

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North Fir St. Ph. 772-8141
ROBERT W. RULL, Editor
HERB GREY, Advertising Manager
GERALD T. LATHAM, Bus. Mgr.
ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Mng. Editor
EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor
HARRY CHIPMAN, Teles. Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STACHLER, Women's Editor
DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.
An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail - In Advance
Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 10.00
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. 5.00
Sunday Only - One year \$5.00
Single Copy (Mailed) 30c
By Carrier - And Motor Route
Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$21.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 13.00
Sunday Only - 1 year \$7.00
Carrier and Vendors - Copy 10c
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Leased Wire
U. P. I. Telephone Newsletters
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
Advertising Representative:
NELSON ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES
Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver.
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
1963

The Costs of Government

"The burden of the governor's message (to the legislature) is that we must cope with not unmix'd blessings of civilization. The Oregon of this year and next is not the same Oregon for which many of our present laws were passed. We have more people, and more of them clustered together in cities and, just as important, in unincorporated communities on the fringes of cities. The automobile continues to work its wondrous revolution in our way of life."

This comment, from the Eugene Register-Guard, is a good assessment of what Gov. Mark Hatfield told the legislature the day it opened. Time after time, he came back to recommendations resulting from population increases and population shift.

FOR instance: -He recommended new buildings to house the ever-growing state government, growing to fulfill the very real needs of the people it serves.

-He recommended that an increased portion of forest fire prevention costs be borne by the public, due to increased recreational use.

-He recommended that the beaches become "recreational areas"; that violation of federal regulations on federal lands be subject to prosecution in state courts; that improved water conservancy districts be made possible; that small watershed planning be stepped up; that unclaimed taxes on marine fuels be made available for recreational improvements.

HE RECOMMENDED state subdivision regulation; revision in public welfare, workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation legislation; legislation to enhance traffic safety; stronger liquor control enforcement power; a review of the juvenile code.

-He suggested revisions in the local budget law; legislation to permit counties to license businesses, and to create local service districts not limited just to sewage, water or fire protection.

-He called for stronger controls over air and water pollution, including summary abatement power for the State Sanitary Authority.

All these, it will be noted, have come to the fore because of changes in the state's population; changes in numbers, in location, in habits, needs and desires.

THE massive growth of the federal government, deplored so widely and so loudly, has come about, in no small measure, because of the failure of local governments to act in areas where action is needed. Power has gone from state capitals to Washington, almost by default.

The Governor recognizes this. He said: "... While it has become commonplace to turn our backs on the problems and our palms to the federal government, we can do much in our day to swing the pendulum back to recognize not so much states' rights as states' obligations. We can make Oregon a proving ground for a new spirit of self-sufficiency if we but have the will."

That is one side of the coin. The other is the fact that counties have also been failing in their responsibilities. Parts of the Governor's message were designed to make county government more effective; parts of it were designed to have the state step in where the counties have failed—as in pollution control and subdivision regulation.

IN ESSENCE, then, the governor is calling for more power for local government, both state and county, to assume responsibilities heretofore unmet, or at best neglected, locally, and thus to diminish the flow of power and responsibility to Washington.

There are two other means by which this objective can be sought.

One is by the adoption of the proposed new Constitution, which would strengthen considerably the state's power to act in its own behalf. The other is by the adoption of home rule charters by more counties, thus enabling them to deal more efficiently with their own problems.

IN REGARD to the latter, we again quote the Register-Guard:

"Now that it is actually in force, Lane county's new home rule charter will permit the board of county commissioners to solve a lot of local problems of immediate and long-range importance. Some of these will be problems that have been long-standing but unsolved because, heretofore, their solutions had to be worked out by the state legislature. ... Thus, the end result will be that important local problems will be dealt with in a way most acceptable to the people of this county and most logical in the judgment of the county commissioners. ... Home rule will permit Lane county to progress more rapidly, to correct more situations made intolerable because of inattention to them, and, to tailor its own solutions to local problems, existing and yet to come. Legislative overights will no longer need be tolerated interminably if they involve matters of direct local concern."

