

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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
Dec. 2, 1952 (Monday)

A definite increase in the
number of fruit packages
leaving the Rogue valley by
parcel post this year was re-
ported by O. W. DeJarnett, su-
perintendent of mails at the
Medford post office.

The best yearly financial
showing so far for Hawthorne
swimming pool has been re-
ported to the city council by
Councilman Harold Frye.

20 YEARS AGO
Dec. 2, 1942 (Tuesday)

Southern Oregon college to
offer short evening courses in
business and occupational sub-
jects as war service.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "The
pioneers were a clever lot. In
discussing coffee rationing
with them, it is discovered
that they made coffee out of
everything but coffee."

30 YEARS AGO
Dec. 2, 1932 (Thursday)

Medford City Recorder M.
L. Alford reports city will
start 1933 with a financial
deficit of \$155,000 because of de-
linquent taxes.

Price of milk delivered to
Medford customers goes down
to nine cents a quart; grocers
charging eight cents a quart
for cash payments.

40 YEARS AGO
Dec. 2, 1922 (Friday)

Medford Attorney Glenn O.
Taylor appointed deputy clerk
of United States district court
here.

David Belasco's production
of "The Gold Diggers" sched-
uled at Vining theater in Ash-
land.

50 YEARS AGO
Dec. 2, 1912 (Sunday)

Jackson county grand jury
indicts four boxers and "local
boxing impresario" for "ar-
ranging a prize fight."

Ashland slates city election
on a \$25,000 bond issue for an
electric lighting system.

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

1. In what language was the New Testament written originally?
2. The Falcon is the mascot of which service academy football team?
3. What living creatures are used to detect gas in coal mines?
4. Whose portrait appears on the one dollar bill?
5. Are gorillas herbivorous, carnivorous, or omnivorous?
6. What state touches both Nebraska and Idaho?
7. If a crab loses a claw, can it grow another one?
8. Which is more brittle, cast iron or wrought iron?
9. Name five fruits beginning with the letter "p".
10. What substance is rubbed on violin strings and a boxer's shoes?

Answers: 1. Greek. 2. Air Force. 3. Canaries. 4. Wash-
ington. 5. Herbivorous. 6.
Wyoming. 7. Yes. 8. Cast iron.
9. Peach, prune, pear, plum,
pineapple. 10. Rosin.

Forest Range Problems

One can understand, and sympathize with, the concern of livestock men when faced with reduction in the number of cattle they are permitted to graze on the public lands.

To some of them, any major reduction would be the difference between a profitable operation and one which could not make its own way. Others would be faced with costly alternatives.

There is the additional fact that many of them have been using the public ranges, managed by the U.S. Forest Service for their owners, the people of the United States, for many years, and have a proprietary feeling about them.

IT MAY seem, on the face of it, that the Forest Service's action in moving to reduce grazing is arbitrary, capricious and without justification — the old "bureaucracy in action" business again. "Why," one may ask, "can some chair-borne forster tell us how many cattle we can run on the ranges we've used for years?"

The answer to all these is the fact that this is no hasty nor unconsidered action. It is being proposed because years of over-grazing, and lack of effective range management, have caused a severe deterioration of the range, which has reduced forage, caused erosion, and is threatening further damage which might be irreparable.

The Forest Service maintains that, under its legal responsibilities, "it cannot permit the continued destruction of a resource belonging to all of the people."

IN A recent summary, the Forest Service set forth its position. The following brief excerpts are the core of it:

"Over a period of years Forest personnel have become concerned about erosion, particularly in the Siskiyou portion of the Forest. The quartz-diorite and mica schist types of soils are very susceptible to erosion and are very thin soils. Irreparable damage can easily be done . . .

"The permittees are mostly small operators, running from 50 up to 150 head of cattle. Many run less than 100. The cattle are turned loose in the spring and gathered in the fall. Very little riding or salting is done. In fact, there is not a hired rider operating on the entire Forest. Consequently, permittee management is poor.

"This coupled with desultory management activity by the Forest Service for many years presents a problem. The Forest Service is faced with the tradition of stockmen running cattle as they pleased and the fact that erosion of soil and range deterioration has become serious. In order to protect the soil resource it is necessary to adjust the numbers of permitted cattle to the carrying capacity of the range . . .

"The management plans call for a reduction in animal use months over a period of time up to six years. This gradual method of getting the land under management is being used to cause as little as possible disruption to the permittees.

"The aims are to follow through on the plans and have the range under complete management by 1968. In all cases the preliminary plans will first be discussed with the permittees, suggestions invited, these suggestions incorporated where possible, the plans studied, and the range put under management.

"Summing up, the following must be considered: "After many years use the range now suffers from erosion and deterioration.

"The Forest Service must manage the range to prevent the above.

"The range analysis was made by a qualified range technician following the standards set up by the division of research . . .

