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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
Jan. 26, 1950 (Thursday)
Many local rural mail routes are being changed to city "mounted" routes to improve mail service, Medford post office announces.
State soil conservation committee meetings will be held around county tomorrow to sound out sentiment towards soil conservation district here.
20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 26, 1940 (Friday)
State highway commission protests to secretary of interior over rates being charged in Crater Lake park to motorists traveling between Medford and Klamath Falls.
From Arthur Perry's "Yus Smudge Pot" column: "Russians complain to Finns that their sharpshooters are shooting Russian generals and brass on the field of battle, before Dictator Stalin can line them up against a brick wall in Moscow."
30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 26, 1930 (Sunday)
Mother of Loretta Young, 17, film actress, starts suit to annul her daughter's marriage to Grant Withers.
Standard Oil company will open new offices in the Liberty building Monday.
40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 26, 1920 (Tuesday)
Holland rejects demand of allies that Kaiser be turned over for trial as a "war criminal."
Growing sentiment among Oregon Republicans for Herbert Hoover as presidential candidate.
50 YEARS AGO
Jan. 26, 1910 (Wednesday)
Medford Commercial club starts circulating petitions for amendment to state constitution giving counties right to bond themselves in order to build "good" roads.

Mr. Crutcher's Message

It's too bad that 100 times as many people couldn't have heard Lewis Crutcher's talk at the annual chamber of commerce dinner last Saturday night.

Mr. Crutcher, the slight, mild architect who has caused a considerable stir in Portland—a stir of discontent with the ugliness which has transformed downtown Portland into a sort of billboard jungle—does not make his points by beating people over the head.

To the contrary, he sort of sneaks up on them and "underwhelms" them (to use his own word).

BUT, with a combination of wit, timing, intelligence and idealism, aided by the graphic illustrations possible with colored slides, he makes his points, and makes them strongly.

In the simplest possible language, what he was saying was this:

"We don't have to live with ugliness. If we want to, we can get together and make our surroundings beautiful."

This he proved, over and over.

He proved it by showing pictures of some of Europe's loveliest cities—and then a contrasting picture of Portland (or Medford), showing what a mess unthinking, uncoordinated growth can do when guided only by the need of the moment.

WE MAY, as a matter of fact, be a little further along the road of intelligent use of our resources than Crutcher is aware.

He advised, for instance, that a tree-planting program be undertaken. He didn't know that Medford has one—a highly effective one, too, headed by that dauntless crusader, Edith Eden.

He pointed out that Bear creek, if properly treated, could be a major asset. He apparently didn't know that, while Bear creek looks like the wrath of God now, a committee is at work lining up a plan which can be put into effect to rescue much of the creek for good purposes when the new freeway goes through.

But his advice still is good, and it still is needed. For Medford, despite these starts, is still a long way from having an effective program of beautification.

CRUTCHER'S chief wrath is directed at that despoiler of city streets and skylines and country vistas—the billboard.

He proved that many of the huge garish signs are never even really noticed by the people they are supposed to influence. He proved that the billboard industry will go to great lengths to use an attractive foreground (paid for by the taxpayers) for the advertising background. He proved the Baldock freeway from Salem to Portland should remain without new big boards.

And he proved that the indiscriminate, unregulated use of advertising signs in a downtown area can turn a lovely city into a jumbled hodgepodge that not even a native could love—if he takes the trouble to notice it.

MERE printed words cannot do justice to his theme, nor to his presentation.

He flashes a colored slide showing an attractive Portland church, half-hidden by a huge sign advertising toilet paper.

"This one," he said, "I call Cleanliness Is Next To Godliness."

"Here's another," he said, "a view of the Great Northwest—in a beer bottle."

We have plenty of Crutcher's villains—utility poles and the cropped and misshapen trees that go with them; acres of asphalt without the saving grace of greenery; big signs of doubtful utility but undoubted ugliness; deteriorating neighborhoods; unattractive city entrances.

We hope he comes back again. And we hope that when he does we can show him a city's face a little less garish, and a little more the kind in which we can take pride.—E.A.

Castro's Tragedy

Current developments in Cuba have been referred to as the tragedy of Castro.

It is an apt phrase. He could have been one of the great men of this hemisphere, but he chose, instead, to fritter it all away, and it now looks as though he'll wind up as nothing but another penny-ante strongman and dictator.—E.A.

