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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**  
Jan. 8, 1949 (Saturday)  
The Jackson County Dairy Breeders association files articles of incorporation.  
Weather too cold for pouring concrete slabs work on an interceptor sewer on Main st. east of Bear creek bridge.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
Jan. 8, 1939 (Sunday)  
The Jackson County Medical society calls a special meeting to mull over the state's new marriage license law requiring physical exams.  
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The marriage bureau at the courthouse is still going along without a hitch."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
Jan. 8, 1929 (Tuesday)  
Foggy weather grounds a "huge" plane at Medford airport.  
The state tax commission proposes a "prosperity tax" with no income offset tax.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
Jan. 8, 1919 (Wednesday)  
Public schools of the city are re-opened.  
Miss Mary Haswell is sworn in as city treasurer here.

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

1. What name is applied to female warriors?
  2. To what does polyandry refer?
  3. In which National Park is Quadrant Mountain?
  4. In what year was the most recent U. S. census of population taken?
  5. Who was the composer of "1812 Overture"?
  6. Who wore bells on her toes?
  7. Who was responsible for popularizing the word "Aryan"?
  8. In what country would you expect to find a geisha?
  9. What is the singular form of the word dice?
  10. What name is given to a painting on a wall?
1. Amazons 2. Plural husbands. 3. Yellowstone. 4. 1950. 5. Tchaikovsky. 6. The Lady for Banbury. 7. Hitler. 8. Japan. 9. Die. 10. Mural, or fresco.

**Grants Pass Firm Bidders for Project**  
Robert Marsh, Grants Pass, was the low bidder for construction of an office building at the Jeddalah Brothers company in Gold Hill. The bid was for \$10,245.  
Architect for the project is Robert Fisher, Grants Pass. Five other bids were received by the firm.  
Sub-contractors on the project include Carl Sandeen, masonry; Better Roofing company, roofing; Modern Plumbing company, sheet metal; Bob's Paint Shop, glass work; and Cole and Inkrote, flooring.

## The Figures Are Impressive

The coming decade will see more than a doubling of facilities, staff, and students at this regional college serving southern Oregon.

The enrollment will exceed 2,500 because of the higher birth rate, greater immigration, wider services, and increasing demand for a college education. The professional and administrative staffs will need to be increased to about 150 and civil service personnel to over 60. The campus boundaries will have to be expanded to include another 30 acres, making a campus of over 100 acres. More than nine million dollars, two-thirds of it requested from the state legislature, for building space and land, must be provided to adequately handle the enrollment and to provide facilities normally provided by a complete college.

The college, fast developing its regional service, will need to expand its curriculum in a number of ways. Since teacher education is one of its basic functions, the professional degrees will be strengthened and an expansion of teaching areas into music, art, and physical education are next steps. Preprimary education will be further developed. Teacher-librarians, school camping, and outdoor education will be given emphasis.

The offering in liberal arts will be expanded, enriched, and given emphasis. Additional short term (two weeks to two years) curricula will be initiated to meet the particular needs of the people of the area in horticulture, wood utilization, tourist, and adult education services.

The institution will continue its leadership role in the cultural activities of the southern Oregon region.

THE quotation above is from Dr. Elmo Stevenson, president of Southern Oregon college, and describes his assessment of the immediate future of the college.

Statements very similar, and some even more ambitious, have been made by the heads of other units of the state system of higher education—the University of Oregon, Oregon State College, Portland State college, Oregon College of Education, Eastern Oregon college, the U. of O. Medical and Dental schools and the general extension division.

Even if the schools' roles as service and cultural centers are to be denied (and we don't quite see how this can be done), the sheer statistics of enrollment, if nothing else, show what higher education in Oregon is in for within the next few years.

### LOOK at these figures:

In 1940, a total of 9,905 students were enrolled in all the units of the system of higher education.

Thirteen years later, in 1953, the total was 12,945.

Five years later, in the fall of 1958, this had jumped to 21,686.

In 1968, only 9½ years from now, the projected figures show an enrollment of some 41,000 students—nearly double the number today.

