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What the State Does

We have been looking over the Governor's budget for the State of Oregon for the 1963-65 biennium. In many ways, it is an impressive document.
 It is a paper-bound volume of 264 pages. (An entirely separate volume, 145 pages in length, deals with the Governor's proposals for capital construction in the 1963-1969 biennia.)
 The budget report includes the Governor's ideas as to how much the state should spend, and for what, and from whence the money should come, between July 1, 1963, and June 30, 1965.

ASIDE from the sums involved — listing expenditures in excess of a billion dollars for all programs — the budget is a fairly complete and concise thumbnail sketch of just what it is that state government does.
 Did you know, for example, that the state operates 19 different professional and occupational licensing boards? They range from the Board of Accountancy and Board of Auctioneers to the Board of Pilot Commissioners, the Podiatrists' Examining Board and the Board of Examiners in Watchmaking and Clockmaking.
 Or did you know that the Tax Commission is spending \$7,563,084 this biennium, and proposes spending nearly a million dollars more next biennium, just to collect taxes?

DID you know that Secretary of State Howell Appling Jr. was given an appropriation of \$12,500 for this biennium to study voting machines; that he has spent only \$877 of it, and proposes to spend no more?
 Did you know that the State Government is a participant in the Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments, appropriated \$3,000 for this purpose for the current biennium, and expects to have \$68 left over at the end of the fiscal period?
 Did you know that the Attorney General's office has an appropriation of \$266,864 for making recoveries on welfare payments, and expects to make recoveries of \$1,004,408 for the biennium?

DID you know that the Columbus Day windstorm did damage of more than \$1,000,000 to state properties, thus reducing the state restoration fund to less than \$2,000,000, which will result in assessments on the various state departments totalling \$400,000 for each of the next two years?

Did you know that the Employee Suggestion Awards Board had an appropriation of \$29,405 for the current biennium?
 Or that the Capitol Planning Commission expects to spend \$3,122 this biennium, out of an appropriation of \$4,600?
 Or that the Board of Census, with an appropriation of \$40,320 this biennium, received most of it from the liquor control commission—which Governor Hatfield wants to change next biennium?

THESE tid-bits of information, gleaned at random from the budget, give some samplings of how big and complex state government has become, how many its functions, and how costly its overall operations.
 None of the selected items listed above constitutes any significant portion of the total.
 The largest items are education (\$240,896,610 from the general fund, \$88,295,799 from other sources); transportation, including the highway commission (\$97,000 from the general fund, \$251,901,554 from other funds); and commerce and labor (\$1,968,433 from the general fund, \$229,316,764 from other funds).
 "General government," including the legislative, judicial and executive and administrative branches are well down the list in the new budget. The total is \$29,564,042 from the general fund and \$6,552,536 from other funds.

THE grand totals proposed are \$398,269,737 from the general fund, and \$829,762,078 from other funds, for a grand total of \$1,228,031,815.
 And where is the money coming from, if Governor Hatfield's suggestions are followed?
 The largest single chunk would come from personal income taxes, a total of \$239,700,000. Second largest chunk would be from the federal government, a total of \$210,435,292, and including \$124,751,000 to the highway department as matching funds for highway construction. The total from all other governments, incidentally, is \$231,219,852.

THE second and third largest sources of general fund income under the proposed budget would be, respectively, corporation excise and income taxes (\$48,028,932) and liquor sales (\$34,001,002 out of a total liquor revenue of \$110,802,717).
 A proposed cigarette tax would bring in an estimated \$18,000,000. Insurance and inheritance and gift taxes would bring in about \$14,000,000 each.
 No article with the space limitations of this one can begin to give an idea of the complexity of the budget, mixing, as it does, tax and non-tax funds, estimates, guesses and projections. But, if one is interested in government, we can recommend the budget as fascinating and thought-provoking reading.—E. A.

Final Indignity

Florida is just emerging from a disastrous cold snap. The other day the Miami Herald, over its extensive weather summary, had this seven-column headline:
 "The Final Indignity: Medford, Oregon, Basks in a Pleasant 72 Degrees."—E. A.