THIS trend—for local government to assume more power and more responsibility—is one that should be welcomed. It gives us greater control over our own destinies, and at a level which, because it is closest to the people, is most responsive to their needs and desires.

But it must also be realized that greater responsibility entails greater burdens, both in citizen participation in the processes of government, and in raising the tax monies necessary to do the jobs that need to be done.

From government, as from so many other areas, we get just about what we pay for, in terms of money and personal effort.—E.A.

"My Voices Tell Me To Drive Out The British If It Takes All Of The 15th Century"



Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) 1963, The Washington Post

DE GAULLE SPEAKS OUT General De Gaulle has now said publicly what he has been saying privately since Britain decided to apply for membership in the Common Market. He is not too much concerned about the economic matters which Mr. Heath has been negotiating at Brussels. These issues are not far from settlement by compromise, and, in any case, the general has been willing to make arrangements with Britain about commercial matters. What he is resolutely opposed to is that Britain should profess and pretend to be a European power, that she should have full membership and therefore an equal voice with General De Gaulle in the formation of the political unity of Western Europe.

We must remember that while the Common Market is a successful, going concern, the community as a political entity exists only in a quite rudimentary form. To develop the political community will take, it is usually supposed in Brussels and Paris, another three or four years, and it is for this formative period that General De Gaulle wants to exclude Great Britain.

After that, perhaps, when a political union has been established, Britain would make an acceptable member — if she subscribed unconditionally to the political arrangements arrived at before her admission. General De Gaulle wants to present Britain with an accomplished fact. He does not intend to let Britain play her part in accomplishing the fact.

GAULLIST Europe, which is to be organized while Britain is not present, is to have as its core a close partnership and alliance between France and West Germany. Around this Paris-Bonn nucleus will gravitate Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, pulled to Paris and Bonn by preeminent economic advantages of the Common Market.

IN this system, Paris will be the dominant political partner. It will represent "Europe" in the international world. Now that General De Gaulle has spoken so much of his mind, the calculations on which he is acting will be put to the test. Can the small continental Europe of the six be organized as he wishes it to be? Will Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands accept the hegemony of Paris plus Bonn? And, even more critically, will West Germany, after Adenauer departs, look primarily to Paris for its foreign policy?

GENERAL De Gaulle has so often been right about what he could do that one hesitates to say that he is not right now. But he has certainly taken on a formidable task. He is proposing to isolate the six continental countries from the rest of Western Europe, which includes Great Britain and many other countries, and to isolate this small Europe from the Atlantic Community which includes the United States. Maybe the Germans who come after Adenauer will support him in this. But he cannot count on that with certainty. Maybe Italy and the Low Countries will reluctantly acquiesce in a Gaullist Eu-

rope. But we do not know what would happen in such a small, isolated, restrictive, Gaullist Europe.

There is a good reason, it seems to me, to believe that the little Gaullist Europe will be restless and perhaps turbulent. Recently, when I was in Europe, I realized how deep and wide is the fear of a German and an Italian General De Gaulle — that is to say the Gaullist authoritarianism without General De Gaulle himself. For the general is an exquisitely civilized Frenchman, and in his hands, the liberties and humanities of western civilization are quite safe. But who would be the German General De Gaulle, who the Italian? In Germany and Italy, men ask that question. They have not forgotten the Prussians and the Nazis and the Fascists, and the prospect of being locked up inside a Gaullist Europe is frightening to them. The great majority of people in the center, the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, look with dismay and foreboding on this prospect. That is why, outside of France, there is so strong a demand for the presence of parliamentary Britain and for a continuing association with the United States.

AGAINST this background, I find myself wondering about the timing of General De Gaulle's press conference. On the one hand, Dr. Adenauer has only a few more months in office. Unless all the evidence now available is false, his successor will be wholly against the exclusion of Britain. On the other hand, the British government is having all the troubles which accumulate at the end of a long term of office, and unless its nerves remain very steady, it could be provoked and goaded into breaking off the Brussels negotiations. Yet if Britain were to withdraw its application before Dr. Adenauer quits office, General De Gaulle's chances of having his way in Europe would be greatly enhanced.

