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The Profession of Forestry

The Bend Bulletin takes note of an article in a recent issue of the Journal of Forestry, in which the author pleads for understanding and respect for the profession. He is worried about the attacks on foresters appearing with increasing frequency in all sorts of published works, specifically a book by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, and articles by David Brower, executive secretary of the Sierra Club.

The Bulletin makes the valid point that, by the very nature of the work they do, foresters—particularly those in the employ of public agencies—must expect criticism from non-foresters.

FEDERAL forest agencies in particular, which manage so much of the public lands in the western part of the nation, must expect the public to take an interest in what they do and how they do it.

Non-foresters may agree, in general, that technical competence and know-how are necessary in this type of work. But they also will agree that an intelligent interest in the policies under which the skills and competence are exercised are public property, and are validly subject to debate.

Beyond this is the fact that large segments of the public have specific and sometimes selfish interests in the forests and lands owned by the public.

SO, WHEN an agency attempts to balance one use of the lands against another, some group is going to object.

If, for instance, the forest service announces plans to decrease grazing allotments as a measure of range preservation, livestock men are going to complain.

Likewise, if a scenic area is withdrawn from mineral entry, prospectors and miners will set up a howl.

Or, if a large clear cut is permitted in a scenic area, lovers of natural beauty will complain, and contrariwise, if some area is set aside for recreational or scenic reasons, lumbermen may fuss that they are "locking up the forests."

WE'RE not as sure as the Journal of Forestry or the Bend Bulletin that attacks on foresters are purely a recent trend. We believe such criticisms have been going on for years. But they are becoming more frequent and more bitter as opposing interests clash over the management of the public lands, and the foresters get caught in the middle.

By the same token, there is far more widespread interest in the policies, as well as the practices, of the forest agencies, partly because of the important part they play in the economy of the area, and partly because of more widespread recreational use.

More and more people are learning that they have a real and personal stake in forest management.

THIS brings us to another problem—that of how the public can make its wishes known to the forest agencies, and how the agencies should respond, or not respond, to public sentiment.

An interesting article recently dealt with this topic. It is entitled "Bureaucracy and the Forests," and was written by Charles A. Reich, law professor at Yale University and conservationist. It was published by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

His thesis is that the forest agencies are virtually autonomous, and in many cases can be wholly unresponsive to public sentiment, or, indeed, will write their own version of the "public good" they are dedicated to maintain, without any substantial relationship to reality.

PROFESSOR Reich concludes: "Professional planners and managers cannot be dispensed with. But some means of public participation, however inadequate, would at least offer the beginning of a system of planning that would encompass a broader vision and a deeper relation to democratic ideals. For the experts and professionals have their limitations. They can tell us whether an area of forests can be lumbered at a commercially feasible price. But can they tell us whether an 'overnature, spike-topped, cat-faced, conky old veteran' should be saved for future generations?"

The question is a provocative one, and is not easily answered.

For by the very nature of their assignment, public foresters must be equipped to resist certain pressures which would call for measures inimical to the public good. But this very resistance to pressures also tends to isolate them from constructive and substantial criticisms.

PROFESSIONAL public foresters, more than any others, are fully aware of this danger, and frequently bend over backward to avoid appearing arbitrary or capricious.

And this is good. For as Professor Reich points out:

"... The (Forest) Service recognizes... that its ultimate job is nothing less than the definition of 'the public good,' a task once reserved for philosopher-kings. This is the tremendous responsibility that Congress has delegated to all forest agencies, and with it the power to determine the very character of the American land."

"The great danger is that an entrenched professional bureaucracy will become shortsighted in its perception of the public good. It may see only the needs of the next decade when planning for a century is essential. It may see only local demands when national needs cry for consideration. It may see where immediate economic gain lies but fail to see the values of 'non-economic' uses. It may care so much about today's balance sheet that it forgets tomorrow's heritage."

These dangers are there. But they are fairly remote, if our acquaintanceship with public agency foresters is any criterion.—E.A.

"There's No Secret About My Black Box Plan"



Drummond Reports

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

MORE THAN "TUT, TUT" IS NEEDED. Washington—When one or more of the highest officials of the government leak National Security confidence to a torpedo one of their own colleagues—that is not the kind of scandal which can be brought to an end by one of the participants saying, "Tut tut, we've heard enough of this."

There is great public anxiety at this breach of security at the highest level and public revulsion at this indecent, McCarthy-like tactic of trying to destroy Ambassador Adlai Stevenson by anonymously calling him "soft" on getting rid of Soviet missiles in Cuba. This anxiety and this revulsion will not go away by just repeating over and over that "the incident is closed."

The blot which this scandal is fastening on the Administration will be removed only when President Kennedy himself shows that he is sufficiently disturbed or sufficiently disgusted—or both—by the affair to discover who is guilty and take the necessary action.

