

**MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE**

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**1959 NEWSPAPER  
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**NATIONAL EDITORIAL  
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**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. 10, 1949 (Thursday)  
The first veterans arrive at  
the Camp White domiciliary  
to take up residence.  
Medford City Superintendent  
Vernon Thorpe is instructed  
to study the flood potential  
of the Bear creek basin  
and investigate possible pre-  
cautionary measures.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
Feb. 10, 1939 (Friday)  
Pleasant Creek Mining cor-  
poration's giant gold dredge  
is reported nearly completed  
at its location four miles from  
Wimer.  
From Arthur Perry's "Ye  
Smudge Pot" column: "The  
frequent snow is still called  
'beautiful' and several other  
things, by valley populace."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
Feb. 10, 1929 (Sunday)  
The Fruitgrowers' league  
favors a high tariff on bana-  
nas.  
The messenger boys of two  
telegraph companies are to  
appear in uniforms next  
month.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
Feb. 10, 1919 (Monday)  
A crowd of 5,000 people at  
the depot this morning wel-  
comes 103 returning soldiers.  
A scarcity of labor in the  
valley for orchard pruning  
and spring farm work is re-  
ported.

**50 YEARS AGO**  
Feb. 10, 1909 (Wednesday)  
Will G. Steel delivers an il-  
lustrated lecture at Salem in  
behalf of the Crater Lake  
road bill.  
A bill proposed by the  
Rogue River Fish Protection  
association receives a favor-  
able committee report at the  
capital.

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

1. What sort of sea birds  
flew inland and saved the  
pioneers of Utah from the  
ravages of grasshoppers?

2. What is meant by a  
scratched horse?

3. An anchorite is a hermit;  
true or false?

4. If an individual is garru-  
lous, he is quarrelsome, quick  
to anger, or talkative?

5. Complete the saying,  
"The hand that rocks the  
cradle..."

6. What is a casus belli?

7. What is the capital of  
Maine?

8. Does sound travel faster  
in water, or in air?

9. Is it true, or untrue, that  
a rifle bullet will not pene-  
trate an alligator's hide?

10. An atom of uranium has  
a diameter of one-hundredth,  
one millionth, or one hundred  
millionth of an inch?

1. Gulls, 2. One entered then  
withdrawn from a race, 3.  
True, 4. Talkative, 5. "rules  
the world", 6. "Reason for  
War", 7. Augusta, 8. In water,  
9. Untrue, 10. One-hundredth  
millionth.

## The Price of Progress

We confess that it was with both shock and dismay that we saw the trees coming down in Hawthorne park just south of the Main street bridge, to make way for the new bridge which will bring Eighth street across Bear creek.

Neither shock nor dismay is justified, of course, for the plans for the new bridge have long since been announced, as was the route and the necessity, and the fact that the extension of Eighth street, one-way across the bridge, is part of the city's arterial street program.

WE KNEW it was coming, expected it, even anticipated the freer flow of traffic which the development will permit.

And yet, to see the arboreal carnage and the decimation of the pretty little park area south of the bridge was to become slightly sick.

Sometimes the price of "progress" comes pretty high. This is one of those times.

And the far greater destruction to be done when the wide freeway sweeps along the western edge of the park will be an even higher price.

IT IS things such as this—expected and probably necessary, even when essentially destructive—that give us our firm conviction that the city and the country, in cooperation with the state, must at all costs salvage what can be salvaged of natural beauty before it is all gone; must expand and develop our park and recreational resources; must recognize that one of the chief reasons why the Rogue valley is a delightful home is just because of the natural beauties with which we have all become so familiar.

The city has a planning commission, a parks and recreation commission and a street tree committee; the county has a planning commission and is in the process of organizing a parks and recreation commission.

Their services are needed now as never before, and will become more so in the future.

But they cannot function and serve us as they should unless they have the cooperation and the support of the people of the community, city and county alike.—E.A.

## Roxy Ann Again

The action of the Medford Welcome Wagon club, in offering to join with other groups and agencies in doing what can be done to make Prescott park on Roxy Ann butte a more attractive affair, brings this subject up again.

Prescott park has been "kicked around" for years. No agency of government has yet received a sufficient stimulus to do much of anything about it—and yet the park has one of the finest potentials of any piece of real estate in the west.

WE HAVE a hunch that if only two obstacles were cleared away, the park's popularity would zoom, and the people using it would prove that it merits fuller attention.

