Communist countries will, unless compelled to do so, never allow Russia and China to consummate the revolution which they are leading in Asia and in Africa. In Moscow, and no doubt also in Peking, they do not believe us when we insist that the rearming of Germany and of Turkey and the maintenance of a ring of air bases are defensive measures against military aggression on their part.

FOR they are certain in their own minds that they will win the primacy of Asia and Africa not by going to war but by avoiding a war that would ruin their economic achievements. They are, like most men, self-centered and they cannot believe that we really think they will commit military aggression when they themselves are so sure that they must avoid a war. So when we talk about defensive armaments they think we are deceiving them, that our military policy is to surround them in preparation for an attack on them in order to halt

their revolutionary rise to world leadership. I am reasonably sure that this is the way they see the military issue between us. Moreover, this is what the prophet Lenin prophesied, and in the Soviet Union the authority of Lenin, as currently interpreted by the powers that be, is treated as infallible and more than human. Our policy of military containment with its forward positions in their minds conclusive proof that Lenin was right. They suspect us profoundly, and that is why they are stubbornly reluctant to negotiate any concession which would give us even a slight tactical, much less a strategic, advantage in case of war.

IN THIS resistance to agreement with us they are helped by many provocative and bellicose things that have been said at one time or another by the talkative brass in the Pentagon. They are hardened also in their convictions, it must be said, by the propensity of Mr. Dulles, and in lesser degree of the President himself, to treat the conflict, not as one of empires and great states but as a religious war in which the contending positions are absolute. For this confirms their view that we are bracing ourselves for an ideological or religious war, that this war will take place unless they make themselves so powerful that it cannot take place.

The corresponding suspicion on our side arises, as we know, from the belief that insofar as the Soviet Union and Red China gain in military power, they are certainly bound to use it as an instrument of policy in order to complete their domination of Asia and of Africa. This suspicion is, I have no doubt, well founded and it is a conclusive reason for making sure that we do not lose the race of armaments.

Our problem here is not whether we can afford to keep up the race. It is absurd to say that we cannot afford it. Nor does the problem arise from any irreparable technological inferiority on our part. For us, the crucial problem of armaments is political and psychological: how to keep the American and the West European democracies ready and willing to support armaments without their becoming so obsessed with weapons that they have neither the means nor the understanding nor the will to meet the real Soviet challenge in Asia.

THE Soviet oligarchy can spend on armaments what it wants, and no questions asked. With us, the necessary appropriations cannot be had, or so our political leaders think, without a great scare campaign. But this scare campaign offends and alienates the pacifists and the neutralists who are the overwhelming majority in the rest of the world.

NO ONE can doubt that the Soviet challenge is very formidable indeed. Even to a casual visitor it is evident that the only safe assumption is that the Russians have mastered the modern technology and that their bureaucracy, directed by a powerful government and working on an obedient population, is capable of achieving what they have set themselves to do.

There is a grim and purposeful society, in which one who is used to the American air finds it hard to breathe. No doubt the vast machine does not work perfectly and there is private discontent and some cheating and much fixing and blackmarking. Nor is the tenure in office of all the individuals who are now at the top of the government fixed and settled for the rest of their lives. None the less, the Soviet system is a going concern, and it would be rash to underestimate its power or to count upon any radical change of direction, much less on a counter-revolution.

I have come home convinced that the issue is the Russian and Chinese challenge for the leadership of Asia and of Africa. If we are to meet it with reasonable success, we must, I am sure, abandon the notion that the Russian and Chinese revolutions can be reversed or that the

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Airport Lighting System Completed

Ft. Jones, Calif.—An automatic lighting system at the Scott Valley airport was inaugurated this week.

The system lines the 4,000-foot paved runway and was installed with volunteer labor of Scott Valley Airmen. Siskiyou county furnished materials for the work.

Scott Valley airport is the third in the county to be lighted. Others are Mott airport near Mt. Shasta, and Montague. The lights at Scott Valley automatically turn on at dusk and off at dawn.

demonstration in India is that the spiritual heritage of which Gandhi was the great teacher, is of all the ideologies of the world the most radically different from that of Leninism. Yet, though it is different, it is, like Communism, addressed to the suffering masses of the people.

I know there is a notion among many Americans that the Indians are more than halfway along the road to being Communists. That notion is based in part on the fact that the Indians mean to become a social democratic state. In the main the notion is based on the fact that on many issues of foreign policy the Indian government differs from ours and makes great efforts to keep on good terms with the Soviet Union and with its powerful and dangerous neighbor, Red China.

Nevertheless, the Indians who are indoctrinated in the Gandhi tradition are acutely conscious of the gulf between the Soviet system and themselves. They are not totalitarian determinists. That is more than can be said with the same confidence about quite a number of the other peoples who are not yet within the Communist orbit.

If there is any other way of meeting the Communist challenge in Asia, I have not heard of it. The tide is running in favor of Communism almost, one might say, by default. Russia and China are making a demonstration to which the West is offering no alternative. I do not know where else a non-Communist alternative can now be demonstrated, given the fact that only in India, outside of the Communist orbit, could a successful demonstration carry conviction to the great masses of the people who are looking for a better way of life.

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