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1959

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AFFILIATE MEMBER

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. 23, 1949 (Sunday)
Ben Day, Gold Hill, Henry Owens, Ashland, and W. B. Tucker are reelected president, vice president and secretary-treasurer of the Jackson County Stockmen's association.

The Medford YMCA offers a course in skiing at Howard and Lincoln schools—no equipment necessary.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 23, 1939 (Monday)
Dog license applications are reported coming slowly this year, with only 55 applications received so far while the county's canine population is estimated at 3,000.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The courage of five converts in being baptized in the Columbia river on a chilly Sunday, is commended by the metropolitan press. Nothing is said about the preacher, who braved the icy waters five times in a row."

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 23, 1929 (Wednesday)
Attorney George M. Roberts plans to build a new home in the Crown Hill district.
A federal aide approves of the proposed site for Medford's airport.

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 23, 1919 (Thursday)
Mrs. Helen Gale presents the city council with a cake for their work during the past year.
The public service commission orders the P. & E. railroad to continue operations after the previous Jan. 31 closure date.

50 YEARS AGO
Jan. 23, 1909 (Saturday)
The waters of Bear creek recede, apparently marking the end of the recent torrent.
The Ashland city council considers asking for a federal building.

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

1. Which state is called the Empire State?
2. Which was the first state admitted to the Union after the original 13?
3. What is a plagiarist?
4. With what country do you associate the "Reign of Terror"?
5. Who, in Greek mythology, had a hundred eyes, of which some were always awake, until Hermes charmed them to sleep and killed him?
6. Who wrote the "Tarzan" books?
7. What is the Pentateuch?
8. In a golf twosome, who drives first after the first hole is played?
9. What place in the United States is called The Rock?
10. May U.S. postage stamps embossed on stamped envelopes be cut from the envelopes and used for postage on other envelopes?

Answers: 1. New York. 2. Vermont (3-4-1791). 3. Copier of Artistic work. 4. France. 5. Argus. 6. Edgar Rice Burroughs. 7. First five books of Old Testament. 8. Ist hole winner. 9. Alcatraz. 10. No.

Rogue River Guidepost

It will take considerable time and study to grasp all the implications contained in the report on Rogue River water uses presented this week by the state water resources board.

This much can be safely said, however:

It represents a new departure in basin resource studies; it contains new concepts of beneficial uses of water, and it represents a tremendous amount of hard work on the part of the board and its staff in presenting a rounded and, it is hoped, fully inclusive survey of the Rogue basin and its needs.

FIRST of all, the board sets up premises on which to act. Essentially, these include the idea that there are 10 specific and definable beneficial uses of water, each of which must be considered in deciding how the water of any river basin should be allocated for the greatest good of the greatest number.

The ten recognized beneficial uses are for domestic, municipal, irrigation, power, industrial, mining, recreation, wildlife, fish life and pollution abatement purposes.

Corollary matters of importance requiring consideration in any overall program, the report declares, include drainage, reclamation and flood control. One of the most important is the relatively new concept of minimum streamflow—that to be of benefit, a stream should never be allowed to fall below a certain level.

BASED on these premises, the report goes on to indicate that some of the 10 beneficial uses are naturally desirable in some sub-basins and some circumstances; others are not.

For instance, the waters of the Rogue are too limited to permit them to be used for pollution abatement, the report declares. That is, river water cannot be used simultaneously for municipal and domestic use, on one hand, and for carrying sewage to the sea, or for diluting concentrations of pollution, on the other.

In some sub-basins power production is found to be compatible with over-all beneficial development. In others, it isn't.

In the Bear Creek basin, for example, the board found that the maximum beneficial use of water should be limited to domestic, municipal, irrigation, industrial, recreation, wildlife and fish life purposes. Uses which are not suited and not recommended for the basin are power, mining, and pollution abatement purposes.

IN THE Little Butte Creek drainage, as another example, beneficial uses were determined to be for domestic, irrigation, wildlife, recreation, and fish life purposes. Because of the limitations of the area, the other uses—municipal, power, industrial, mining and pollution abatement—were found to be impossible, unneeded or undesirable.

And so the study goes, for all the seven sub-basins of the Rogue River basin.

