

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 33 North First St. Ph. SP 2-6141
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An Independent Newspaper Entered as second class matter at Medford Oregon under Act of March 3, 1879
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—In Advance, Copy 10c
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. 8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. 4.25
Sunday Only—One year \$4.25
By Carrier—In Advance—Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent and on motor routes, Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—1 mo. 1.50
Carrier and Dealers—copy 10c
All Terms Cash in Advance
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Leased Wire
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION
Advertising Representative: WEST HOLIDAY CO., INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

1959 PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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. 5, 1949 (Saturday)
Plans are made for a second quiz program to help finance completion of the Hawthorne park swimming pool.
Medford's record-breaking cold spell enters its 43rd day.

20 YEARS AGO
Feb. 5, 1939 (Sunday)
A Medford resident in need of ready cash offers a 100-year-old pair of spectacles for sale.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Badminton has hit the rural areas, and city lovers of the horse are talking about forming a hunt club to chase a jackrabbit in a red coat, and yell 'Tallyho.'"

30 YEARS AGO
Feb. 5, 1929 (Tuesday)
A local ham reports last night was one of the best on record for radio, as he got New York with ease.
Southern Oregon starts to flood the legislature with demands for financial aid to irrigation districts.

40 YEARS AGO
Feb. 5, 1919 (Wednesday)
The Jackson County Farm bureau membership campaign gains headway.
John H. Cochran returns from a business trip to Portland and Salem.

50 YEARS AGO
Feb. 5, 1909 (Friday)
The upstate press lends its support to the Crater Lake road proposal.
The critical public chimers in a new, homegrown telephone group seeks to buck the Bell company.

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

What colors are in the flag of France?
2. What is a unicameral legislature?
3. If you commit a lapsus lingue, of what are you guilty?
4. Name the author of the story, "The Gold Bug."
5. Correct the following: "The speaker contrasted the defenses of France to those of Italy."
6. What is a carafe?
7. In the nursery rhyme, what King called for what?
8. What is an ohm?
9. The game of polo originated where?
10. Is it possible for ice to attain a temperature lower than freezing?

Answers: 1. Red, white and blue. 2. One having only one house. 3. Slip of the tongue. 4. Edgar Allan Poe. 5. "... France with those ..."
6. Glass water bottle. 7. Coleridge, how, fiddlers three. 8. Unit of electrical resistance. 9. India. 10. Yes.

BAD TO WORSE
Chicago—(UPI)—Leonard Lowenstein, 32, explained today why he fled from a policeman, only to wind up with eight tickets for reckless driving, speeding, improper turns and going through a red light. "I didn't want to get a ticket," he said.

Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

Our Washington correspondent, A. Robert Smith, had a revealing piece in this paper the other day, having to do with the Eisenhower administration's proposed budget for the forest service.

Total expenditures proposed are nearly \$129 million.

Cash income for the year from forest service operations will just about equal this amount. So, on a dollars-and-cents basis, the forest service will be self-supporting during the coming fiscal year if the budget is approved unchanged.

BUT, in our view, the forest service is not, never has been, and never should be looked upon as a dollars-and-cents agency, where expenditures have to be balanced against income.

In the western states, in particular, and in Oregon in most particular, the forest service serves as the basis of a goodly slice of the economy, with thousands of jobs depending on it, and the amount of timber made available for harvesting.

And even more important, the forest service is charged with the care and management of the forests—a major resource, important in more ways than just lumber economics—for the years to come.

THE proposed budget is about \$6,787,200 less than the amount originally proposed by the forest service as necessary for its operation.

One item was increased over the current fiscal year, to be sure—that for timber sales, the one place where added expenditures can be expected to show an immediate return to the federal treasury.

In all other categories, the budget was either cut from the forest service's proposals, or held about even with current levels.

For instance, the amount allocated for road construction was cut; personnel housing and facility construction funds were cut; the recreational program's funds were cut by 15 per cent; insect control funds were cut; cooperative tree-planting funds were cut; research funds were cut, as were other budget items.

IN SHORT, according to a report made by the staff of the Senate interior committee, the reductions "occur in capital investment type operations which are the key to long-term development."