THE leaking of National Security Council secrets by one or more members of the NSC is a grave crime, and I do not see how the President—or the public—can be comfortable until the guilty have been detected and dealt with.

The attempt by some of his colleagues within the inner circle of Mr. Kennedy's closest advisers to destroy Ambassador Stevenson is an offensive spectacle which has now rebounded against the perpetrator. If Mr. Kennedy had wanted to relieve Mr. Stevenson of his UN post, the "non-admiring official," whom the Saturday Evening Post article quoted as saying that "Adlai wanted a Munich," has made it nearly impossible for him to do so.

The higher echelons of officials know very well that survival in Washington goes to the fittest—and toughest. They are not easily shocked by the political infighting which they witness going on around them.

People To People Group Gets Letters. Kansas City, Mo.—People are interested in people. More than 80,000 letters from people abroad interested in contacting Americans have been received by People to People headquarters here since the program's reorganization last December. They have come from over 100 foreign countries.

Groups of volunteers summoned by newspaper, radio and television media are working full time matching the overseas requests for new friends.

People seem "ungrateful" only when we expect more gratitude than we have any right to expect. We who bother to keep careful scores of favors and recompenses are always sure to feel themselves on the short end.

Small children prefer adults who are cool, dry, off-hand, humorous and unpatronizing; yet some adults who approach them are warm, moist, intense, ponderous and condescending—and then wonder why the children are "shy" or "unresponsive" with them.

The man who prides himself on being "just" without considering whether he is also kind is deluding himself about his "justice"—for there is no possibility of giving others what is due to them if we are not willing to give them a little more than is their due, if necessary. Justice without kindness soon degenerates into an inhuman equation that contradicts its very intentions.

Of all the millions of words written on the state of marriage, the only sensible ones were penned by Samuel Butler, when he said: "Marriage and bachelorhood are both of them at once equally wise and equally foolish."

It is the vanity of fearing that others might think one was not invited that prompts many persons to attend parties they might otherwise forego.

More people believe in religion than believe in God; they regard religion as a therapeutic process, and they hypostatize God as a kind of cosmic masseur.

Astronomers Show Pictures of Moon. Mt. Hamilton, Calif.—Astronomers have taken pictures that give a preview of scenes moon-flight astronauts will see as they get to within 300 miles of their destination.

The pictures, taken at the University of California's Lick Observatory with its giant 120-inch reflecting telescope, clearly show rugged mountain areas, broad rift valleys, prominent and half-submerged craters of many sizes, jagged cracks, and the mysterious level "seas" that may really be oceans of dust.

DISCOUNT STORES BOOM. New York—The nation's discount stores will grow at a rate of more than \$2 billion annually, a spokesman for the Interstate Department Stores said. This would result in an increase from last year's volume of just under \$5 billion to a total of \$25 billion in 10 years.

"That's right, 'hawks' and 'doves'—we're changing 'em in all government buildings as a reminder of, uh, 'Cuber'!"

Solution to Kashmir Dispute May Come As Result of Red China's Indian Venture

By PHIL NEWSOM. UPI Foreign News Analyst. It was on Nov. 2, 1947, that Prime Minister Nehru of India announced, "We have declared that the fate of Kashmir is ultimately to be decided by the people... We are prepared when peace, law and order have been established, to have a referendum held under international auspices like the United Nations."

It was a high sounding pronouncement but it was not to be. Indian troops already were in Kashmir, sent there to put down a pro-Pakistan uprising.

At first clandestinely, then openly, the troops of Pakistan also were moving up and about Kashmir was divided, and soon Kashmir was divided, about one-third to Pakistan in the west and north and the remaining two-thirds to India.

And that way it has remained for the last 15 years, with the threat of a major clash between Pakistan and India always a possibility.

United Nations and Pakistani demands that Nehru permit the plebiscite he promised were ignored and finally

Nehru's own pledge was renounced. Had plebiscite been possible, Moslem Kashmir almost certainly would have gone to Pakistan.

But when the Red Chinese began in a major attack on India, they did more than upset Nehru's long-cherished ideal of the five principles of coexistence.

They also brought Nehru face-to-face with the Kashmir problem again, for thousands of his best troops were tied up guarding the cease-fire line with Pakistan.

A negotiated settlement began to look more attractive. Pakistan, uneasy and angered at the flow of Western arms to the assistance of Nehru against Red Chinese,

also became more amenable to negotiations, for in the end both face the possibility of a common enemy.

Kashmir is bounded by India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Communist China and Tibet, and is separated from the Soviet Union by only a few miles of Chinese and Afghan territory.