Some of the beneficial uses have priority over the others, but all are considered.

The result, it seems to us, is a well thought out, thoroughly considered assessment of the basin's water resource potential.

THE water resources board, in making its report to the legislature, asks repeal or amendment of existing laws which restrict some specific uses of Rogue river basin waters. It also recommends that certain specific withdrawals be ended (although not existing water rights).

Such action is needed if the board's program is to be put into effect.

Fears that the streams will, as a result, be overappropriated, or converted to undesirable uses, seem to be unfounded, for the board's objectives are just the reverse of this. Any future approved use would be limited by existing statutes which provide for rounded, beneficial and multiple use.

In effect, the board would become the authority as to how water can be used, subject to the general statutory limitations which apply to all new uses of water in the state.

HOW all this relates to the projects and plans of the Corps of Army Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and other interested agencies remains to be seen.

We do not see how they could be incompatible in the long run, although in the short haul it is possible there may arise conflicts of interest, as one agency's plans fail to jibe with the board's overall program.

And, of course, there are special interests which may not like certain provisions of the program; which may feel that they are being discriminated against in favor of other interests.

MOST thinking people realize by this time, however, that water is, at a minimum, all these things:

1. Vitality important to the well-being of every human being in the area.
 2. Limited in quantity, but irregular in supply.
 3. Necessary for a wide variety of uses and activities, all of which are important, but not all of which are compatible.
 4. Sometimes a threat to life and property.
- The board's findings and recommendations are not, and do not pretend to be, a blueprint for development of the Rogue basin. That is something for other agencies to work out.
- But it is an effective and thorough examination of the water resources of the basin, an outline of how they can and should be used most effectively, and a guidepost for legislative action and development agencies to follow.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



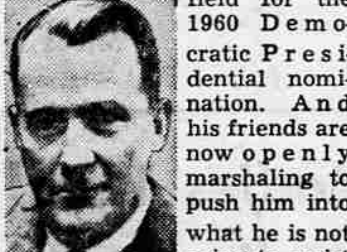
"I'LL JUST CHARGE DAD HALF WHAT THE STORE GETS FOR PRESSING!"

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

ADLAI AND 1960

Washington—Adlai E. Stevenson is becoming the most active non-candidate in the field for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination.



William S. White

What is Mr. Stevenson himself doing? Beginning with his trip last fall to the Soviet Union he has slowly prepared this picture of himself: a man truly interested and sensitively informed upon the one overmastering and terribly issue of our time, the East-West impasse and how to resolve it honorably.

Wise, he is walking only on what the pros call "the statesman road." He is allowing others to preoccupy themselves with the hard domestic issues, like civil rights. Meanwhile, he himself is trying to open a great "dialogue," a term he once used in another connection, upon the transcendent theme of peace or war.

Irreverent as this "corn." Maybe so; but if so, it is very good corn, indeed.
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WHAT state knows how to

put on a real show, in and out of Hollywood. And such a show certainly will be put on for Stevenson by his devoted admirers there.

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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.

Dogs Are Dogs

To the Editor: Dogs are dogs, pure breeds or mongrels. All have a beating heart and look to humans (if they are humans) for protection and kindness.

Etna Ragsdale, I believe your suggestion in answer to Mrs. Hust's plea for sanitation and a more suitable haven for unwanted dogs at the pound is not the needed solution.

On a cold day two years ago I too bought a dog at the pound, unwanted, cold, filthy and hungry. The sight made me nauseated and heart sick. I'm behind Mrs. Hust 100 per cent.

My neighbors and I own dogs and cats. Come see how lovable they can be. The cats' silky body caressing your legs—who can resist returning the faith with a few love pats? And the dog's soft-eyed plea for affection.

When you are out driving, dodging canines right and left, take a trip to the pound. Fenced back yard is the run for my dog, who seldom gets on the lawn.

Other dogs who just have to go and can't wait 'till they get home, use my yard too for their comfort.

When this happens I'll do like my neighbors, use the scooper.

To quote, Cardinal Newman: "Cruelty to animals is as if we do not love God." Hulda E. Branson 710 Palm st. Medford.