This is a strong reason for refusing to break off the negotiations while the true constellation of forces within Europe is still masked by Dr. Adenauer's personal relationship with General De Gaulle.

AS COMPARED with what the general said about Britain and Europe, the passages about Poland and the Nassau agreement are of minor importance. It has never been conceivable that General De Gaulle would not reject the Nassau proposal. But this is not so exciting or so important as it sounds. For the day is a long way off when France will have nuclear forces that she could or would use independently. The real situation is not that France does not trust the United States to deter Soviet aggression. It is that General De Gaulle has long been entirely sure that the Soviet Union cannot and will not engage in military aggression in Europe. What Mr. Krushchev has just been saying in East Berlin has been the major premise of General De Gaulle's European policy. In the maintenance of peace, he takes the United States for granted. He knows that we are so irrevocably committed that he can safely pursue an independent, indeed an isolationist, French policy regardless of what we think of it.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE DE GAULLE MYSTERY Washington — A major mystery emerges from Gen. de Gaulle's haughty, superbly lucid and disconcerting press conference. The mystery is what de Gaulle really hopes to accomplish with the French nuclear deterrent. The first part of the problem is technical. At least for many years to come, the French nuclear deterrent as now planned will not be worth a dollar of the untold millions de Gaulle is grimly pouring into it. To put it bluntly, it is a military lemon of the first order.

The reasons for this are quite simple. During most of the rest of the '60s, the de Gaulle nuclear force will be composed of late model Mirage bombers, carrying A-bombs rather than H-bombs. This design for a small scale national deterrent looked like a reasonable bet when it was adopted by the French Defense Ministry. But advances in Soviet air defense technology have rendered the French design totally obsolete before the first Mirage has become operational.

THE heart of the French design is the capacity of the Mirage to attack at low altitudes and at supersonic speeds. This looked quite good enough when the Soviet air defenses included no real protection against supersonic attack on the deck, as was the case until only a little more than a year ago. But in the past year, the Soviets have added to their air defense-net many hundreds of their SAM III anti-aircraft missiles, which are specifically designed to knock down low-flying aircraft.

The efficiency of the SAM III is not open to serious question. Judging by the American experience over Cuba with the Soviet high altitude SAM IIs, on the one day of the Cuban crisis when these were operational, the SAM III's effectiveness has been underestimated rather than overestimated.

The American B-52s (which are not as modern aircraft as the Mirages) are nonetheless counted upon to reach a fair proportion of their destined targets because of "penetration aids." These range from immensely complex and costly fooling devices all the way to the massive use of ballistic missiles in the first volley to blast pathways through the air defense net for the more vulnerable bombers.

THE French deterrent design does not include penetration aids on anything like the scale of the problem. Hence the appearance of the SAM IIIs has automatically rendered obsolete the Mirage-based French deterrent design. One hesitates to accuse Gen. de Gaulle of talking nonsense. Yet unless he is thinking of dropping his atom bombs in Africa, in Western Europe, or on some other non-nuclear power, he was clearly talking nonsense when he told his press conference: "The French atomic force, from the moment it becomes operational, will have the somber and terrible capability of destroying in a few instants millions upon millions

of men. This cannot fail to influence the intentions of a future aggressor, at least in some measure." The only future aggressor France needs to worry about, the Soviet Union, is plainly not going to be influenced at all, as long as the masters of the Kremlin are solidly confident that the Mirages can be knocked out of the air long before they destroy "millions upon millions of men."

The unchallengeable American evidence concerning the Soviet Union's SAM III defenses has been fully and repeatedly communicated to the French Defense Ministry at several levels. Maybe the French government is more impressed by the kind of American big bomber generals, who helped to cause the Skybolt mess — the kind who ignore the technical facts and swear "the bomber will always get through." Otherwise the very men who are pouring money into the Mirage-based French deterrent must know that the weapons they are buying are already ineffectual.

IN AN earlier period, it was possible to resolve the mystery in another way — by assuming that de Gaulle was looking forward to the eventual creation of a European nuclear deterrent. If this were what he had in mind, he would surely think it useful to start along the road in France.

