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**NEWSPAPER
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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
May 12, 1949 (Thursday)
Sixty city officers from
eight cities in Jackson and
Josephine counties convene
here for a regional meeting
with officials of the League
of Oregon Cities.

With another month of
school days to go, the Med-
ford school board announces
school will reopen next fall
Sept. 19.

20 YEARS AGO
May 12, 1939 (Friday)
The pioneer Logtown ceme-
tery on the Jacksonville-Ruch
road is to be made a scenic
spot.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "Con-
sideration of budgets for
schools is now underway in
many districts of the state.
The usual throng consisting
of three school directors and
a citizen with nothing else to
do are in attendance."

30 YEARS AGO
May 12, 1929 (Sunday)
Alice Kellogg of Medford
is one of the winners in the
state poppy essay contest.

The price for ice cream sun-
daises is boosted to 20 cents,
or a quarter if nuts are added,
and the younger set cries, "In-
flation!"

40 YEARS AGO
May 12, 1919 (Monday)
Ray Coleman returns to
duty with the Navy after a
visit with his family.

Dr. R. W. Clancy returns
from Army service.

50 YEARS AGO
May 12, 1909 (Wednesday)
Pipe trench diggers blazing
the trail for Medford's new
mountain water supply reach
the Bradshaw drop.

Local barber shops are
complimented on their sanitation.

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

1. San Salvador is the capi-
tal of which Central American
republic?
2. Correct the following:
"Neither the girls or Jane is
planning to go."
3. The champion boxer
known as The Brown Bomber
had the proper name of what?
4. "On the shore, dimly seen
through the mists of the
deep," are words from what
anthem?
5. On shipboard, what is the
name of the record book in
which important particulars
of the voyage are kept?
6. Who composed the opera,
"Die Walkure"?

7. Two ex-presidents of the
U.S. died on the same day
(July 4, 1828). Who were they?
8. After World War II was
Hong Kong given over to
China, England, or France?
9. An alloy consisting essen-
tially of copper and zinc is
called what?
10. The Bureau of the Cen-
sus operates under which of
the Cabinet Officers?

Answers: 1. El Salvador. 2.
It's correct. 3. Joe Louis. 4.
The Star Spangled Banner. 5.
Log. 6. Wagner. 7. John Ad-
ams and Thomas Jefferson. 8.
England. 9. Brass. 10. Secre-
tary of Commerce.

The Needs of the Forests

One of the news services to which the Mail Tribune subscribes, Congressional Quarterly, reports that the national forests "are becoming involved in the budget battle between President Eisenhower and the Democratic leaders in Congress."

At issue is a 26-page report entitled "Program for the National Forests." It was prepared by the forest service, endorsed by Ezra T. Benson, secretary of agriculture, and adopted as part of the administration's planning.

The document, an excellent one, outlines the procedures to be followed to protect and enhance the value of the 181,000,000 acres of national forests in this country.

CQ REPORTS that the Eisenhower administration plans to use the report as evidence that it is not, as has been alleged, ignoring the natural resources of the nation.

But it adds, in effect, that the Democrats want to steal the administration's thunder, accusing it of not calling for effective action soon enough, and in sufficient quantity, to do the needed job.

We are pleased that the argument is over when the proposal is to be done—not if. For the national forests constitute one of the outstanding resources of the nation; much needs to be done, and soon, to bring them to their full potentiality, and if both parties in congress are arguing from the premise that no less than the forest service's proposal can be afforded, then something is going to get done.

CQ REPORTS that the principal bone of contention is over access roads. Secretary Benson says the roads are necessary, and are called for in the "Program," but adds that he doesn't need any additional money for such roads now, and might request some later.

Democrats, on the other hand, say they should be built as soon as possible. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), the assistant majority leader, is quoted as saying "We cannot delay putting this program into effect," adding that increased appropriations should be made right away, a position with which other Democrats agree.

In this argument, the Democrats have the best of it, for access roads are vitally important. So are other proposals in the program.