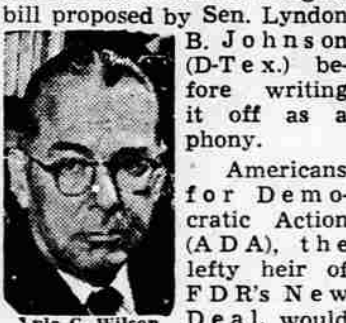
YCC and Segregation

To the Editor: In regard to your recent editorial on the "YCC," or as one man, Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, called it, "YCC," for "Youth Conservation Corps," I must say I definitely approve of such a move. It was the only program sponsored by the late President Roosevelt that I'd be willing to say I approved of for permanent status.

I can say one thing about a change in that particular program were it to be made effective at present or in the future: Leave the damned Army out of it. I was in several of the camps myself, and have no regrets. The Mail Tribune could do much more than to push a program of

Johnson Civil Rights Bill Seeks Long-Range Political Solution of Segregation Problem

By LYLE C. WILSON
Washington—(UPI)—Take another look at the civil rights bill proposed by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) before writing it off as a phony.



Lyle C. Wilson

Americans for Democratic Action (A.D.A.), the lefty heir of F.D.R.'s New Deal, would so write it off. A.D.A. called the civil rights proposal "a typical Johnson compromise, scratching the surface of the civil rights problem and carefully refraining from digging down to its heart—school segregation."

A.D.A., northern Democrats in general and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) apparently want a Congressional endorsement of the Supreme Court's ruling against school segregation. Some of those opposing segregation probably would prefer Congressional action to enforce desegregation of Southern schools. The implication of that preference is that desegregation should be enforced throughout the South—as in Little Rock—by the armed forces of the United States.

It is a fact that Johnson's four-point bill avoids direct approach to the immediate problem of schooling white and Negro children together. Assuming that there is a valid argument against Congress attempting to deal directly with the school problem, it probably would be this:

—That both time and patience reasonably could be expected to help toward a solution of the great social and educational crisis now confronting Southern states.

—That direct Congressional intervention, especially with enforcing legislation, would reduce greatly the opportunity of either time or patience to heal raw wounds.

Not just around the corner, but far down the road there appears to be one decisive, home-grown solution to the South's problem of racial integration of its schools.

That solution would be peaceful integration of schools in the South under conditions pretty much conforming to the state's rights point of view of even the most extremist of southern segregationists.

Given time and patience this could and may come to pass by reason of increased political activity of Southern Negroes. The Negro vote already is a political power-house in the Northern states. Southern Negroes are more numerous actually and proportionately than are Negroes in the North. But they don't vote much.

Disinterest, disenfranchisement and one thing and another have so retarded voting

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by Southern Negroes that they have had little political impact. That situation began to change some time ago, and the change continues at an increased pace. The federal civil rights bill of 1957 was intended to speed the change already under way.

The NAACP is campaigning to register 3 million Southern Negroes before the 1960 presidential election. Registration in 1956 was about 1,300,000. There are enough Negroes in the South to put the segregation problem far toward solution if they would and could register and vote.

This sort of solution was suggested by President Eisenhower last week in a National Press Club speech. The fourth section of the proposed Johnson civil rights bill would help bring that about.

The section would give the Justice Department instant subpoena to obtain all registration and other records needed to prepare voting-rights cases. Perhaps Southern Negroes will vote themselves into white schools.

but to hold off on funds until "the overall budgetary situation is more favorable."

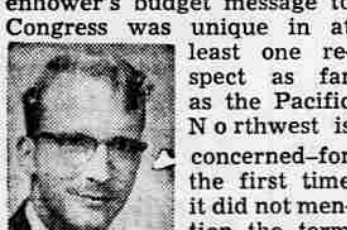
One reason for the higher level of spending on these public works projects now is that a year ago everyone was concerned about the rise of unemployment. The White House revised upward its budget figures for public works and the Democrats in Congress added some more for good measure to combat the recession.

Now one hears no talk about unemployment. The president is talking like he will make a fight for holding the line on spending in order to balance the budget and to minimize the affect of federal spending on inflation.

There are reports the Democratic strategy will be to pass a big airport bill and a housing bill, both of which the president might veto. The outcome of this tussle may depend on whether public opinion sides with the president or the Congress.

