

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
AFFILIATE MEMBER
Oregon NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS 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
Jan. 31, 1953 (Thursday)
Mayor Duane Goodman, Medford High senior, and his elected and appointed staff were "getting accustomed" this morning with the routine of running the administration of a city of 18,000 people.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 31, 1943 (Tuesday)
Impasse reached in war department's negotiations with city of Medford to lease the \$1,300,000 municipal airport for the army.

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 31, 1933 (Thursday)
Ashland Justice of Peace L. A. Roberts issues warrant for arrest of L. A. Banks, editor of Medford News, on charge of libel.

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 31, 1923 (Friday)
Gov. Walter Pierce visits in Medford; states he plans to "annex" Jackson and Klamath counties back from northern California.

50 YEARS AGO
Jan. 31, 1913 (Sunday)
New York capitalist announces plan for \$220,000 development of Sterling mine in Applegate.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. Was the Star Spangled Banner designated the National Anthem in 1814, 1916 or 1932?

Talk Sense About Taxes

"The time has come to talk sense about state taxes," State Sen. Don S. Willner of Portland declares.
And, in an article in the Portland Reporter, he proceeds to do so — clearly, emphatically and succinctly. We commend his comments to our readers. His 14 points follow:

- 1. The median Oregon family earns about \$6,000 a year and pays \$582 in federal income taxes and \$91 in state income taxes.
2. Oregon fundamentally has a fair state tax system based on the ability to pay.
3. The average citizen spends much more for luxuries than he pays in state income taxes.
4. Most of the proposed increases in the federal budget are for new weapons or the exploration of space.
5. Most of the proposed increases in the state budget are for the continuation of existing programs, particularly in the area of education.
6. More money is needed for state support of education because there are more students to be educated.
7. There is little the average Oregonian can do about his major tax burden, the federal income tax, since there is no way to refer the federal tax to a vote of the people.
8. The state income tax, on the other hand, can be referred to popular vote and defeated, as was the last tax increase voted by the legislature in 1959.
9. Too often the taxpayer reacts against the state income tax and existing state programs, which he can defeat, when he is really unhappy with the federal income tax and the cost of the cold war, which he cannot reach.
10. Thus the legitimate needs of the school children of Oregon for state funds may be jeopardized this year because the people are burdened by the billions spend by the federal government.
11. Prudence and economy in spending tax dollars are among the highest duties of a public official. A legislator should vote on state expenditures with the same care as if the money was coming out of his own pocket.
12. Education and other budgets must be severely tested to determine whether they reflect genuine need.
13. Once the level of need is determined, then and only then can the decision be made what taxes have to be levied.
14. History may well judge this legislature, and the citizens who have the right to refer tax measures, by our willingness to pay for essential public services, especially the needs of the youth of Oregon.

ALL of what Senator Willner said is true, and most people who have thought about the matter will have to agree. But, sadly, too many people have not thought about the matter; have not bothered to inform themselves of the needs; have merely registered their opposition to increased taxes without acknowledging the need for them.
The story of why more money is needed, particularly in education — at all levels — has been told many times, but it bears retelling.
It is simply this: There are more children to be educated, and there is more need for improved quality in education. If the cost of living has increased, the cost of a good education has increased more rapidly. — E. A.

Withholding Repeal

Speaking of taxes, there is a movement under way (doomed, fortunately, to failure) to abolish the withholding feature of the federal income tax.

The theory is this: The majority of all taxpayers make their payments through deductions from their regular pay check, thus never actually see the money, and tend to think in terms of take-home pay, rather than full salary. This is a relatively "painless" way to pay. But, if they had to save up over a year in order to make a lump-sum payment of their entire income tax, either quarterly or annually, they would realize how much they are paying. The resulting screams would cause Congress to cut down unnecessary spending.

THE theory, in all probability, is true. But those who would test it, by eliminating withholding, are thoroughly irresponsible.

How much of the spending of the federal government is "unnecessary"? Some, probably. But one man's "unnecessary spending" is another man's "vital program." One man's "waste in government" is another man's "necessary expenditure."
Despite all the talk, we cannot convince ourselves that Congress is dominated by reckless wasters and wild-eyed spenders. Certainly each appropriation measure undergoes the most searching scrutiny, and we doubt that there are many spending programs that do not have adequate justification.

MOST of the spending, as a matter of fact, is for war — for wars past and for military and space needs designed to prevent war if possible, or for defense if needed. Would any realist cut this amount significantly? If so, where?
It is to make these decisions that we must trust the judgment of our elected representatives.
Likewise, who could cut where, and how much, from welfare payments, health research, highway construction, air traffic control, and the others? Here too is where the collective judgment of the Congress is entrusted. We may disagree with specific programs, but we must also realize that they probably represent the will of the majority.

Any proposal which could lead to a massive taxpayers' revolt — the repeal of withholding could do just that — would imperil the nation's security and stability. — E. A.

"Dam Yankee South Carolinians, Georgians, Louisiana, Tennesseans, Arkansans, North Carolinians, Floridians, Texans, Virginians..."



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.

Game Management
To the Editor: In the news lately, we have seen a great deal of fuss and furor over the hunting of deer in Oregon. Although this issue may not seem important to the average citizen, the consequences attached to the outcome of the issue could be, perhaps 250,000 people in this state enjoy the sport of deer hunting, and many more individuals derive income from it (motels, sporting goods stores, etc.). The quality of the hunt, the experience and the probability of success materially affects a lot of people.