For Nehru to agree under United States and British pressures to the negotiations was a reasonably simple decision. At the worst, the situation would be unchanged. At the best he would free important forces for his defenses against China.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and out of the Chinese attack on India may at last come a settlement of the Kashmir question.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris (c) Field Enterprises Inc.

PERSONAL PREJUDICES. Periods, like people, have their own overweening egos; and whenever we moderns mention the "Dark Ages," we do not include our own—but it is likely that a thousand years from now the barbarism of the 20th century will seem not far removed from the barbarism of the 10th.

An expert in any delicate feat never gets as much public applause as the second-rater, because the expert by definition is one who has mastered the art of making the difficult look easy.

The superiority of classical music over the popular kind is not a cultural pretension but an easily demonstrable experience—in that popular music quickly exhausts itself and must be replaced weekly or monthly, whereas one can listen to Mozart for a lifetime and still not exhaust its potentialities for giving pleasure. (It is quite exactly the difference, indeed, between infatuation and genuine love.)

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... 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.

Coming Soon. To the Editor: Yes, the Lord is coming very, very, very soon! Three months ago He started to impress upon us just how soon it will be. His messages to us in church (for to His own He speaks aloud through yielded vessels of which there are about 12 such people in our little church, and He is indeed, in every way, Our Father) state that He will come and take away those who are without blemish of sin—His born-again, saved ones. If you are saved and have the joy of His presence within you, you can be very happy that He is coming.

Three months ago I felt an urgency to listen and remember well all our Lord said. Within a week I noted that wherein He usually ended most of His messages with, "I am coming soon," then for nearly two weeks He stopped speaking of His coming, something like the quiet before the storm. Then to me, in great power, the Lord made known that I must deliver a message to certain people, of His soon coming.

The next meeting at church He spoke thusly, "I AM coming soon!" This in four different messages. Then at the next meeting He said, "I AM coming SOON! SOON! SOON!" The tempo has increased at each meeting, with His instructions for us and with the requirements of purity for His chosen. Still later, He said, "My coming is even AT HAND!" Recently He said, "Ye think ye have years and years, but I say unto you the time of MY Coming is at the VERY END!"

I hope I have not waited too long to give you this message. NOW, TODAY is the safe time to pray through to Salvation! When you receive Salvation you will know it! Seek wisdom from God and the Bible only; but go to church and worship and witness to all people!

Now the Church that I eventually selected, because of its Spirituality (the Little Phoenix Assembly of God Church), all of the gifts of the Spirit are present because the Holy Spirit is not given second place to programs, nor is the Spirit quenched. The brethren obey the Father's commandments and ordinances, though they are ridiculed for it. Therein are they His chosen—Hence the Father, Our Lord speaks aloud to us.

Mrs. Maxine Johnson 205 First St. Phoenix, Ore.

Good Work. To the Editor: I hesitate to enter the discussion on the action taken by the Democratic central committee on the temporary appointment for postmaster, but feel the central committee has been attacked unjustly.

First: When has it been wrong to place a name in nomination from the floor of any organization?

Second: There was a screening committee appointed to screen applicants for postmaster, not to make a recommendation.

Third: The majority voted for Marv Madden who was nominated from the floor.

I, as a committee member, voted for Mr. Madden. No one asked me to vote for him or anyone else. It was not a "put up" job. We central committee members and women did our job—maybe right or maybe wrong, but by the majority rule. We are responsible for the Democratic party in Jackson county.

No newspaper editor or radio announcer, Wayne Morse, Bob Duncan or any other elected official has that responsibility.

The people that write to the editor that are not central committee members or women complaining of our action should be central committee members or women; then they could vote, or is working for good government too big a

job? It is easy to say, "dirty politics, mixing in politics would hurt my business, you do the work and I will tell you how to vote on all appointments. If you do a good job, I will take the credit for it but if you do a bad job, you take the blame."

I for one ask no favors from any elected official but I do ask for good government, federal, state and county, and try to help get it. The majority is not always right but it is the right way to run any organization or election.

It is easy to disagree with the central committee. Candidates that are elected tell you what a good job you did right after election. A few forget then until the next election.

Good work if you can get it. Mark Norton, Democratic Precinct Committee member, Executive Board Member of the Democratic Party of Jackson County, P. O. Box 85, Phoenix, Ore.

Flood Assistance. To the Editor: We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to our dear neighbors and relatives for the wonderful help that they have given us during our flood conditions. With-

out all of the help which we received we couldn't have started to recover from the terrible experience.

It is impossible to enumerate each person individually and this is our most sincere way of expressing our feelings. Many of our possessions are scattered in the many homes of our community, being washed, dried and taken care of. Without the help of one of my former students, Charles Stanley, it would have been nearly impossible to have saved our car and left safely.

We are so very fortunate in having dear neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Marsters, that have taken us in, and we are still using their home as our home. Our home is severely damaged and will require months to restore to near its former self.