And that 1968 total isn't a wild guess, either—it is a solid projection of what is going to happen to children who are now attending elementary school. They are here; they can be counted; the percentages who will go on to college can be accurately estimated on the basis of experience.

IF THE estimates err, they probably err on the conservative side. For more and more, a college education is becoming the sine qua non of success in a career.

Even a greater stringency in admission standards cannot hold down enrollments materially. And there is a question whether the people of Oregon want the standards raised too high, for traditionally they have approved the policy of admitting all qualified high school graduates, who can and want to go, to college.

The enrollment figures are explicit in showing only one phase of the problem; but they indicate related questions, such as:

How many more buildings, how much more land, will be needed?

Where are we to obtain the faculties needed, and how retain them?

How will this "quantity" education affect the quality of education? And which schools should handle what part of the load?

THESE questions affect every citizen of the state in one way or another. One of the ways in which everyone is affected is the question on how it is all to be paid for?

These problems of higher education are only a part of what is meant when realistic people declare that the cost of state government cannot, in the foreseeable future, be decreased.

Economy in government is important, particularly in these days of rising costs. But the blunt truth is that if Oregon is to maintain the services which she now demands, she's going to have to find a way to pay for them.

This is true not only in the field of higher education (for highways, other institutions, and other governmental agencies are facing similar problems). But in higher education the statistics speak graphically and impressively for themselves. —E.A.

## Dennis the Menace



"YOU'LL FIND OUT WHY I'M SITTING HERE AS SOON AS THE PHONE RINGS!"

## Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

THE GENERAL DISCREDITED

Washington—The latest and most impressive Soviet rocket launching is only one more proof that national defense ought to be the overriding issue in the new Congressional session. For once in a way, moreover, what ought to happen in fact.

All the ablest and best informed leaders of Congress, reading from Sen. Stiles Bridges on the right to Sen. Hubert Humphrey on the left, have returned to Washington in a mood of active, vocal, almost angry disquiet about national defense problems. There is hardly a trace, any longer, of the old willingness to "leave defense to Ike." Except for one or two old faithfuls like Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, the more influential lawmakers all more or less deeply distrust the President's budget-minded defense planning.

THERE are two quite practical reasons for this novel distrust. First, the Congressional chieftains are far more aware than the general public of the enormous fraud practiced in the post-Sputnik period. They know, in fact, that the pretended increase of the American defense effort after the Sputniks was really nothing but an increase of defense publicity.

In the fog of press releases, even the most knowing men on The Hill took some time to perceive that the Sputniks' challenge was not being answered with any great effort or investment that had not been previously programmed. But they have perceived it now, as they could hardly fail to do. Three days after the Soviet moon probe, the President himself blandly told the White House meeting of Congressional leaders that his 1960 defense budget would actually be somewhat less than his 1959 budget.

The figures are \$40,850,000,000 of requested appropriations, against \$41,140,000,000 last time. These are staggering figures. The Congressional chieftains might worry less about the neglect of the Sputniks' challenge, if they were not increasingly aware of the detailed defense facts.

A YEAR ago, for instance, few people in Washington would have paid much attention to Brig. Gen. Thomas Phillips' article on "The Growing Missile Gap" in "The Reporter," or to Albert Wohlstetter's article on "The Delicate Balance of Terror" in "Foreign Affairs." Now a great many people are asking

questions about these articles, and so they should. General Phillips, one of the best defense experts in the business, paints the darkest picture of the missile gap that has been traced by any informed brush. Some of Phillips' facts are questioned at the Pentagon, quite probably as a result of the corruption and complacency in our current intelligence analysis. But as Chief of the War Projects Division of the semi-"official" Rand Corp., Wohlstetter belongs, in effect, to an annex of the Air Force Planning Staff. Not even a Pentagon press office can question Wohlstetter's knowledge of the defense facts.

After denouncing this allegedly gloom-prone reporter as an "unwarranted optimist," Wohlstetter, the government-employed expert, bleakly remarks that "we must expect a vast increase in the weight of attack which the Soviets can deliver with little (or no) warning." Therefore, he says, "strategic deterrence, while feasible, will be extremely difficult to achieve." He concludes, in effect, that the United States "may not have the power to deter attack" at "critical junctures in the 1960s," if we go on as we are going.