"Come In — We Put Out The Welcome Mat For You"



Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann
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THE BRITISH APPLICATION

During the past month I have been to London, Paris, Bonn, Brussels, and Rome seeking to understand what is going on within the Western Alliance. It was soon evident that the political climate is rather like that of the United States in the year before a Presidential election. The big international issues are British entry into the Common Market, American relations with NATO, and Western relations with the Soviet Union. These issues cannot at present be disentangled clearly from domestic politics.

This is certainly true in Great Britain, where the Macmillan government is facing elections in which foreign policy, and particularly the question of joining with the Common Market, are hot issues. It is true no less of West Germany where there is no clear successor to the Adenauer regime. It is true of Italy where the elections next spring will have great significance for the question, which is a European question, of whether Christian Democrats and Democratic Socialists can together form a stable government.

As for France, the elections have already taken place, and there is no dispute about the position of Gen. de Gaulle for the next few years. Nevertheless, the French future is not at all clearly defined. For Gen. de Gaulle is leading a constitutional revolution which has no clear program and his government depends on him personally, not on a popular mandate. The Gaullist movement is one of the great facts of life all over Western Europe. But because it is essentially a revolution against the conception of representative democracy, it is as yet an incalculable force.

WITH the exception of Gaullist France, the principal European governments are negotiating with weakness. In all of them the situation is fluid. Nobody can now foresee who will be in office two years hence, and what will be the form of the parties and factions which compose his government. This is, I think, the key fact in the momentous negotiations — which are not too strong — the British turning around the British application to join the European Economic Community. The essence of the matter becomes clearer if we are careful to think of the European Community rather than of its popular but misleading name, the Common Market. The crucial question is whether Britain is to join a European political community and not whether it is to buy and sell in a bigger market.
 The European Economic Community has its capital in Brussels, and it is above everything else a political institution. It is the rudimentary living embryo of a new political entity. It was promoted by men and it is now run by men from the nations of Western continental Europe which were first or last all defeated and occupied in the second World War. The purpose of these men of the European Community is not merely to promote mass production in a big market but to establish a new Europe which will carry on and promote the old European civilization. The European Community is moved by high aspirations, and the decisive question about the British entry

South Korea's Park Is Austere Man Dedicated to Moulding a New Korea

By PHIL NEWSOM
 UPI Foreign News Analyst
 When grim, chain-smoking Gen. Park Chung Hee moved up to take over control of South Korea's military dictatorship, some Americans in Seoul promptly tagged him "smiley."
 It was appropriate only for its irony.
 For Park is an austere man dedicated to a new Korea which for the last year and a half he has been attempting to mold in the image of his own dedication and austerity. By virtue of a vote which approved a new Korean constitution by nearly four-to-one, Park now plans to transfer the government back to civilian rule around August of next year.
 The government framework thus may be altered but there seems little doubt that in it Park sees himself as the new civilian president, possibly a civilian president who still wears his army uniform.
Out of Nowhere
 Park was almost a mystery man in May, 1961, when he master-minded the coup which overthrew the regime of Syngman Rhee which had grown corrupt with power.

Although he once had been under a death sentence as a Communist collaborator — "mistake" — no such tendencies have appeared in the Park who now rules South Korea.
 Even his critics agree that he is a man of unquestioned integrity and high moral principles. An American described him as "so dedicated, he scares me."
 As Park and his fellow officers in the military junta have had difficulties, so the new regime will have difficulties although strengthened by the nearly unanimous decision of Korean voters.
 Austerity measures announced in a bewildering series of decrees have not been notably successful. The latest drive has been to discourage drinking to cut down on public misbehavior and save money.
 The ballyhooed program for officials to wear sackcloth uniforms and to carry lunch boxes to their offices flopped almost at the start. Few of the uniforms can be seen nowadays and most officials take their lunch at cheap restaurants which mix barley with their rice.
 A hold-over austerity measure is against Western cigarettes. Citizens caught smoking them may be arrested and their names published in the newspapers.
 The switch to civilian rule is expected to bring no change in United States policy toward Korea.
 Korea got about \$200 million in economic grants and loans in the last fiscal year and is expected to get about the same in the next. Similarly, no change is expected in the U.S. policy which pays almost the entire cost of South Korea's 600,000-man army.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