The first is a better road up the hill, preferably with a hard surface. The second is the removal of the poison oak which now scares off many potential picnickers and sight-seers. Both steps are feasible, and the expense would not be prohibitive.

With the welcome attention being given to parks and recreational development by both city and county (see above), we would like to see these two agencies of government get their heads together to work out a plan, perhaps a cooperative one, by which this exceedingly valuable resource could be developed as it should be. They would be assisted in doing so if groups and organizations of the valley, and interested citizens, let it be known they favor such a move.—E.A.

## Who's Right?

Rain, snow, sleet, hail—any form of precipitation when accompanied by cold, sloppy weather—can be disagreeable.

But under the circumstances this year, we hope that there will be more, although we'd be just as happy if it stayed in the mountains.

For the snow cover in the hills is far below average for this time of year, and it is upon this snow cover that we depend for irrigation water during the irrigating season of April to September.

AT LEAST we think it is.

We've been a bit confused, lately, by the sometimes conflicting forecasts of water supplies issued by the U.S. soil conservation service and allied agencies, on the one hand, and the U.S. weather bureau, on the other.

In last Sunday's Mail Tribune there was a story quoting the two agencies. The soil conservation service predicted a "short supply" of irrigation water for the coming summer. The weather bureau said the supplies would range from "above" to "much above" the 15-year average.

THE PRINCIPAL difference seems to be that the SCS bases its forecasts on snow surveys taken in the mountains, and that the weather bureau bases its on a rather more complicated formula which takes into consideration not only snow supplies and water content, but also ground-water supplies which carry over from one year to another.

Who's right? We don't know. But with two governmental agencies spending public funds to duplicate each other's services, it's about time someone found out. The forecasts are too important to be the subject of intergovernmental friction and pride.—E.A.

## Dennis the Menace



"MR. WILSON'S CAR HAS GOT SOMETHIN' NEW DOWN THERE! HE CALLS IT A CLUTCH!"

## Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop  
THE CASE OF HENRY LABOUSISSE

Washington—HENRY Labouisse is a genial, unassuming, deceptively ordinary-seeming man who belongs to a very special category—the category of Americans to whom every citizen of this Republic ought to feel personally indebted.

In the earliest stages of his career, in the Foreign Service, and for a time in the Foreign Aid Administration, he turned in a most notable performance; but it was not this which created the debt each one of us owes to him. The debt began to be incurred when Labouisse accepted one of the most difficult and heart-rending posts in the world today, the Directorship of the United Nations Relief Agency for the tragic Arab refugees from Palestine.

There was no need for Labouisse to leave everything friendly and familiar, and go to the Middle East with his beautiful and brilliant wife, the former Eve Curie. By any ordinary standard, the appointment Labouisse accepted was both repellent and terrifying.

Despite these important considerations, Alcorn furiously vetoed the Labouisse appointment on the sole ground that the wholly apologetic Labouisse was not a Republican. The President, despite his repeatedly professed enthusiasm for the foreign aid program, has been too remote from the struggle, too little interested in the problem, too busy quail-shooting with George Humphrey, to bother to over-rule the National Committee Chairman. When you recall the great public servants Harry S. Truman ranks, it seems a little odd to see the Eisenhower crusaders enforcing the crudest and patronage politics, with certain detriment to the public service of the United States.

When Henry Labouisse took over, it was physically dangerous for the U.N. personnel to enter some of the refugee camps. As an American, a representative of the nation held responsible for sponsoring the Palestine partition, Labouisse was under extra suspicion. Yet by tact and humor and cool courage, by wonderful improvising from small resources, by model administration under the worst conditions, and above all, by back-breaking, unending, gruelling hard work, Labouisse won the day.

HE COULD NOT cure the ulcer that is the refugee problem. No one could do that. But he won the confidence and even the affection of these tragic people. He improved conditions in the terrible camps in many different ways. He reduced the inflammation of the ulcer, by these means, to a point that was no longer acutely dangerous.

And all this he did without any great increase of the meagerly pitance of a few cents per person per day that the United States and the other contributing nations gave to the U.N. for refugee-care.

Such, then, was the achievement of Henry Labouisse when he came home at last some months ago. Such, then, was the man whom Deputy Secretary of State Douglas Dillon requested to take over the International Cooperation Administration, when Dillon learned that the foreign aid job was about to be vacated by James H. Smith.

The foreign aid job is notoriously the hardest major post to fill in the government today; and it was something of a sacrifice on Labouisse's part to agree to leave his well-earned retirement for this new post. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and the whole State Department high command were enthusiastic for the appointment. Labouisse's name went to the White House with the highest recommendations.