THIS plain warning of a possible failure of the American strategic deterrent is plainly confirmed by signs in the Pentagon such as the rising talk about "minimum deterrence." Minimum deterrence means nothing more nor less than a strategy of killing the Soviet Union with a few big, dirty H-bombs, thrown in the death rattle after this country and almost all its striking forces have been killed already. Behind the theory of minimum deterrence, there is nothing more nor less than flabby, helpless acceptance of the gravest sort of inferiority to the Soviets in strategic striking power.

Wohlstetter's warning is also confirmed by the Kremlin's threat to Berlin, which can only be countered by complete readiness to fight a big war. Nikita Khrushchev would hardly be making this kind of threat if he did not think the military balance was sharply tilting in his favor, and if he did not expect the West's answer to be influenced by the tilt of the military balance.

In this, one hopes, Khrushchev has miscalculated. Thus far, the Western response to the threat to Berlin seems likely to be completely firm. The crisis arising from this threat is also likely to give just the needed extra push to the existing Congressional impulse to do something about national defense before it is too late.

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## Nixon-Johnson Squared Off in Struggle For Power in Senate; 1960 Stake Seen

By WILLIAM THEIS

Washington—(UPI)—Two men with a great stake in 1960's presidential contest—Vice-President Richard M. Nixon and Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson—have finally squared off against each other in the Senate.

"This will not be a party-waist fight," one intimate of Johnson's told United Press International. "This is a plain struggle between Johnson and Nixon."

His reference was to the Senate's opening day showdown between Johnson and Senate forces battling for a far tighter gag on filibusters, with Nixon in the forefront for the latter.

The long-awaited test of political personalities arose through the Vice-President's series of advisory opinions and tentative rulings on revision of Senate rules.

For months it has been no secret that Nixon was ready,

if not anxious, to back up a ruling his feeling that a majority of the Senate should be able to change its own rules. And behind this has been Nixon's strong support of civil rights legislation to assure Negroes and others their full equal opportunities under the Fourteenth Amendment.

As the front-runner for the GOP presidential nomination in 1960, Nixon already is credited with broad backing among Negro voters. Friends

believe he has everything to gain and nothing to lose politically by his stand on the rules-civil rights issue.

It was Nixon's willingness to rule on the current question that dramatized Johnson's own stand against him. The lanky Texas Democrat, smilingly caustic, told the Senate he thought the presiding Vice-President was "giving rulings pretty freely."

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) an old hand on parliamentary procedure and a Johnson tutor, challenged Nixon's rulings more bluntly. He suggested the Vice-President was taking on "judicial powers" he lacks.

In their first show-down, Johnson displayed his own power as leader. He adjourned the Senate out from under Nixon and others supporting the conviction held by the Vice-President.

## Senate GOP Finds Unity But Scars of House Fight Stay

By RAYMOND LAHR

Washington—(UPI)—Republican senators emerged today from their leadership contest without visible scars, but bitterness threatened to linger indefinitely among GOP House members.

Supporters of the deposed House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin read all sorts of meanings into his defeat two days ago by Rep. Charles A. Halleck. They professed to see evidence that Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Thomas E. Dewey, twice the GOP presidential nominee, had played a part in Martin's defeat.

The White House explicitly denied Martin's assertion that three White House aides—not President Eisenhower—had worked for Halleck. Denies Nixon Role

Sources close to Nixon also denied that he had taken any part. One informant said Martin telephoned Nixon to ask if the vice president were helping Halleck and was assured that Nixon was not encouraging the anti-Martin campaign.

Rep. Robert C. Wilson (R-Calif.), a friend of Nixon, said it was mere coincidence that Nixon's friends in the House were on the Halleck bandwagon. He said they wanted a younger leader than the 74-year-old Martin.

"This was no Nixon movement," Wilson said. Reports of pressure from the Dewey camp were attributed to private explanations within the New York House delegation for giving support to Halleck.

Dirksen Beats Cooper  
Halleck helped Dewey win the 1948 presidential nomination and expected to get second place on the Republican ticket—a prize which went to then Gov. Earl Warren of California.