Is this true economy? We would say no; to the contrary, it is short-sighted and penny-wise-pound-foolish.

Smith's article points out that the access road fund decrease will work a hardship, particularly on small timber purchasers, by reason of the fact that the forest service will have to revert to asking timber purchasers to do more road construction—a job which in most cases only the larger operators are prepared to undertake.

SEN. Richard L. Neuberger, in commenting on the administration's proposals, has this to say: "In my opinion, the proposed budget does not reflect a realistic appraisal by the administration of the management requirements involved in the full multiple-use of our timber resources. . . . Here is one budget area where increased governmental investment cannot be criticized as an 'unbalancing' factor, inasmuch as revenue from forest service operations has consistently provided a profit margin."

It is true, of course, that the administration is under heavy pressure to cut spending, to hold the line, and so on. And when defense expenditures account for some \$45 billion to \$49 billion of the \$77 billion budget (and are criticized as being too small for safety), one can understand how the bureau of the budget is looking for ways to lop every spare nickel off spending proposals.

BUT we cannot help but agree with Walter Lippmann, when he declares that America's future is limited only by our own imagination, our own daring, and our own willingness to spend (or "invest") enough to see that it continues to grow and develop.

The "off-with-their-heads" type of budget balancers, the ones who criticize budgets as "too big" without pointing out where they can be safely cut; who forget that from one-half to two-thirds of the federal budget is for defense and security items; who would even revert to the asinine and inexcusable proposal of a 10 per cent "across the board" budget cut without examination or thought—these are showing a lack of faith in this country's ability to grow, to do for itself the things that must be done for an unlimited future, to make the investment in America which will triple its dividends in the future.

SMITH'S article closes by saying: "Project this kind of squeeze (on the forest service) to other agencies and you see how the president could propose to balance the budget for next year."

People in this area are familiar with the forest service's work, and with its needs. If they were as familiar with the work of other federal agencies, which presumably have sustained similar cut-backs, they would probably find similar signs of short-sighted parsimony.

There are undoubted places where the budget can be cut without danger to the future, and we hope that Congress can ferret them out.

But they do not lie in areas (like the forest service) where a dollar saved today is many dollars lost tomorrow, nor in areas where the health and welfare of the economy and of the people are at stake.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"No, it's NOT SNOWING. IT'S SNOWBALLING!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
PLAYING RUSSIAN ROULETTE

Washington—The allegedly "calculated risk" that President Eisenhower and Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy are now taking with the national defense is precisely comparable to the risk taken by neurotic teenagers who play Russian roulette.

There may well be five chances out of six that McElroy is right in thinking the Soviets will not have the missile power to destroy this country, just as there are five chances out of six that a Russian roulette player will not blow his brains out. But there is also the sixth chance that the Soviets will have this kind of missile power before very long.

The existence of the sixth chance is undeniable, because Secretary McElroy's forecast of Soviet missile capabilities is not based on absolute knowledge. It is exclusively based on the "national estimates." These forecasts are made by honorable and expert men, working with a vast mass of data. But the man chiefly responsible, C.I.A. Director Allen W. Dulles, would be the last to claim any sacred infallibility for his figures.

FAR from being infallible, the American officials' forecasts of Soviet weapons development have rather regularly fallen short of what the Soviets actually accomplished. In the case of missile development, moreover, total catastrophe may perhaps be the price of the kind of estimating error that is well within the range of possible error. That is the new feature of the situation, which makes the Eisenhower-McElroy policy into a Russian roulette game played with this nation's future.

In order to see why there is no exaggeration in these statements, it is only necessary to assume that the national estimates indeed contain a quite modest error. On the basis of the estimates, Secretary McElroy said the Soviets are not yet mass-producing their ICBMs. Nikita Khrushchev says the opposite. What can Khrushchev be telling the truth, and suppose that production began last May, after the last certainly identified Soviet ICBM test in April, 1958.