Everett Acklin, Ashland.

AN APPEAL  
To the editor: I would like to bring to the attention of the many readers of the Mail Tribune that there is an old man living in Jacksonville by the name of Tom Bornstein (South Third St., Jacksonville) who has lived here most of his life and is now about to be sold out for taxes. He has a one-room cabin and is too old to work. But this is his home and he would not like to lose it. The amount he needs is \$33. Won't someone donate this amount or part of it, so his taxes will be paid?  
Mrs. N. Hollis, 112 West California St. Jacksonville.

## Who Is Khrushchev Kidding About This Business of 'Trusting' the Russians?

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign News Editor

Either Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has a short memory or he believes the Western powers have.

One of his favorite themes when he accuses the West of promoting the cold war is the need for trust among nations. He is also fond of citing homely little Russian parables to illustrate his points.

In that vein then, we may say that the moment he has donned grandmother's cap, pulled the covers up high and is running through the little Red Riding Hood and the wolf routine as regards Berlin.

All that is necessary to settle the Berlin problem, he says, is for the Western Allies to have trust in Communist good faith. With faith, his story goes, the Allies can abandon West Berlin with perfect confidence that it will remain a free symbol of the capitalist world 110 miles inside Communist territory.

Cites Examples  
Western trade routes to Berlin will be guaranteed but

There will be no need for military supplies since there will be no Western troops there.

Simultaneously these examples of Communist "good faith" occur or are disclosed:

In Washington, the State Department released tape recordings which tell in Russian fighter pilot's own words how an unarmed U.S. transport was shot down over Russian territory with 17 men aboard, 11 of them still unaccounted for.

The recordings proved the Communists lied when they denied that they shot the plane down. They proved that Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan also lied when he repeated the denial during his recent visit to Washington.

At Geneva, the Communist delegate to the conference seeking to ban nuclear weapons tests disclosed the Russians made major gains in the perfection of their atomic weapons as result of tests last October.

These tests occurred after both the United States and Britain had announced cessation of tests and at a time when the Russians themselves were demanding a permanent ban.

Further on the matter of trust:  
The West insists that in-

## Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

CHANGE POSSIBLE  
Washington—A quiet but vital change in emphasis in American foreign policy is in the making.

It should be the making of the Soviet Union become wise enough to put an end to its sinister off-again-on-again attitude of alternating appeal and threat to the West.

All but one of the pre-conditions now exist for a shift on our part to an essentially economic from a basically military diplomacy in the cold war.

The one missing pre-condition is a demonstrated willingness by the Russians themselves to cooperate in what they have long claimed passionately to desire—an improvement of world trade as a step in easing world tensions.

The coming mission to Moscow of Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, is the most visible of current proofs that the West is ready to do this kind of honorable business. Mr. Macmillan is, at bottom, an economic-balance politician rather than a military balance-of-power politician.

NO less important is this less obvious fact: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has now come under a leader, Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, who also deeply believes in economic solutions to world problems. Mr. Fulbright is an aid-and-trade man far more than a military-alliance man. He is an authentic symbol of the very old-fashioned Southern Democratic doctrine that made the party strongly for free trade more than a century ago.

It so happens that the atmosphere in the Foreign Relations Committee at the top will now be very similar to the atmosphere at the top among our closest allies, the British.

This is the factor of crucial and central importance in Senator Fulbright's ascent to the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee on the resignation from the post of the aged Sen. Theodore Francis-Green of Rhode Island.

Of comparatively little importance is the circumstances that Mr. Fulbright has been a persistent and at times a bitter critic of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Many have not too well understood the nature of the Fulbright-Dulles relationship.

IT IS quite true that these two vastly different men have not at all liked each other. But this is most of all simply because Fulbright believes that trade and aid have been played down far too much by Mr. Dulles in favor of military facts and military assistance.

Thus it is a great deal too dramatic to suppose, as many do, that we are in for a klieg-lit collision in which a man of new power, Fulbright, will be cuffing Secretary Dulles about the head and giving him various quick and simple marching orders.

What will, in fact, more likely happen is interesting

enough in itself. The strong probability is that—if the Russians will be sensible enough to allow it—we shall see these developments:

1. A slow but important rise in American economic aid to allies; and a marked stepping up of economic assistance to neutrals.

2. An increased Senate interest in, and concern for, the development of more international trade.

3. A steady relaxation in restrictions upon world trade, even directly with the Soviet-Red Chinese bloc, assuming the Kremlin is in any way really prepared to make this kind of trade decently possible.