Only time would tell how much time would be needed to heal the wounds left by the Halleck-Martin contest. In contrast, Senate Republicans

were talking unity in the wake of Illinois Sen. Everett M. Dirksen's 20-14 victory

Wednesday over Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky for the GOP floor leadership.

## Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

ARGUING WITH SEN. DOUGLAS

With all due respect to Sen. Paul Douglas, whom I admire very much, the question at issue in the

Senate is not whether the majority shall rule. The question is what kind of majority shall prevail in not one of simple arithmetic or of absolute principle but of political wisdom.

For those of us who prefer the Johnson to the Douglas amendment of Rule XXII, there are two outstanding considerations.

One, which refers to the civil rights of Negroes, is that we wish the Federal government to proceed if not with the consent, then at least with the assent, of a large body of Southern opinion. We think that legislation which does not have at least the assent of the liberal South will prove to be unenforceable.

The other consideration which moves us is that we do not wish to entrust the civil liberties of all our people, not only under the 14th and 15th Amendments, but under the whole Bill of Rights, to simple and narrow majorities. We live in a time of danger when panic is always possible and panics can easily produce a stampede away from liberty.

THE Johnson amendment to the rules, which requires at the most 66 votes to pass a controversial measure, is a reasonable rule. Legislation could be blocked by an unending filibuster only if the Senators of 17 states participated in it. This would not, as some have suggested, give the South an absolute veto on legislation to promote the civil rights of Negroes. In the deep South there are only seven states in which there has been no desegregation at primary or secondary level and they have 14 Senators. In 10 other states of the South and the borderland there is some desegregation. All of these states would have to combine with the deep South to impose a "veto."

Now legislation which is opposed by all states of a whole section of the country, including the states which are beginning to comply with the new principle of desegregation, is very doubtful legislation indeed. It promises more trouble than anything else.

Presumably the Johnson amendment will be adopted, as Senator Douglas himself forecast in his appearance on "Meet the Press" on Sunday evening. When it is adopted it will not stop his long, persistent, and invaluable labors on behalf of civil rights.

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**TODAY**  
In Oregon History  
(A Centennial Feature)

JAN. 8, 1846  
Congressman John A. McClernand of Illinois rises from his desk in the House of Representatives, delivers his eloquent opposition to the settlement of the Oregon boundary at the 49th parallel, and adds his voice to the rising cry for "50-40 or Fight!"

**Jackson Predicts Hawaii Statehood**  
Washington—(UPI)—Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), predicted today that the new 86th Congress will grant statehood to Hawaii.

Jackson, chairman of an interior subcommittee on territories, said Alaskan statehood paved the way for Hawaii and "the makeup of the new Congress strengthens the outlook."

He said he would join in sponsoring a Hawaii statehood bill identical to the one approved by the committee last year. He said hearings on the measure should be relatively brief because "the facts are well-established."

Three-fifths of the grapes exported by the U.S. in 1957 went to Canada.

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## Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A PRIM YOUNG MATRON dropped into a restaurant with her little boy for a snack. The proprietor took a liking to the kid and gave him an extra scoop of ice cream. "What do you say to the nice man?" prompted the mother. The kid said, "Charge it."

"King Solomon," declares a little girl in Sunday School, "I like because he was so kind to ladies and animals." The startled teacher demanded, "Who told you that?" "Nobody told me; I read it myself," asserted the little girl. "It says Solomon kept 700 wives and 300 concubines."

Caslie Stinnett has discovered an art school in Chicago that has opened a new afternoon class for children, dealing only with the primary colors. It's called—what else?—"Three Little Pigments."

Epitaph for a hypochondriac: "I TOLD you I wasn't feeling well!" © 1959, by Bennett Cerf. Distributed by King Features Syndicate.



Thoughts to bear in mind

It's NOT SO MUCH THE BEAUTY OF THE PLACE...  
It's NOT SO MUCH THE SIZE OF THE FIRM...  
It's NOT SO MUCH A MATTER OF FACILITIES...

What really counts is... not material things... but service to our fellowmen.

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