Again, we wish to convey our sincere thanks to all that have helped us. We can never hope to repay them; but our blessings to each one. Thank you, Sir, for permitting us to send this through the communications column. Mr. and Mrs. Leland M. Charley, L. B. Star Rt., Box 140, Eagle Point, Ore.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE BLOCKING QUESTION. Paris—There are exceptions, it seems, to the rule that nothing succeeds like success. At any rate, the President's great success in Cuba has only succeeded in complicating the American problem of leadership of the Western Alliance.

This is not to say that our allies were not properly impressed by the adroitness, courage, and wisdom that marked the U. S. government's management of the Cuban crisis. On the contrary, it is known that Gen. de Gaulle, for instance, was impressed to the point of radically revising his entire estimate of the Kennedy administration.

The old notions that the American government was either irrefutable or trigger-happy, or both at once, have been largely banished by the Cuban episode. But that improvement by no means cancels out the unfavorable after-effects.

THESE flow from two sources. On the one hand, even those Europeans who are shrewd enough to see that the fearful Cuban risks would have been fearfully multiplied by consultation of our allies, have been instinctively shocked by the fact that the allied governments were not consulted.

On the other hand, this non-consultation of our allies in the first great crisis involving a serious risk of an H-bomb exchange has vastly inflamed the already painful question of control of the West's nuclear power. The British and French, in particular, are saying that Cuba only goes to show that they cannot permanently tolerate the virtual American monopoly of nuclear power in the West.

The inflammation has been rendered much more acute by the Defense Department's brusque decision to drop the "Skybolt" missile, which alone gave some color of power and reality to the British nuclear deterrent. The "Skybolt" matter, which is being reexamined, is particularly instructive.

THE WAY out of the dilemma which Aron long ago proposed is a European deterrent, which would have an adequate economic base. There is some support for Aron's idea in Washington. But at the moment, discussion of ways to escape from the dilemma is less needful than recognition that the dilemma is real and urgent.

After Cuba, the view expressed by Aron has a strong grip on our European allies. It is quite clear in fact that none of the other urgent Western problems, such as the need for more ground forces in NATO, can finally be resolved until the problem of the nuclear relationship has been resolved. The job has to be done somehow. For the problem will only grow uglier if it continues to be neglected.

VISITORS UP. Washington—Business and pleasure visitors to the United States in the first seven months of 1962 rose 22 per cent above the same 1961 period, according to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization service.

NEWSPAPER 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. Dec. 13, 1952 (Friday). Medford's Greater Community Chest drive has reached 82.3 per cent of its \$56,916 goal, and its office has been officially closed.

Dr. Paul Walker, Medford dentist, will be installed lieutenant governor of Division 15 of Pacific Northwest district of Kiwanis International here next Wednesday.

20 YEARS AGO. Dec. 13, 1942 (Saturday). Allocation of \$43,895 in state gas tax money to Jackson county announced by state highway commission.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The rumor that Camp White is to be changed to a submarine base, due to the rains, has not been confirmed."

30 YEARS AGO. Dec. 13, 1932 (Monday). Don Faber, Ashland High school coach, schedules banquet for members of Lithia city football team.

Approximately 100 cases of influenza reported in Rogue valley by Jackson county public health office.

40 YEARS AGO. Dec. 13, 1922 (Tuesday). Angel Opera house, first three-story building in Medford, constructed in 1884, to be remodeled into offices.

Gold Hill city council studies plans for new \$25,000 water supply system.

50 YEARS AGO. Dec. 13, 1912 (Thursday). Oregon supreme court reaches decision in favor of allowing construction of Main street bridge across Bear creek in Medford.

J. A. Westerlund and C. Y. Tengwald apply to Medford city council for permission to operate "trackless trolley" line in city.

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

1. Technically does a person voting in a Presidential election vote as a citizen of the U.S. or his state?

2. Was the moon first contacted by radio waves in 1892, 1936, 1946 or 1951?

3. What does a football referee announce when he places both hands upright?

4. Which is the swiftest moving planet in the universe?

5. What is choreography?

6. How many pieces are used in the game of dominoes?

7. What was Thomas A. Edison's first patented invention?

8. What two states touch both Kentucky and Maryland?

9. Approximately how far beyond the earth's surface does its atmosphere extend?

10. Luther Hodges, of North Carolina is secretary of what department? Answers: 1. State. 2. 1946. 3. A score. 4. Mercury. 5. Composing of dance routines. 6. Twenty-eight. 7. Electrical vote counter. 8. Virginia and W. Virginia. 9. 620 miles. 10. Secretary of Commerce.

OLD COURTHOUSE. Springfield, Ky.—The Washington county courthouse here is the oldest in the state and one of the oldest west of the Alleghenies. It was erected in 1814.