At a radio-TV news conference in Washington, President Kennedy remarked to the reporters that there is no real reason why two rich countries — such as the U.S. and the Soviet Union — should not be able to live in peace. They have energetic people, he added, and they are separated by thousands of miles.
 But, he went on to say, the big stumbling block to peace is the Soviet desire to expand its power and influence. He then told his hearers: "The Communist Chinese are beginning to show this itch for POWER in a most militant form."

HMMMMMMMM.
 Wouldn't it be wonderful if we could let the Communist Russians and the Communist Chinese fight it out with each other while we go on building a better world FOR OURSELVES?
SHUCKS!
 Let's get back to the weather — which has been quite unusual this year, so far anyway. That leads us to wonder what it will be like in the months to come.
 In the past, wondering what the weather will be like for more than a day or so in advance has been a waste of time. But that is changing, along with so many other things. The weather bureau has just gone out on a long limb and has issued an experimental "outlook" prediction for the next 90 days.

THE burden of it is that up here in the Pacific Northwest, we are due for WARMER THAN NORMAL weather for the next three months, with less rain and snow than normal. In the rest of what we call the West, temperatures and precipitation will without what Gen. de Gaulle calls her "caravan" — the Commonwealth, remnants of the old empire, the European neutrals, and most particularly that special relationship which exists between Britain and the United States.
WHY, we may ask, do those who for perfectly respectable and rational reasons oppose British entry adopt so indirect a line of policy? The reason, I believe, is that the failure of Britain to enter the European Community would cause a deep and incalculable shock within the Community. It is a mistake to think of the Community as stable and strong in dealing with a weak opponent. For one thing, the Community is, as I have already suggested, fragile. For another thing there are powerful interests in Europe which give Britain much important influence.
 The fragility of the Community is most evident in the fact that West Germany and the Netherlands and Belgium have strong economic trading interests which reach beyond the existing Common Market into the British overseas world. The next Chancellor of Germany, for example, may be Dr. Erhard, and he is an opponent of a closed, restrictive, protectionist, anti-British "Europe." Indeed, from what I learned in Bonn, all the leading men who will govern Germany after Adenauer are warm partisans of British membership. They will not be docile members of the European Community without Great Britain.

MOREOVER, beyond the European economic interests which favor British entry, there are important currents of political thought and feeling which are pro-British. The more authoritarian Gaullist France becomes, the more attraction there will be between the European center parties and the British example of parliamentary government. I found this to be very strong in Italy and in West Germany.
 Consequently, I would venture to think that if Britain stays outside and Gaullism predominates on the continent, there will be reaction and high tension coming from all the Europeans on the continent who do not wish to submit again to authoritarian rule.

WHAT must this mean? One cannot suppose that Gen. de Gaulle and his government mean to spend billions of francs on a weapon known to be ineffectual. Hence one is driven to conclude either that the American government has failed to pass on the needed warning to the French government, or that the French government has treated the warning as coming from a suspect and hostile source. Either way, the proof of breakdown of inter-Allied confidence is only too clear.
 The recent NATO meeting, despite its surface cordiality born of the Cuban success, showed the same unhealthy symptoms. What Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara said to the NATO allies about the need for more conventional forces in Western Europe was only too lamentably, demonstrably true.
 Yet McNamara's presentation was coldly received as an unwelcome lecture. And several of those at the council table all but cheered when British Defense Minister Peter Thornycroft replied with the dubious doctrine that a nation's duty to defend itself must be subordinated to its fiscal problems.
 The symptoms of ill-health are unmistakable, in short. The disease will not be cured until the Kennedy administration sorts out the existing miscellany of prejudices and postures, and thus arrives at a unitary European policy with clear priorities and clear relations between the whole and all its parts.