Batten Down the Hatches

As Bulletin writer Ila Grant has pointed out 1960 is chock full of three-day holidays.

New Year's Day fell on a Friday. Memorial Day falls on a Monday. July 4 also falls on a Monday. Labor Day, as always, falls on a Monday. Veterans' Day comes on a Friday. And Christmas and next New Year's fall on Sunday, an event which causes many firms to give their employees an extra day off the following day.

FUTHERMORE, Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays, which are school holidays in many states, fall on three-day weekends: Lincoln's birthday on Friday, and Washington's on Monday. And if anyone wanted to take Halloween off, he'd find that was on Monday, too.

About the only holidays not falling on Friday or Monday are Thanksgiving and Easter, which have to fall on other days.

All of which information leads The Bulletin to make a Firm Prediction: the national traffic death toll for 1960 will be higher than in any previous year.—Bend Bulletin.

Dennis the Menace



"BECAUSE SHE'S AFRAID YOU MIGHT BREAK IT, DEAR."

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 a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Licenses
To the Editor: It's the beginning of that wonderful year 1960, and it's beginning like all Januaries since 1932. Everyone is trying to predict the stock market, and their predictions are about as good as those predicting a surplus in the Treasury. I'll bet you a sawdust burning, sheet-iron smudgepot, we won't have a surplus at the end of the year. It's the first time I've ever had to pay twice for a fish license, \$4.10 for a fish license to catch trout and \$1.10 extra for salmon. You can't fish for salmon, unless you get a trout license, but you can fish for trout without a salmon license. There ain't no salmon, but it keeps us suckers out of jail, if we got a salmon license.

I've got to pay \$125 for a shotgun, to shoot pheasants from off the top of some farmer's No Trespassing sign. If he falls on the farmer's side of the fence, he eats him. If he falls on the side where I am, he belongs to the game warden. I should worry, I don't hit the pheasant in the first place. This is luxurious shooting, so I pay \$20 luxury tax on the gun. I go out to shoot a duck in a pile of cattails, freeze to death and stand in ice water all day. I never had it so good, it costs me \$3 for duck stamps and every time I shoot a hole in the smog, it costs another luxury tax on the shotgun shells.

Everything in Oregon ain't that bad. You don't have to have a license to shoot penguins, unless they're walking. Some things is even cheaper than they used to be. Take switch engines for instance. They used to cost \$100,000. Today, you can buy a good used switch engine for only \$1. You do have a cow pasture and a track don't you? You won't need a driver's license for a switch engine before 1962.

Everett Acklin, Ashland, Ore.

On Charity
To the Editor: Did you ever see a wounded white leghorn chicken? Then did you note how practically every hen in the chicken yard picked on it? They either kept at it till poor biddy was about dead or your ire was sufficiently aroused to isolate the victim.

I think we humans are a bit like chickens at times. Back in school I was called chicken sometimes. Perhaps I deserved the name, at least when I would join in with the crowd to down somebody. Don't worry. I got it back with interest.

Reminds me of a local family. They haven't been around quite long enough to get a foothold. In fact a certain agency paid by us taxpayers to help the needy, refused aid. These folks hadn't lived here long enough and were offered help to get back to where they came from. Might have been interesting to have had them go and then apply for public aid on the other end. Wonder if they would have been told the same thing there. I've heard of being beaten in the frying pan and the fire. Maybe that would have been it.

Sure, there are lots of folks who make a habit of depending on others. Yet when I see a family with three little ones, a husband who has worked hard and because of sickness had to slow down, then when he wants and tries to find work there is none—well I wonder? Sure he needs medical help but how is he to get it. True, he should have studied when younger for a profession, then he

wouldn't have been in such a fix. I wonder how many mothers in this area have been to the place where you had no milk for the baby, much less for the other children? The nipple broke on baby's bottle and you didn't have a dime to buy a new one. At the same time you were worried day and night because the landlord wanted his back rent.

We can easily sit in our comfortable homes while right around us such conditions exist. The tears of gratitude on the mother's face as she accepts a Christmas food basket are touching. But giving shouldn't end at Christmas.

By the way if any of you readers should know of even some odd jobs nearby, let the writer know. I could tell a lot more but space does not permit. I'm glad God knows each of our hearts and doesn't misjudge us.

Henry Johnson Jr., 2400 Highway 66, Ashland, Ore.