But this is not what de Gaulle has in mind, according to those closest to him. In the earlier period, when German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer seemed likely to last forever, the General may indeed have played with the idea of a European deterrent. But Adenauer has now put a term to his chancellorship. Gen. de Gaulle therefore considers Germany, as he told Prime Minister Macmillan at Rambouillet, as being "wiped off the map." Thus de Gaulle can no longer desire to create a European deterrent controlled by the Franco-German partnership.

If the General is not looking forward to a European deterrent, and if the French deterrent is obsolete before it becomes operational, what then has the General got in mind?

THE French deterrent design does not include penetration aids on anything like the scale of the problem. Hence the appearance of the SAM IIIs has automatically rendered obsolete the Mirage-based French deterrent design. One hesitates to accuse Gen. de Gaulle of talking nonsense. Yet unless he is thinking of dropping his atom bombs in Africa, in Western Europe, or on some other non-nuclear power, he was clearly talking nonsense when he told his press conference: "The French atomic force, from the moment it becomes operational, will have the somber and terrible capability of destroying in a few instants millions upon millions

"A few months ago, they wanted to destroy the UN by having us get out of it—now they're acting like disappointed lovers!"

Leisurely Britain Facing Challenges

By ERIC SEVAREID

The last time Prime Minister Macmillan visited Washington he said to an American dinner partner, "Every country has its particular nightmare. Ours is unemployment. What's yours?" The answer was, "A nother Pearl Harbor."

Anyone keeping this exchange in mind will better understand the essence of British foreign and defense policy and the real nature of the present squabbling about nuclear independence and American leadership of the Atlantic Alliance.

He will understand why the United States willingly faces a federal budget of a hundred billion dollars; and why Britain dropped her virtually free Skybolt, went into an uproar when Skybolt was canceled, will not undertake a truly independent modernized nuclear arsenal, and falls to bring her Rhine army up to strength; and why part of the British press openly accuses the United States of using the U.N. Katanga operation as a cover under which to grab economic con-

cessions away from Europeans. The maintenance of her present prosperity is an obsession in Britain and the fulcrum on which her government's rise or fall. Whatever regime occupies Whitehall finds itself caught in the Procrustean bed of impleacable interaction of rising domestic consumption and falling exports. Britain must still "export or die," her room for maneuver is slight, and she must live by her economic wits. What will determine whether Britain "falls to the status of a third class power," to use the phrase Tory backbenchers now cry aloud, is not the question of her nuclear independence from us or from NATO, but the questions of her joining the Common Market and what happens after that.

Inside the market, she has still got to compete in production and sales with the other members, and this means a profound renovation of British industrial equipment and methods. In a certain, ironic sense British industry was not destroyed enough in the war; the new plants in France, Germany and Italy are far more efficient than much of Britain's. The great port of London is sluggish and archaic; labor union feather - bedding and

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

AND THEN THERE'S the story of the man who became a millionaire overnight and promptly had three pools installed on his new estate. One was filled with cold water for his harder friends, one with warm water for those who preferred it that way. "But the third pool?" inquired an old friend. "What do you need that for?" "That one has no water in it at all," explained the host. "It's for friends who don't know how to swim."

"I'm afraid this must be our last date together," a college miss told her current beau. "Papa says I shouldn't be going out with you." "On what grounds," demanded the beau angrily, "does your father disapprove of me?" "Frankly," she replied demurely, "on any grounds within a mile of our house."

"I'll tell you how rich those folks are down in Texas these days," a Little Rock resident told me enviously. "I know one oil man in Houston who doesn't even know he's got six kids going through college!"

And let us not overlook the story of the woman who told her husband, "Be an angel and let me drive." He did—and he is. © 1963, by Bennett Cerf. Distributed by King Features Syndicate

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Mr. Kroosh has been making news — in East Berlin, where the Sixth Communist Party Congress of East Germany has been in session.

STANDING on a COMMUNIST platform and TALKING TO COMMUNISTS, Premier Khrushchev poured scorn on Red China's war and peace theories — which are based on WAR, war to the knife, for Communist control of the world.