SUPPOSE further that initial Soviet output was at the rate of 15 ICBMs a month—the rate of output we could today attain with our own Atlas ICBM, if we wished to spend the money for it. Suppose, finally, that the Soviets activate a second ICBM production line in the middle of this year. If the Soviets have fooled Secretary McElroy and the national estimators by just this narrow margin, they will have a stock of about 350 ICBMs by the end of 1959.

For some time after the end of 1959, the United States Strategic Air Command, plus a few Atlases on "soft" pads, plus a few IRBMs on "soft" pads will be the sum of our retaliatory power at home and abroad. No part of this structure of retaliatory power will be protected by an anti-missile warning system before the end of 1959. Thus the whole structure will be exposed to surprise missile-attack; and every significant target in the entire structure can be covered by 350 Soviet ICBMs, plus the large stock of IRBMs which the Soviets have built for use against SAC's overseas bases.

A LITTLE American retaliatory power might indeed survive a Soviet missile strike on this imagined scale. But without a permanent, large-scale air alert (which SAC is not authorized to mount for the usual budgetary reasons), the SAC commander, Gen. Thomas Power, would be lucky to have 10 per cent of his force available for his retaliatory strike.

Nasser Adds Russia to Imperialist List; Attempts to Maintain Neutralist Position

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Editor

In the past, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic has tweaked the nose of the British lion and pulled Uncle Sam's beard. Now he also has twisted the tail of the Russian bear. The outcome of this latest adventure should prove interesting, since it not only involves Nasser's avowed stand as a neutral but also the Soviet Union's frequently proclaimed position as a friend of Arab nationalism.

Here is the declared position of those two erstwhile friends, Nasser and Russian premier Nikita Khrushchev. Nasser, Dec. 23, 1958, in Port Said, Egypt: "We shall smite down anybody who is opposed to Arab nationalism. . . . The Communist party in Syria started working against our unity and against Arab nationalism."

Khrushchev, Jan. 27, 1959, in Moscow: A warning to UAR "officials" to stop persecuting "progressives" in Arab countries, because Soviet leaders cannot remain silent in the face of a reactionary campaign under "the false slogan of anti-Communism."

Nasser's Port Said blast was one of his first in public against the Communists. He followed it up immediately with a roundup of several hundred Syrian Communists and about 200 suspected Egyptian Communists. He also closed two Cairo printing plants which printed Soviet and Communist Chinese pamphlets in Arabic.

Communism long had been outlawed in Egypt but it was his first crackdown on the Reds in Syria. Meanwhile, both Syria and Egypt collectively (the UAR) were heavily indebted to the Soviet Union for previous military aid and both were leaning heavily on the Soviet Union for anticipated economic aid in developing their backward economies.

For example, the USSR had pledged Egypt economic and technical aid in building the Aswan Dam, key to Nasser's dream of opening millions of acres of Sahara Desert lands to agriculture. At the official rate of exchange, the Soviet pledge for the Aswan Dam came to \$100 million. At the free rate, it is closer to \$25 million.

Syria, too, had a \$100 million deal with the Soviets. This one, signed in late 1957 before the Syrian-Egyptian merger, provided for vast projects which included the building of a railroad, dams, power stations and irrigation facilities and gave Russia practically a free hand in oil explorations.

Both nations had promises of other loans and technical assistance from other Iron Curtain countries, including Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

Attitude May Change
Through 1956 and 1957, one announcement followed another, all telling of increased Iron Curtain penetration of two key areas of the Middle East. But what now? For Russia, the future may hold a test of its own imperialistic policy. In recent years, both the USSR and Red China have paid lip service to the precepts laid down by the Bandung conference, namely, no interference by large nations in the affairs of smaller ones. Both have pledged support to nationalism, regardless of its relationship to Communism. That attitude now may change.

And what of the UAR? It is noteworthy that Nasser's public crackdown on Communism came at a time of improving relations with Britain and the United States. Nasser has played West against East before, and successfully. It may be he plans to do it again.

Nation's Top Defense Officials Kept Busy Talking to Congress

By FRANK ELEAZER

Washington—(UPI)—It seems like the main thing congressmen want to know from Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy is when are we going to catch up with Russia. The other question he keeps hearing from House and Senate committees is: "Mr. Secretary, can you come back at the same time tomorrow?"