Forest Incident
To the Editor: When living on a homestead in the mountains a long while ago, one day we were surprised to welcome a cat that greeted us by answering to the name of "Tommy." He was black and white spotted and indeed was what we called "an educated cat."

Tommy was often at my heels on tramps through the "hills and woods" on prospecting days. Even when he caught a mouse or mole in the middle of the night, I would always open the cabin door in response to his meow, as a welcome servant.

On going to the mail box, one mile to the R.F.D. route, Tommy would generally lie in wait at the foot of the hill until I returned to where he was always waiting. One summer evening on return trip home, I spied some black objects on the trail ahead coming toward us. Stopping abruptly, Tommy soon made a by-pass as we were passing a mother skunk and four kits heading down to the flatlands, with the tails of her brood all bushed upwards. It was a lucky coincidence, as I imagined the mother skunk telling her family in case of sudden attack, "Let us stop and (s)pray."

Bert Kissinger, 520 Boardman st., Medford.

Why No Doctor?
To the Editor: I am very concerned about the letter Mr. R. Smithson wrote concerning his small emergency at Rogue Valley hospital, and the unavailability of a doctor.

When the drive for contributions to help build our hospital was being made, we were contacted, as was most everyone. Before signing the donation card I asked the gentleman about emergency facilities, and if a doctor would be on duty at all times. He assured me there would be, which was the main reason we contributed to this effort.

Now, I find this is not true. Mrs. Leonard Mathews 1124 West 10th st. Medford

Responsibility
To the Editor: Sunday's article on Caryl Chessman points out the false doctrine which underlies much of the trouble in our society today. Without taking sides as to whether Chessman should die or not, I am convinced that he has no business out of prison with his present attitude.

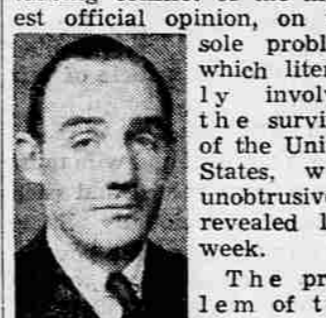
Chessman claims he is not responsible for whatever he does because of brain disease. The psychiatrists in effect

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

The Missile Gap: Basic Facts (The following article is the first in a series of six.)

Washington—A deeply disturbing conflict of the highest official opinion, on the sole problem which literally involves the survival of the United States, was unobtrusively revealed last week.



The problem of the missile gap was painted in the rosiest, most reassuring colors in Congressional testimony by the able new Secretary of Defense, Thomas Gates, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Nathan Twining. General Twining even suggested that it was down right unpatriotic to regard the missile gap as constituting a problem.

Almost simultaneously, the same problem was painted in the most somber and alarming colors by the Strategic Air Command, Gen. Thomas Power. Virtually no attention was given to the extraordinary speech, before the New York Economic Club, by the man who has more responsibility than anyone else for bridging the missile gap. Yet the message of SAC's brilliant leaders was as grave as possible, as can be seen from the following excerpts:

"If (the Soviets) could effectively threaten us from a position of such military superiority that we would feel unable to defend ourselves, our capability to resist... would be greatly reduced, if not nullified. (Such) military superiority would be achieved through accumulation of (enough) ballistic missiles to destroy our retaliatory forces before they could be launched. Surprisingly, this would not take very many missiles under present conditions... The total number of installations and facilities from which we can launch nuclear-armed aircraft or missiles at this moment is only about 100. All of these facilities present 'soft targets'—that is, they could suffer crippling damage even from a 'near miss.'... It would take an average of three missiles, in their current stage of development, to give an aggressor a mathematical probability of 95 per cent that he can destroy one given soft target, from 5,000 miles away. This means that, with only some 300 ballistic missiles, the Soviets could virtually wipe out our entire nuclear strike capability within a span of 30 minutes. (Emphasis is General Power's.) To further heighten this threat, only about half these missiles would have to be ICBMs. The rest could be the smaller intermediate range ballistic missiles."

THESE WORDS, so terrible in their implications as will be seen, were in the hands of the Pentagon censorship for no less than three weeks. During this interminable "processing," General Power's speech was extensively pruned and toned down. If General Power's facts could have been attacked, the censors would surely have pruned them too.