Talking straight to Red China, he warned that neither communism nor anyone else can win in a nuclear war because such a war would bring UNIMAGINABLE destruction. Talking over the heads of the East German "puppets" to the Chinese communist leaders in Peking, he said, in effect:

1. The U.S. has 40,000 atomic or nuclear warheads, and if all of them were dropped 700 million to 800 million people would be killed and whole nations would be wiped out.

2. Russia, of course, has an

QUESTION: Did Kroosh go too far? Did he admit that the U.S. rules the world because of the superiority of its nuclear armament?

The answer seems to be NO—because he left open the implication that Russia can't drop her 100-megatonners ON AMERICA without getting the kick-back that would follow if Russia's huge bombs were dropped on America's European allies.

He tossed that in to keep from admitting that the United States has the upper hand in nuclear warfare because of the greater abundance of her armament.

SUMMING IT UP: It looks like Mr. Khrushchev realizes that because of the stubborn insistence of the Red Chinese that WAR is the way to win the world for communism, he is in a tight spot. If that is true, it is an interesting development.

Leisurely Britain Facing Challenges

The trouble is pandemic and includes management. A London public relations expert said to me, "In America, public relations firms essentially handle publicity for an industry. In Britain we are also consultants on management, because British business, like her sports and her politics, is largely run by amateurs — by sons, grandsons, nephews who have had a literary education and for whom precision, punctuality and detailed expertise are regarded as bad form."

(My first friendly admonition upon joining a London club was that to be overheard discussing business at lunch might well bring a polite note from the club secretary.)

Anyone who loves London as it is, who loves the long week-ends, the country visits, the tea breaks, the fusty offices and the handwritten notes, contemplates their conquest by the frenetic spirit of Madison Avenue with sickness in his stomach. But to contemplate the withering of Britain as a political and human force in this harsh world is to feel a lot sicker. They have a choice, but they all have to see and accept it, down to the last stenographer, though this may require a peace - time Churchill, if there be such a thing.

Distributed 1963, by The Hall Syndicate, Inc. (All Rights Reserved)

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. 20, 1953 Ashland's Elks lodge members have voted to purchase the adjoining Lithia theater property. Last weekend's storm, and the flood and high winds which accompanied it, have caused extensive damage to roads and lookout posts operated by the Oregon state forest patrol.

20 YEARS AGO

Jan. 22, 1943 (Friday) Cottage st. bridge over Bear Creek said near collapse as flood waters undermine supports. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Walla Walla, Wash., had a dust storm the other day. A lot of water has gone under the bridge since the oldest inhabitant of these parts saw dust."

30 YEARS AGO

Jan. 20, 1933 (Sunday) Medford residents urged to contribute old furniture, especially chairs and stoves, to be donated to Jackson county's unemployed. Crater Lake National park officials report total of 119 inches of snow at government camp.

40 YEARS AGO

Jan. 22, 1923 (Monday) Restaurant in Medford has two fires in one day; police start investigation. Medford city council considering new traffic ordinances designed to alleviate crowded conditions on Main st.

50 YEARS AGO

Jan. 22, 1913 (Wednesday) Jackson st. residents protest practice of milking cows in street and ask police to stop it. Medford Commercial club opposes increases in cost of Oregon motor vehicle licenses.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. Which planet is nearest the sun?
2. Which of the Central American republics is the smallest?
3. Name three of the six provinces of the Republic of Congo.
4. Is the nickname of Maryland "Old Line State" or "Free State"?
5. Name the capital and provisional capital of the Republic of China.
6. Edgar Rice Burroughs is most renowned for his creation of what fictional character?
7. In poker the chances of getting three of a kind (nothing wild) are 12 to 1, 16 to 1, or 46 to 1?
8. All tissues of the body are completely renewed every seven years; true or false?
9. How much does a cubic foot of water weigh?
10. Which country in the world is the largest producer of coffee?
1. Mercury, 2. El Salvador, 3. Katanga, Leopoldville, Kivu, Kasai, Oriental, Equator, 4. Both, 5. Nanking and Taipei, 6. Tarzan, 7. 46 to 1, 8. False, 9. 62.4 pounds, 10. Brazil.