ALL this will not be accompanied, however, by any weakening of America's military strength, so far as the controlling Congressional Democrats are concerned. On the separated issue of the President's domestic military budget they will continue to demand more rather than less.

And all this will represent not merely the influence of Fulbright himself, significant though it will be. For the fact is that in nearly the whole of the Democratic party in the Senate there is a long pent-up desire to try the trade-and-aid way to a degree it has not yet been tried. On this point the most conservative Democratic lions are quite willing to lie down with the most liberal Democratic lambs—as a considerable number of powerful Republicans.

In the realities of political power Mr. Dulles will bend to these facts of life, whether he really wants to or not. And it is not even certain, in all the present circumstances, that he will be too reluctant about it.

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possible violations are essential to any agreement to a permanent ban on weapons tests. The Russians agree in principle but are equally insistent that any such teams in Russian territory be manned by their own people.

To do otherwise, they say, would be to open Russia to a vast Western spy network. This is Soviet truth.

The East Germans also are in on the act.

Release Americans  
Last week they released five Americans they had held prisoner and then promoted the act as proof of the reasonable attitude they would maintain once they took over control of the communications

route to West Berlin.

One of the prisoners, Sgt. Kenneth G. Carlson of San Leandro, Calif., had been interrogated 69 days simply because he boarded a wrong-way train which carried him into the Eastern zone.

Last week also, the Russians finally permitted a four-truck U.S. convoy to proceed after holding it 56 hours at the Helmstedt check point. It was a blatant warning to the West of what can happen at any time to the Berlin supply routes.

Certainly, it must be admitted that neither the West Berlin situation nor a divided Germany can exist forever. A new approach must be found. But it doesn't seem that it can come through faith.

## In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

This is written in San Francisco, where the California Newspaper Publishers association is holding its 71st annual convention. These conventions are held alternately in the North and in the South. This is the North's year.

The association includes in its membership both weekly and daily newspapers. Here again there is alternation. One year a weekly publisher is president. The next year it must be a daily publisher. One year the president must come from the North. The next year he must be from the South.

In choosing the membership of the board of directors, the same system of alternation and division prevails. For each weekly member of the board, there must be a daily member. For each member from the North there must be a member from the South. And so on.

A SOMEWHAT complicated system?

The answer is yes. TOO complicated?

The answer to that must be NO. The California Newspaper Publishers association is not only one of the largest in the United States, it is also one of the most effective. Its standards are high. Interest of

the college administration has full support of the community.

In outlining the growth ahead, Dr. Stevenson pointed out that Southern Oregon is one of the most desirable areas in the west for good living; that it is in the heart of a vast recreational area and Californians are already moving here to enjoy the many advantages.

A factor which is resulting in increased college enrollments is the requirement in so many businesses today for college educations. Young men and women who formerly could get satisfactory work with a high school diploma now find that they must have a college degree. This trend will increase, believes Dr. Stevenson.

With the growth of the college, there will come problems for Ashland as well. While additional dormitory facilities will provide for on-campus living, hundreds of students will commute each day. Student cars will have to have space for parking and this will be one of the problems which college and city will have to work together to solve.

It is time for all of us to recognize that Southern Oregon college is our biggest single asset and around it we have the opportunity for substantial, wholesome growth for the entire community. —Ashland Tidings.

THE consensus was that the newspaper of a decade hence will be smaller in format—that is, its pages will be narrower and shorter, so that it will be physically easier to manage. The type will be larger and easier to read. More of its advertisements will be produced by photographic processes. In content, the newspapers of tomorrow will tend less toward pure entertainment and more toward information.

That is to say, the newspaper's basic function is to INFORM. Its basic raw material is the NEWS. There will be more interpretive writing—meaning less what, when and where and more WHY. There will be less repetition in running stories—meaning that in stories that have continuing developments over a period of several days there will be less tendency to bore the reader by going back every day and summing up what had happened previously.

OLD-FASHIONED APPROA  
London—(UPI)—British Overseas Airways Corp. is using an old-fashioned approach to a jet age problem. It has issued earmuffs to members of its London Airport staff and ear plugs to men working near jet engines.

Area of Rhode Island, the smallest state, is only about 1,000 square miles.

Countless students remember the GETTYSBURG ADDRESS of Lincoln and scores of satisfied insured remember this address, 27 NORTH HOLLY ST.

If you're interested in the many new types of insurance recently introduced visit that second address.

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