Hence the foregoing must be accepted as the first authoritative statement, from a source commanding absolute belief, of the missile capability of the Soviet Union.

agree with him, saying only that "society must be protected" from his "psychopathic personality." Both are wrong. Chessman has a will which determines what he will do. He has control of his will. He can choose to do whatever he decides to do. There is nobody but Caryl Chessman who can control this. Unless he is brainwashed Communist style, he is a free moral agent. Brain disease, poor environment, poor heredity, unfortunate experiences while a fetus—none of these make any difference.

What applies to Caryl Chessman applies to every one else. If our family counselors, juvenile psychologists, "progressive" ministers, and others who make a living from taxes and/or private contributions would admit this, they might be able to do some good in stopping juvenile delinquency, and might even help some people instead of just making things worse by excusing what used to be called sin as "sickness needing treatment" and expecting those harmed to let it go and be helpful in "rehabilitation" of mental illness sufferers.

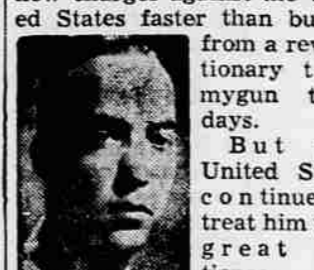
This does not mean eye-for-eye and tooth-for-tooth. It does mean making individuals assume responsibility for their actions.

Parker Bailey 542 1/2 "A" st. Ashland, Ore.

U.S. Patience Still Continues In Face of Castro's Insults

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor

Cuba's Fidel Castro fires new charges against the United States faster than bullets from a revolutionary magazine these days.



But the United States continues to treat him with great patience. The provocation has been many, the latest resulting in U.S. Ambassador Philip W. Bonsal's recall to Washington for "consultations."

Whether he will return to Havana still is anybody's guess.

Within the last three months, Castro has: In late October accused the United States of "aggression" against Cuba—charges formally rejected by the U.S.

In November repeated charges "that planes from the United States bombed two sugar mills and that criminal

ity the Soviets now need to bring this country to its knees.

As might have been expected, General Power did not overtly challenge the views expressed by Secretary Gates and General Twining. But the challenge is plain enough and terrible enough, if you place General Power's statement of facts against its background of theory. The theory of deterrence, which gives the key to Gen. Power's speech, is not merely accepted by General Power and Secretary Gates and General Twining. It is also accepted by Nikita S. Khrushchev, as he disclosed in the most significant passage of his recent speech to the Supreme Soviet.

IN BRIEF, true deterrence depends on careful calculations of "first strike capability" and "counter-strike capability." The United States today, for instance, has enough nuclear striking power to destroy the Soviet Union ten times over. But the Soviet Union today also has formidable striking power. The United States therefore has no "first strike capability," if our first strike cannot take out all the pinpoint targets presented by the Soviet panoply of nuclear power. We have first of all to destroy this power before it gets off the ground. If we cannot do this, our first strike will merely trigger the Soviet "counter-strike capability." If we are thus faced with the prospect of national destruction by the enemy's counter-strike, we are effectively "deterred." Just this is our present situation, according to Khrushchev.

Furthermore, as Gen. Power admitted, America's nuclear striking power, though vast, is also vulnerable to missile attack. This is because our power, mainly SAC, is concentrated in a few targets, lacks effective warning, and so on. For these reasons, a small number of Soviet missiles—General Power says 300—will be enough to wipe out virtually all our nuclear power before it can get off the ground. With these missiles in their armory, the Soviets will not need to fear our counter-strike; and our deterrent will then cease to deter.

This was of course the exact situation that General Power grimly described. It could be, he implied, the true American situation before very long. His description was so grim for two reasons: his frank admission of our deterrent's extreme vulnerability; and his startlingly low estimate of the number of missiles the Soviets would need to destroy our deterrent.

THERE IS only one way to reconcile General Power's statement of the facts with the interpretation of the facts offered to Congress by Secretary Gates and General Twining. General Power obviously suspects that the Soviets may soon have the smaller number of operational missiles required to destroy our deterrent. But Secretary Gates and General Twining are convinced, as they have testified, that it is absolutely impossible for the Soviets to have this number of missiles within the period of our deterrent's vulnerability.

General Twining and Secretary Gates have derived this comforting conviction, as they also testified, from the National Intelligence Estimates. Thus two questions immediately present themselves. Are the National Intelligence Estimates correct? And even if the estimates are correct, is it permissible to gamble the whole national future on mere estimates? These questions will be examined in the next article of this series.