"The fact that cattle come off the range fat is no criterion of range condition nor does it take into account damage to the resource.

"The Forest Service realizes that this has a severe impact on the permittees but it cannot permit the continued destruction of a resource belonging to all the people."

THE Forest Service is required by law to manage National Forest lands for multiple use, and for sustained yield of all the varied resources.

In this instance one of the resources—the range forage on which stockmen depend—is being threatened, not necessarily with immediate destruction, but with long-range damage which eventually would be irreparable, in the course of which other values—such as watershed and recreation—would also suffer.

The Forest Service is neither omnipotent nor immune to errors, but in this case, it appears to us, it is following the only course it can and still uphold its responsibilities to "the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run."—E.A.

Don't Hold Your Breath

There are some situations which are, to a cool and detached eye, so ridiculous that they border on insanity.

And to add to the ridiculousness, any sane proposal to correct the matter would be, in practical terms, impossible.

Abe Melnikoff of the San Francisco Chronicle points up one such ludicrous example, as follows:

"In the same week, Senator Barry Goldwater says it's un-American to spend \$3 billion a year to cut down our farm production and Premier Nikita Khrushchev says he's spending almost the same amount to boost his.

"Maybe Goldwater and Khrushchev ought to get together and make a deal to rescue both Americanism and Communism.

"We stop our payments to farmers, Russia takes our farm surpluses—and Washington and Moscow both save five billion bucks. Even if it doesn't solve the peace problem, it solves the farm problem—which is even tougher."

Would such a solution be possible in today's international political climate? Of course not. Is it an eminently sound, sensible and sane suggestion? Of course it is.

But don't hold your breath until it's put into effect.—E.A.

Roof Of The World



Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippmann is in Europe. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.) (c) 1962 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

WILL BRITAIN GET IN?

London — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan is increasingly confident that he will not have to take no for an answer to Britain's bid to join the European Common Market.

Mr. Macmillan has never been more intent, more earnest, more determined to cast aside Britain's historic aloofness from the continent and become a full-fledged partner in both a politically and economically united Western Europe than today.

To speed the decision and to facilitate it, Mr. Macmillan is taking personal charge of the negotiations and is acting to create the climate at the highest level so that the technicians can more easily reach their agreements.

This is one of the major purposes of his trip to Paris and Washington next month to confer with President de Gaulle and President Kennedy.

His objective is to reach a political decision at the top so that the uncertain divisive haggling over conditions can be resolved by mutual concessions. He knows that Gen. de Gaulle's attitude is crucial. He believes Mr. Kennedy can — and will — help. He is prepared to make reasonable concessions himself.

All of this means that the big push to bring Britain into the European Economic Community is in the making.

THE survival of the Macmillan government is deeply involved. But it is inaccurate to suggest that the Prime Minister is playing politics with a matter as grave as his country's entry into the Common Market. He courageously initiated this step when British public opinion was either indifferent or hostile to joining and he is pushing it now that British opinion is showing itself anti-Conservative party and pro-Common Market.

But there is little chance that Britain's Conservative government can survive a general election if Britain's entry into the European Economic Community remains in serious doubt. This, in part, is why Mr. Macmillan is acting to resolve that doubt as soon as possible.

THE resistance among the continental Six to the transitional concessions which Britain feels it needs to adapt its sheltered agriculture to European competition and to ease the effects on Commonwealth trade is not without some reason. The Europeans invited Britain at the outset to join in founding the Common Market — and the British refused. Now that the Six have done all the hard preliminary work and have lived through its

uncertainties to make the Common Market a burgeoning success, they hardly feel called upon to make excessive concessions to include the once recalcitrant British.

Furthermore, at one time the Italians, the Belgians, and particularly the Germans felt that Britain, while eager to get the economic advantages of the Common Market, was intent upon retarding the political integration of Europe which the others feel must and should accompany its economic integration.

There is now little, or no, basis for this kind of resistance to British entry. Mr. Macmillan has shown every evidence of wishing to be an active ally of European political unity and the economic concessions he is seeking, primarily for Commonwealth food products, would be temporary to ease the transition.

It is President de Gaulle who appears to be the principal resister. Having made the great rapprochement with Germany, he hesitates to share his leadership in Europe with Britain as well. And while France wants access to the British market on low-tariff terms, it doesn't relish competing with the Commonwealth countries. Also, de Gaulle is against any political federation.

This is why Prime Minister Macmillan's meeting with Gen. de Gaulle in Paris next month is crucial. Out of it will come the Common Market breakthrough or another long period of painful and, perhaps, stalemated negotiations.

THE premise of the most objective observers—the European and American journalists who have been covering the Brussels negotiations—is that in the end the transitional economic disagreements will be settled and Britain will be in. But their estimate is not as optimistic as Mr. Macmillan's. They see Britain's entry as probable, but not certain and certainly not automatic. Some see it as little more than 50-50.