So here he was, before the House Armed Services committee, explaining that on an overall military basis we aren't behind Russia, and doing it just as politely and patiently as if he hadn't put in most of his working days since Congress got organized doing just this same thing.

This was his sixth committee since mid-January and his 12th day of testimony. And when Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga.) dismissed him at luncheon, it was the same old story: Come back at 10 a.m. Thursday.

McElroy had seen it coming, of course. Consulting the chart he keeps spread out before him, on which each member is identified by face, name and location at the big U-shaped committee table, he could see that 14 of the 37 members were still to be heard from. Under Vinson's rules, each gets his moment of glory.

End Not in Sight
Sort of wearily, it seemed, McElroy nodded his head. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and our No. 1 military man, didn't have to nod his head. He had his orders. He sits each day at McElroy's left hand, sometimes as a witness himself and sometimes as consultant to the boss.

They have sweated out the questions so far of the Senate Foreign Relations committee (one day); the Senate Armed Services committee (two days); the Senate Combined Preparedness and Space committees (one day); the House Appropriations committee (four days); House Foreign Affairs committee (one day); and the House Armed Services committee (four days as of today, with the end not clearly in sight).

An aide in McElroy's Pentagon office, who never sees the chief anymore, inquired plaintively the other day whether he could be reached at his "branch office" in the Capitol. Of course he can't. His office is his brief case, crammed with documents and (when he has time between appearances to prepare them) summary statements.

Store Appears Unminded
Sometimes the lawmakers don't even want him to read these statements. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) the other day told the former Proctor & Gamble boss to forget the statements, which he implied was soft soap, and get right down to the facts. Johnson issued this ukase, of course, in a statement of his own, and McElroy, possibly on the strength of this fact, insisted he had a right to read his. He read it, too.

One thing about it, McElroy and Twining never are lonely. Their top Pentagon helpers are usually at the Capitol, too, sometimes in such depth you wonder who is minding the store.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, chief of staff of the Army, has been called before five committees so far, sometimes along with Army Secretary Wilbur M. Brucker, and for as many as three days hand-running. Gen. Thomas D. White, the Air Force chief,

has hit four committees including one on disarmament. Air Secretary James H. Douglas is a Capitol regular too. Adm. Arleigh A. Burke and Navy Secretary Thomas H. Gates Jr. also have been daily witnesses, raising the prospect that maybe Gates got tired of the pace. Anyway, he finally has turned in his suit.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

FULBRIGHT AND DULLES
Senator Green has decided wisely both in resigning as chairman and in remaining as the senior member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Old men, should not be leaders but councilors. Senator Green with his long experience and his vigorous memory will be a good councilor.

Senator Fulbright, who succeeds him, is a much younger man. But he is an old hand. In terms of his interest and active participation in foreign affairs, which dates back to the early days of the second World War, there are few if any members of Congress who have such long and continuous inside knowledge. In thinking about his differences with Mr. Dulles, it is well to remember that insofar as he has been critical, he has spoken as one of the pioneers and early supporters of the global policies which have replaced the old isolationism.

As a matter of fact, a study of his record will show, I believe, that the weight of his criticism has been directed not against foreign policy but against mistakes and distortions in their application.

HIS advent as chairman of the committee marks a turning point for the better in the conduct of our foreign policy. For the first time since the new era which began with World War II, the Administration will have a responsible and articulate and loyal opposition. Until the conversion of Senator Vandenberg at the end of the war, the opposition was sullen and destructive. The Vandenberg arrangement was an emergency device for getting indispensable things done. But for the long run it was not a good method of governing. For instead of promoting debate, which educates the people and refines the policy of the Administration, the Vandenberg bi-partisan system avoided and evaded debate. The same must be said for the so-called bi-partisan arrangement with Sen. Walter George, who suppressed debate when the country would have been much better served by a thorough debate.

The time has now come, as the last three Congressional elections have made sharply clear, when—within the framework of our world responsibilities—we must move beyond the stereotypes and the slogans of the post-war years. We cannot stand pat forever on all the positions taken in the post-war era. For the post-war era is ending, and here and abroad among our allies a new generation is on the threshold of power. With Sen. Fulbright, as the chairman of the committee, the windows of the Senate will be open to the fresh air of a new time.