'Partnership' Gone From Ike's Power Plans; 'No-Starts' Stays

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune Correspondent



A. Robert Smith

Washington—President Eisenhower's budget message to Congress was unique in at least one respect as far as the Pacific Northwest is concerned—for the first time it did not mention the term "partnership" in connection with hydroelectric development. Otherwise it followed a familiar pattern for river development funds. It asked Congress not to appropriate funds to start any more new projects, but recommended funds for a host of projects started in recent years with funds appropriated by Congress over the president's opposition.

John Day dam on the lower Columbia and Cougar dam on the Willamette were both earmarked under the old "partnership" power policy for construction by a joint arrangement between local utilities and the federal government.

But strongly as the Republican administration advocated this policy, the Democratic-controlled Congress resisted it at every turn. Instead, Congress put up funds to start both dams as all-federal projects.

Now both are under way. In addition, Ice Harbor on the lower Snake River and Hills Creek on the Willamette have been put under federal construction at the insistence of Congress.

There is no more talk of the "partnership" policy, possibly because its chief advocates from the Northwest have been defeated at the polls by pro-federal Democrats.

President Eisenhower now sees that the many new projects started by the Democrats throughout the country have swelled his spending program for resources to an all-time high of \$1.1 billion. And after the coming year, he said it will take another \$5 billion to complete these projects they are now working on. It will take, for example, another \$356 million just to complete the John Day project.

The Democrats in Congress

TODAY
In Oregon History
(A Centennial Feature)

JANUARY 23, 1851
The city of Portland was incorporated effective this day and became the second incorporated community in the Oregon Territory. Oregon City having become the first, and indeed the first west of the Rocky Mountains, upon its incorporation in 1844 by the Provisional legislature.

JANUARY 23, 1907
The elections of Jonathan Bourne Jr. and Fred A. Mulkey to the United States Senate were confirmed today by joint action of the houses of the state legislature. Bourne and Mulkey thus became the first U.S. Senators in history elected by popular vote, since under the terms of Statement No. 1, a majority of the candidates for the legislature had agreed to vote for the senatorial candidates receiving the greatest support at the polls.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

At his recent press conference, President Eisenhower vigorously defended his 77 billion dollar balanced budget against charges that it is politically motivated and invalid.

In doing so, he falls back on the sound military doctrine that a vigorous attack is the best defense. He tells the reporters that the Democratic attacks on his budget are "coming from so many different angles that he can't escape the conclusion that his opponents are suffering from budgetary schizophrenia."

THAT crack sent the correspondents scurrying to the reference books. They discovered that Webster's New International Dictionary defines schizophrenia as "a type of psychosis characterized by loss of contact with the environment and by disintegration of the personality. It includes dementia praecox and some related forms of insanity."

If they had delved a little deeper, they would have found dementia praecox defined as "a type of mental disease in which the victim WITHDRAWS FROM REALITY and suffers from false perceptions and false beliefs and delusions."

HMMMMMMMMMM.
As a political leader, Ike is improving.
His crack is reminiscent of FDR at his best.

ALL THIS calls for a little psychoanalysis of Ike himself. He came to the White House with a soldier's background. When he became President, he had all of the professional soldier's distaste for the processes of practical politics.

In his six years in the White House, he has learned a lot—including the fact that to be a successful political leader one must make use of the processes and the procedures of practical politics. It isn't enough merely to issue an order. A political leader must PERSUADE his associates and his followers to go along.

Also, in politics, associates and followers must be REWARDED if the are to go along. They aren't interested in merely dying for a cause.

POLITICS is quite a trade. His performance at his press conference this morning suggests that perhaps Ike feels he has served his apprenticeship as a political leader and that hereafter he must be accepted as a journeyman.

If so, he will be a more effective political leader from here on out.

BIG HURRY
Jackson, Miss.—(UPI)—When police spotted a man shoplifting in a downtown store Thursday he left so fast he didn't bother to open the glass door—just ran through it and got away.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST COMPANY
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ROBERT E. DANIEL
President
STANLEY N. MINOR
Chairman of the Executive Committee
BEN B. EHRLICHMAN
Vice-Chairman of the Board
Seattle, Washington
January 9, 1959