THE PROGRAM outlined by the forest service is in two phases, the first covering the next 10 to 15 years; the second contemplating development of the forests by the year 2000.

The second phase is based on the former. The forest service believes that progress must be made in the next 15 years to permit a tripling of the lumber yield 41 years from now, stabilization of soil for conservation or improvement of water and other resources, improvement of the grazing use of the forests, keeping recreational facilities up to the ever-growing demand, increasing disease and fire protection, improving roads and trails, stepping up research, and improvement of physical facilities needed for good forest management.

All these steps, as we see it, are urgent—some more so than others—if the forests are to fulfill their potential.

OREGON, of all the states, has the most at stake.

It has the largest acreage of commercial timber of any in the nation. Four states—Alaska, California, Idaho and Montana—have larger total national forest acreages, but much of these is not classed as "commercial."

In this immediate area, the Rogue River National forest's 880,000-acre (of which about three-quarters are in commercial forest lands) constitutes a tremendously important part of the local economy.

Anything that can be done to improve and extend access roads and trails (for fire and pest control, recreational use, and timber harvesting) will bring immense long-range benefits to this area.

FOREST management in the United States is just now coming of age.

In years past, the American forests loomed so huge and so unlimited, little thought was given to their management and conservation. Within the last 50 years this started to change, with a big boost from President Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot. Since World War II the big increase in the value of stumpage has created added impetus to the change.

These days there is pressure to save each potentially valuable tree, not only from fire, but also from disease and insects. (And, by the same token, there is growing pressure to over-cut the forests—a pressure which must be resisted. But that is another story.)

TODAY the forest service is seeking to bring balance to the field of forest management.

It operates under the wise philosophy that its objective is the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run. This means multiple use overall, and, where necessary or desirable, dedication of certain areas to their primary uses, whether they be to preserve watersheds, or wilderness areas, or provide recreation.

It is a complicated job, and one which demands the best that the dedicated men of the forest service can bring to it.

Anything which congress can do to make their job easier will be of long-range benefit to the nation. For in the forests lie our vast but limited sources of wood and fiber, food for our livestock, water for our rivers and our cities, and the benefits, huge but without a price tag, of an unspoiled outdoor playground for the nation.—E. A.

Dennis the Menace



"MY BED AINT NO CLOTHES CLOSET!"

Space Committeemen Discount View on Russian Inferiority

By FRANK ELEAZER

Washington (UPI)—A Senate Labor subcommittee was billing a very attractive hearing on comparative youth. But on the strength of reports from Berlin, Geneva, and Moscow I decided to pass this one up, and dropped in on the House Space Committee instead.

Now, I don't know. If you can believe what the space committee witness was saying, there may continue to be young folks around to conserve for quite a while yet. Old folks too. Contrary to what a lot of experts have been saying, the witness said the Russians just aren't able to blow us off the map.

He said when they claim they are, and that if we push them too far they will try it, they are lying. The trouble is we believe 'em, he said, and then let them shove us around.

He Toured Russia
The witness was Lloyd Mallan, a science writer back from a 14,000-mile Russian tour and loaded with good news, as above. But the space committee members couldn't seem to bring themselves to accept it.

It's true they aren't used to hearing good news. Their witnesses run more to people who talk about what we are going to do sometime soon in the future with missiles and satellites, and what the Russians already have done.

What Mallan said was, this is a lot of baloney. True, they have put up some satellites. But he said the technical equipment he saw in Russian laboratories and science centers not only wasn't better than ours but was far inferior and in many cases primitive.

He said the Russians don't have bigger and better intercontinental ballistic missiles than ours. He said he is convinced, after interviewing their top scientists and watching them work, they don't have an ICBM at all.

A Snow Job?
Rep. Frank C. Osmers Jr. (R-N.J.) said maybe the Russians gave Mallan a "snow job," thus adding another old American institution to their list of inventive firsts. Rep. Leonard G. Wolf (D-Iowa) said he bet what Russia wanted was for Mallan to come home and tell us all to relax.