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

WONDERFUL are the ways of Washington bureaucracy! Here's a story about a Californian who applied through regular channels for a job in Washington he knew he was qualified to fill. While cooling his heels awaiting a reply, he happened to meet in person, in San Francisco, the head of the very agency to which he had applied, and was given the position on the spot.

The scene now shifts to Washington. Our Californian had been doing a fine job there for three months when a letter was forwarded to him from his old address telling him that, unfortunately, his application for the job he was now holding down had been denied because he lacked the necessary qualifications. And here's the kicker: The letter had been signed by himself.

Jay Ward, producer of one of TV's most successful shows, "Bulldinkle," told Columnist Herb Stein about a letter he received from a youthful fan that read: "My father has been difficult with me. Every time he drinks a certain cocktail he throws me around the room. What can I do?" Ward answered, "Send us your dad's recipe. Several fellows who work on our show are having trouble with their kids, too!"

Two excerpts from schoolroom compositions reported by Art Linkletter: 1. "Robinson Crusoe was a great singer, unfortunately he shipwrecked." 2. "Slush is snow with all the fun melted out."

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Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
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TOTAL NEWS-CONTROL

Washington — Political systems evolve quite unavoidably, like most other organisms. But for healthy evolution, three rules must always be observed when a political system is to be profoundly changed.

Such changes should never be made without due regard to past experience.

Such changes should never be made without the most careful consideration of the dangers they may later give rise to.

In the matter of the news-control directives issued by the Pentagon and State Department in the Cuban crisis, President Kennedy has now violated all three of the foregoing rules. While withdrawing the State Department directive, the President has kept the far more vicious and radical Pentagon directive in force.

THIS decision to continue the Pentagon news-control directive is much less tentative and temporary, moreover, than the President has somewhat over-cleverly sought to make it seem. The matter was in fact weighed with some care by the President himself and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. They concluded, according to report, that the world would like to wait and see "how it works out."

What might have been excused as an expedient in the white-hot days of the Cuban crisis, this acquires semi-permanence — in fact, full permanence, unless public protest is too strong. No protest can be too vehement, for this is not just a profound political change; it is also a change in a viciously dangerous direction.

The mechanics of the change are simple to the point of being deceptive. The Pentagon directly forbids any official of the Defense Department to meet with a "representative of the news media" (meaning any person having the task of maintaining the flow of public information, which makes the wheels of democracy go round) unless one of three conditions is fulfilled.

THE conditions are that the official talking to a reporter must either be accompanied by one of the bun-faced minions of the Pentagon public relations branch; or he must be accompanied by another official of some rank; or, if he goes it alone, he must send a memorandum in writing to the bun-faced minions, noting that he has just seen Mister X to discuss Topic Y.

To persons with reportorial experience, including Secretary McNamara, this directive may seem innocent enough. In fact, however, it is an instrument of total news-control.

The control is potentially total because no officer or official in his senses will dare to get into serious hot water with the Secretary of Defense, by reporting what the Secretary wishes to conceal. The price of reportorial independence, in fact, will be a news blackout.

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NOT ALL reporters value

their independence, to be sure. Only a small number challenged the flagrant untruths of former Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson, or the fatuous cover-ups of Charles E. Wilson, or the inadequacies of Neil McElroy.

For those who tried, for instance, to explain the real nature of the Louis Johnson disarmament program, which produced the Korean War, nine out of ten formerly open doors in the Pentagon slammed shut with a loud bang. If the McNamara order had then been in force, every single door — all the thousands of them — would have slammed shut; and any exposure of Louis Johnson would have been utterly impossible.

The McNamara order in fact leaves this country naked as a jaybird, without the smallest protection, against the other Wilsons, Louis Johnsons, and McElroys who inevitably lurk in the American future. That is inherent, irremediable, practical vice, which is just as bad as the vice in principle of its clearly anti-democratic tendency.

WHAT does it mean? Is the cold war fizzling out? Or is it just a calm before the storm?

WHAT'S all this news about? Well, from Los Angeles comes a tale to the effect that here we are, barely into the jet age, and the aircraft companies are already planning planes to fly us three times faster than sound. They have instructed their researchers to find out how to make a five-hour flight to Europe (from L. A.) comfortable and healthy.

The problems, the story says, are immense. "Mach 3" (flights meaning three times the speed of sound) will have to be made at altitudes of 75,000 feet or more. Temperature controls must cope with 500-degree heat on the outside surface of the plane.

Violent displacement can upset body functions and give a man a fever, disturb his glands, alter his blood and interfere with his sleep for a week. Cabin pressures will have to be fool-proof, for a moment's exposure to the near-vacuum of high altitudes would cause a passenger's blood to boil and his heart to develop a vapor lock.

SOUNDS pleasant, doesn't it? Relaxing—if one has nerves of steel.

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