BY coincidence, Mr. Dulles had just about decided to go to Western Europe when Senator Green stepped down. It is no secret that Mr. Dulles will be trying to work out with Dr. Adenauer and our other big European allies, a workable policy about Berlin and Germany. It must be a policy on which the allies are agreed and in which the Russians are interested enough to negotiate. This will not be easy to achieve, and it may well be that Mr. Dulles has now undertaken the most important mission of his whole career.

It will help him, not hurt him, if it is known in Europe that there is building up in the new Congress an insistence that we move off dead center, and do something more than declaim the reasons why we cannot do anything at all about anything. Nor are there so many as once there were in this country who are afraid that the allies will fall apart and that Congress will revert to isolationism if we stop consulting our fears and acting like paralyzed rabbits.

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TODAY In Oregon History

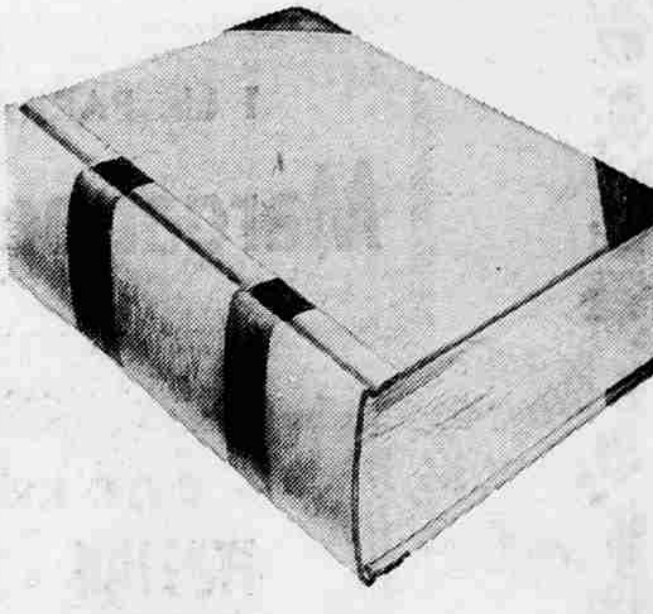
(A Centennial Feature)

FEBRUARY 5, 1925
Damage estimated at \$250,000 was sustained, thousands of head of sheep and cattle were drowned, houses and small buildings were swept away, and railroad bridge was washed out and Vale was covered by three feet of water after the dam on Bully Creek, 19 miles west of Vale, broke at 3 o'clock this morning. The rushing waters invaded Vale at 6 a.m., leaving in their path the carcasses of 300 cows, 3,000 sheep, and unnumbered dogs and horses.

FEBRUARY 5, 1846
The Oregon Spectator, Jacksonville, in its first issue, out today, carried the promise of Editor William C. T'Vault that the paper would be non-political in nature. Editor T'Vault continued in his salutatory: "It is our object to give foreign as well as internal news. Our means of obtaining news at present are limited; but as the country improves, facilities for obtaining news will improve. Our columns will be open for the reception of literary productions, and all scientific gentlemen are invited to contribute."

Come home, Joe!

the word is DIGNITY



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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A YOUNG MISS got a job as maid in the home of playwright George Axelrod and couldn't wait to tell her best friend, a cook, about her exciting first week. "You should see the famous people that came to the Axelrods," she exclaimed. "In five nights, I waited on Marilyn Monroe, Kitty Carlisle, Lauren Bacall, Arlene Francis, and Frank Sinatra!"

"Glory be," marveled the cook. "And what do they talk about?"
"Us," said the maid.

Yon Yonson came from Sweden to Minnesota in 1908. In 1958 he registered his first serious complaint against the English language. "Yumpin' Yiminy," he exploded, "Yust ven ay learn how to say YELLY dey change it to YAM!"

Wife of a henpecked husband: "Well, are you a man or a mouse? Squeak up!"
Sign on a lawn near a public beach: "Your feet are killing me!"
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