Mallan said he didn't think he was fooled. He said he's expert enough in astrophysics, electronics, and such, to be able to spot any fakes. Anyway, he said we shouldn't relax. We should work hard, and stand up for our rights.

Rep. B. F. Sisk (D-Calif.) said Mallan was "impeaching" the experts. Rep. Olin E. Teague (D-Tex.) said no he wasn't, that he was disagreeing with them. And Teague hinted that the experts, in his experience, sometimes had been wrong.

"If you are right," Rep. Erwin Mitchell (D-Ga.) told the experts. Rep. Olin E. Teague (D-Tex.) said no he wasn't, that he was disagreeing with them. And Teague hinted that the experts, in his experience, sometimes had been wrong.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

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Soviet Tactics in Geneva Talks Seen Based on Fear of Surrounding Missiles

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

Soviet tactics in the coming days at Geneva will be based at least partly on fear. For while Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev boasts of Soviet intercontinental missiles and says Communism will bury the West, the Kremlin leaders also have their nightmares. Weeks in advance of the current Geneva discussions, the Soviets began telegraphing their punches in messages to North Atlantic Treaty nations, the members of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, Baghdad Pact members and, in fact, to almost every U.S. ally.

These messages provided in advance an outline of the Soviet Geneva tactics. They also help to explain Soviet nightmares.

In recent weeks Soviet notes have been handed to Italy, to Germany, Norway, Iran and Japan, to mention a few.

Russia knows that with or without an operational ICBM, the United States is in a position, through its bases around the world, to smash every important center in the Soviet Union.

Hence the Soviet notes to U.S. allies, warning in the bluntest terms: You accept U.S. missile bases, you become a primary target in case hostilities ever break out against the United States.

The Soviet campaign of public and undercover terror began in 1957.

It was about that time that Russia got its ICBM, and the U.S. began setting up equalizers through the simple method of basing shorter range IRBMs closer.

In general, the fear of close-up bases for highly accurate IRBMs seems to preoccupy the Kremlin more than any other issue, except a rearmend, nuclear-equipped West Germany.

The fear of pinpoint attack by U.S. IRBMs also seems to have been a governing factor in Soviet tactics at the nuclear conference which has been dragging on for months, also in Geneva.

A key stumbling block has been the Soviet refusal to permit foreign inspection teams on Soviet soil in the event of violation of any nuclear ban agreement.

The Soviets fear the inspection teams would report missile sites back to home countries and Western IRBMs could zero in on them in case of war.

Some experts believe the IRBMs are a fact of life preserving peace in Europe today.

They say that no matter how many not-too-accurate ICBMs the Russians can fire over the North Pole, the Soviets also know they are surrounded by real or potential IRBM bases in Britain, Italy and Turkey and from missile-firing vessels of the U.S. fleets in the Mediterranean and other seas.

Hence, Soviet spokesmen, both at the present Geneva conference and at the summit conference if one is to be held, may be expected to follow two main courses:

To demand that present and contemplated Allied bases be abandoned.

Of all the world powers, Russia would fear a reunited, industrially strong Germany the most.

No matter what good will the West may approach the Geneva meeting, Russia's own fears and suspicions are the greatest reason for expecting failure.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

HERTER'S REAL TEST
Geneva—Here in Geneva, the real test of Christian A. Herter is just about to begin.

Herter of course made his debut as Secretary of State at the Paris meeting where the Western foreign ministers

papered over the cracks of their disagreements in preparation for the present monstrous rally.

After this Herter debut, both Paris and London

praise for the new secretary, and Bonn too reportedly joined in. Herter's pleasant manners, his easiness as a colleague, his firm grasp of the problems in hand, his thorough knowledge of the massive dossiers behind each problem, were the chief points noted. But against these entries on the credit side of the ledger, there was a major entry on the debit side.

"He did not impose himself. He was not the chief." That was the substance of the unfavorable comment behind the scenes. It is ironical, but it is significant too, that the other Western allies would have felt happier and more at home, if Herter had been rather less nice and a good deal more bossy.