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Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
 (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

SKYBOLT AND ALL THAT
 Paris — The success in Cuba, the bitter dissensions in the Communist camp, and other hopeful developments are making too many people forget the debit side of the ledger. In brief, the Western Alliance is in a shocking mess.
 The Skybolt affair provides a useful measuring stick for the deterioration which has occurred. Here is a vastly expensive, probably unreliable weapon, concerning which the American government made commitment to the British government when the weapon was still expected to be reliable and inexpensive.
 In the old days, when unsuccessful tests began to raise doubts about Skybolt, there would have been no question about what to do. High American officials would have passed the news to their British opposite numbers, saying in effect: "The damn thing looks like a lemon. We know this puts you in a hole. How can we help?"

THE BRITISH, by the same token, would have faced the facts, however unpleasant. And they would have uncomplainingly joined the Americans in a search for a practical alternative. But contrast this way of handling such problems ten years ago, with the way the problem has actually been handled.
 To begin with, the problem was even more political than technical because of its easily foreseeable repercussions in British domestic politics. The responsibility, therefore, belonged just as much to the State Department as to the Defense Department. But if the State Department was brought into the picture, the results were nil; for the American government's management of the Skybolt affair actually maximized the political ill effects in Britain.
 It is not possible to be much more complimentary about the British response to the bad news about Skybolt. While insisting on their right to an "independent" deterrent, the British for a while also insisted that the American taxpayer had a duty to pay for essential parts of this supposedly "independent" deterrent. We were disloyal, they said, because we objected to throwing good money after bad.

THE CURRENT outcry in London about American heartiness is not just a proof of the grave deterioration of the old easiness and truth between allies. It is also, unhappily, a symptom of the same unhealthy symptoms. What Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara said to the NATO allies about the need for more conventional forces in Western Europe was only too lamentably, demonstrably true.
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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. 20, 1952 (Friday)
 Lake Creek woodcutter fatally stabbed here; Medford man held by police on murder charge.
 Continental Trailways bus service halted by strike; dispute is over working rules.

20 YEARS AGO

Dec. 20, 1942 (Tuesday)
 Jackson county residents urged to save tin cans for the war effort.
 From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Natives of New Guinea were alarmed by the sight of a horse, flown to their jungles in an airplane. They had never seen one before. What use a lone horse would be on the New Guinea front is a military secret, but sounds interesting."

30 YEARS AGO

Dec. 20, 1932 (Thursday)
 Jackson county grand jury recommends abolishing all justice of peace officers, except those in Medford and Ashland.
 Jackson County Taxpayers league formed in meeting at county courthouse.

40 YEARS AGO

Dec. 20, 1922 (Friday)
 State fire marshal recommends purchase of more fire equipment by city of Medford and construction of Sixth street underpass under railroad tracks.
 First car theft in Medford in several months reported when coupe belonging to local doctor is stolen.

50 YEARS AGO

Dec. 22, 1912 (Sunday)
 State of Oregon allocates \$1,000 for construction of a wagon road which will connect Medford with top of divide in Klamath watershed; road expected to bring much trade to Medford.
 Row of "good-natured" peppers actors with egg shells filled with flour during "propitious moments" of local minstrel show.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. What King built the Hanging Gardens of Babylon?
 2. What Biblical character was fed by the ravens?
 3. How does the squid defend itself when attacked or frightened?
 4. Who used the jawbone of an ass in battle and slew a large number of the enemy?
 5. What is a young pigeon of the winged variety called?
 6. Did Esperanto, the proposed universal language, originate in Germany, Holland, or Poland?
 7. Without looking would you expect to find the odd numbered pages on the right or left hand pages of a book?
 8. Do more state names have an Indian or an English origin?
 9. Which is larger in area: Newfoundland or Labrador?
 10. Whose portrait appears on the ten dollar bill?
- Answers: 1. Nebuchadnezzar. 2. Elijah. 3. It sends out a cloud of "ink." 4. Samson. 5. Squab. 6. Poland. 7. Right hand pages. 8. Indian. 9. Labrador. 10. Hamilton.