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airborne incursions into Havana... caused two dead and 48 wounded persons." The United States already had rejected these as "inaccurate, malicious and misleading reports."

Rejects U. S. Note
Seized more than 100,000 acres of foreign-controlled agricultural and mineral lands. Other U.S.-owned lands subject to seizure total more than two million acres.

Imposed a 60 per cent royalty for the government on oil production, and opened the way to nationalization of the refining industry in Cuba. Rejected a U.S. note protesting seizure of property owned by U.S. citizens "without court orders and frequently without any written authorization whatever..." U.S. property seizures in Cuba now amount to hundreds of millions of dollars, with only the shakiest promises of compensation.

In the 13 months since his revolutionary forces toppled the regime of Fulgencio Batista and as Castro himself has taken on more and more

of the trappings of dictatorship, he and his mouthpieces have used words against the United States most usually applied by Communist states. Cuba's greatest single export is sugar and its greatest single customer, the United States. Yet so far the U.S. has refused to use the tremendous economic pressure it could bring to bear against Cuba by reducing the Cuban sugar quota and allowing other nations who have been clamoring for a part of the U.S. market to up their supply.

The official U.S. position has been that the Cuban people should not be made to suffer for the sins of Castro. There is at the moment no reason to believe that Castro will turn to more moderate advisers.

In fact there is evidence his regime is turning more and more to the left and that his closest relations soon will be with Red nations. Meanwhile, he will continue his plunge toward economic suicide, delayed only by the temporary income he derives from seized properties.

Washington Report
By WILLIAM S. WHITE
SECOND FRONT
Washington—The Republicans are putting unusually heavy firepower into the second front which fortune has permitted them to open early against the Democrats in this major election year. The withdrawal of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York from competition for the Presidential nomination has done more than leave Vice-President Richard Nixon as the unchallenged heir to that place. It has also given the national G.O.P. organization professionals a free run of six months in which to concentrate not on Presidential politics but on Congressional politics.

If a real struggle for the top nomination had persisted, the Republican National Committee would have been implicated in the resulting complications until after the G.O.P. national convention at Chicago in July. Nobody would have had time to give more than a lick and a promise to the secondary job of trying to improve the Republican situation in Congress.

NOW, however, Senator Thurston Morton of Kentucky, the national committee chairman, has pooled the committee's resources with those of the G.O.P. Senate and House campaign committees. They are all gunning together for the national seats.

The notion of "the team" happily at work in Washington is not always anything more than a slogan. But in this case it really does look like Morton, perhaps because he is a Congressional type himself, has got his own outfit in tandem with the Republican Senate and House campaign committees. These ordinarily go pretty much on their own way, sometimes more as rivals than allies of the national committee.

All these working Republicans know perfectly well, of course, that the 2 to 1 Democratic majority in the Senate is so big that even with all luck, the Republicans could not regain control there. They do believe, however, that there is just a chance, if very slight, to overturn Democrat

ic control of the House of Representatives. ACCORDINGLY, a master plan has been drawn up to hit heavily into 90 of the 437 Congressional districts. These are marginal House seats, meaning that a little voting switch could turn them from Democratic to Republican.

Morton's national committee is preparing a greater contribution, in every way, to this effort than is normally so. It is going to put in more money than usual. It is helping to set up various advisory groups which will screen prospective Republican Congressional candidates so as to turn up the most attractive of the lot.

It is enlisting a "supplementary force" of businessmen and professional men to act as a counter-movement to the labor-farmer forces allied to the Democrats. Special efforts are being made to bring into this "supplementary force" what the national committee people rather grandly call "the healing arts." This means physicians, nurses, dietitians, hospital administrators and so on. (Committee officials have a deadpan awareness that when you call a doctor or a nurse a member of "the healing arts," you don't make him or her exactly furious at you.)

MOST SIGNIFICANT of all, the very core of G.O.P. Congressional campaign strategy involves a reversal of that followed through the Eisenhower years. The intention is to run Congressional candidates on their own power—and never mind Nixon's coat-tails. Again and again such candidates were run and generally without success—on President Eisenhower's coat-tails. Nixon himself is hand in glove with this switch. For he knows that he has two problems: first, to get elected President; but next, to make a go of the job. He wants a Republican Congress if he can get it—and he recognizes that the odds remain that he cannot. But at least he wants a Republican side of the House made up of men strong in their own right at home. Coattail fellows, even when elected, are rarely entrenched enough to do much good for very long.

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