EVEN among the unwavering admirers of John Foster Dulles, none would choose to describe him as a "nice man." As a negotiator, Dulles was too domineering, too crafty and too ruthless for the adjective, "nice." But even the many Western leaders and officials who formerly detested Foster Dulles look back with real nostalgia to the domineering Dulles ways.

The plain truth is that a great many Western leaders found it highly convenient to be driven to do this or to oppose that by Secretary Dulles; and then to go home and complain about Dulles' "rigidity." Dulles served the Alliance as what the biologists call an exoskeleton. He acted as a kind of external stiffening which relieved other backbones of any undue strain.

Precisely this quality was missed in Herter at the Paris meeting. In his quiet, polite, considerate way, Herter worked as an equal among equals, earning general admiration, as above noted, for his knowledge, clear views and tact. But working as an equal among equals was not really what the others wanted him to do. Furthermore, the chances are that Herter cannot safely continue this approach at Geneva. Here the paper over the cracks in the Western Alliance is bound to wear pretty thin, if not to be torn off altogether.

SIX months have passed since the beginning of the Berlin crisis, without producing any solid Western agreement on any really critical point. There is agreement, of course, on what to say and how to say it at the outset here in Geneva. But after all the meetings and working parties and position papers, there is no real agreement on how far to go in offering concessions to the Soviets; or on what counter-concessions to ask; or on what to do if the Soviets are not satisfied with

which are caused by the very feature which the automobile manufacturers stress as a safety factor, namely, hydraulic brakes.

I have driven for over 20 years and thus far have never had an accident, but have had some darned close calls, and a high percentage have been caused by those hydraulic brakes. I'll agree, they're fine when they work, but it is embarrassing, to say the least, to push on the brake pedal and have it go to the floorboards.

Personally, I'll take a well designed and built mechanical brake any day. I can truthfully say "I've never had them fail me YET." The worst feature of mechanical brakes is equalization of pressure on each wheel, but proper design would eliminate that one serious drawback. I have been told by a number of persons who had been involved in accidents that they had tried to stop but their brakes had failed. No, I don't want hydraulic brakes.

Floyd R. McCabe, Mt. Pitt Star rt., Butte Falls, Ore.

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 initials 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.

No Hearts and Flowers
To the Editor: Your policy of constantly praising the Mail Tribune for being impartial, unbiased, and fair minded, has been overdone to the point that I feel a protest is in order.

If there are two things the Mail Tribune can be counted on to do it as follows: 1. To take sides on every issue of local, state, or national significance and to print that which substantiates the editor's opinions and to suppress or censor that which does not. 2. To write an editorial praising the Mail Tribune for having done a great community service by having presented to their readers an honest and unbiased picture of the situation.

Such protestations are very touching but somehow I imagine they fail to stir in the breasts of the readers the feeling of gratitude and undying devotion which the editor so obviously seeks.

In my opinion it is time the editor of the Mail Tribune called a spade a spade. If he wishes to publish a biased paper with heavily slanted news coverage it is certainly his privilege to do so, but can't we please skip the hearts and flowers?

Joe A. McCalvy, 315 Fluhrer Bldg., Medford

Hydraulic Brakes Blamed
To the Editor: In regard to the editorial of May 7 and a report from Daniel Moynihan, I think there are a considerable number of accidents (?), if they can be called that,

will damage the fruit. Since weather conditions indicate this might be a HAIL season we suggest you check our HAIL POLICY.

Fred Brennan

Or Call
**Mr. Friendly
Bill Fish**

Phone SP 3-7343

**MEDFORD
INSURANCE
AGENCY**

27 NORTH HOLLY ST.

Bill Fish

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A NURSE in the maternity ward of a local hospital discovered suddenly that a distant relative had left her \$100,000. "How does it feel to be an heiress?" she was asked.

"I was so nervous and excited," admitted the nurse, "I had to ask two expectant fathers to calm me down."

A banker in Minnesota asked the home town police chief if he knew anything about a new applicant for the post of