Groups of hunters all over the state are attempting to force the game commission to stop deer hunting. Those persons who are sentimentally opposed to hunting are not involved in this battle because their arguments are honestly based on emotional sympathy for wild animals. But for hunters and others who are interested in sound game management, who consider deer as a crop to be harvested, this battle is very much in their sphere.

The game commission, basing its management of the deer herd on scientific principles, the best available biological information, and surveys to determine population and range trends have adjusted hunting seasons to produce maximum healthy numbers of deer, while at the same time, taking other factors such as agriculture and forestry into consideration.

To those who oppose the game commission's management practices and want to change them by petitions to the governor and bills in the legislature, I would say: yes the game commission has probably made some mistakes. Who hasn't? But if you force the game commission into management practices and seasons on the basis of petitions, votes and emotionalism, you will have utter chaos.

At last Saturday's meeting on doe hunting, sponsored by the Oregon Fish and Game Council at the Upper Applegate Grange, the game commission was badly abused verbally by the anti-deer hunters. But for all the heat generated, it was evident that these people had no concrete evidence on which to base their complaints.

When the day comes that they can present some scientifically valid facts to back up their arguments, then reasonable people will listen.
Until then, my advice is not to sign any petitions so readily backed by facts as the doe petitions, and if you favor deer management on a scientific basis, let your voices be heard.
Edgar A. Kupillas
1317 Winchester ave
Medford

Judgment Day
To the Editor: From time to time, since moving to this area, I have heard radio addresses or read letters in your "Communication" column attacking the "Communist" side of the investigation against peaceful coexistence with Russia. The speakers and writers even quote scripture in support of the supposed virtue of their contentions.
Yet the fact is clear beyond dispute that the alternative to peaceful coexistence is mutual extermination. President Kennedy has stated very re-

Reform Movement, Sparked by Shah of Iran, Revives Hope for New Progress

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

From the air, flying northward from the Persian Gulf to Tehran, the land below appears as arid and desolate as the mountains and valleys of the moon. Then there is Tehran sprawling outward from the crowded market places to the modern buildings of the university and to spacious new apartment houses.

In the southwest of Iran are Arabs still living in the days of the slave traders. In the north, on the borders of Russia, are Turkish-speaking descendants of the Aryans. On the land live 17 million of Iran's total population of 21 million, cultivating tiny plots or grazing livestock. Perhaps two million of them

occasionally for Iran's restless masses there has been hope, only to be beaten back each time by corruption within the government, by the landowners, the Moslem mullahs resistant to change and by entrenched power. This week there once more was hope, sparked by the most determined reform program yet to be undertaken by Iran's 43-year-old Shah Mo-

ammed Reza Pahlevi. Ruling by decree, the shah ordered a nationwide referendum to vote on a six-point program which would end Iran's landlord-serf system, give workers a greater share of national income, provide "fraud-proof" electoral laws and declare war on illiteracy.

Women participated in the voting for the first time and the final count gave the shah a margin of victory of around 1,000 to 1. The same elements which had frustrated reform in the past, opposed the shah now. But supporting him were thousands of farmers and workers who trekked to Tehran to shout support for his program and "death to traitors."

Students who opposed the program as another govern-

ment trick were attacked and driven from the university grounds. Police broke up an attempted three-day strike by religious leaders. Within the last year and a half the shah has distributed to 50,000 peasant families two million acres of private land.

On the eve of the referendum, he announced he was giving up more than three million acres of royal land on the Caspian coast. The land reform law provides a unique method of compensation for lands taken from the owners.

In the past, landowners assured tax officials that they were making little profit from their land. As a means of determining land values, the government now is going back to the old tax records.

Interesting news: The U.S. Forest Service is advertising for sale an estimated two million tons of old pine stumps in an area including a million and a quarter acres on the Winema, Fremont and Deschutes national forests. These stumps are the remains of trees that were cut for lumber some two or three decades ago.

It is estimated that by the time this two million ton sale is completed an additional 2,700,000 tons of old pine stumps will be available in the Winema-Fremont-Deschutes national forest area.

From there on, a large volume of stumpwood is expected to become available each year from the logging operations of the past several decades.

WHY is this so interesting? For an answer, let's go back to 1952, when some 3,000 tons of Ponderosa stumps from old cuttings on the Deschutes forest were harvested by the Hercules Powder Co. and brought to Klamath Falls, where a pilot plant for the extraction and experimental processing of the chemicals in the old stumps had been set up.

These chemicals included rosin, turpentine, pitch and tar products obtained in the past by tapping pine, cypress and other resinous trees and processing the sap. Rosin is one of the more important of these products. It is used in the preparation of synthetic resins like ester gum, bakelites, paints and varnishes, soap, as a sizing for paper, and in polishes and waxes.

OVER the long past, these have been known as "naval stores." The Hercules pilot operation was designed to test the feasibility of securing these products from old stumps, rather than by tapping the trees and processing the sap.

It apparently proved unprofitable because of low prices prevailing at that time. This situation apparently has changed—probably due to a depletion of pine stumpwood in the Southeastern states. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, in a recent report entitled "The Outlook for Naval Stores," notes: "Ponderosa pine in the Western United States might provide a new domestic source of stumpwood for naval stores. Interest in this possibility is increasing as supplies of Southern pine stumpwood diminish."

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

WASHINGTON — Gen. de Gaulle seems to have the knack of stirring the American government to use to the full its considerable powers of self-delusion. In some policy-making quarters, for instance, the word is being officially passed that "we can outwait" the French President.

If this means anything at all, it must mean that President Kennedy will be in the White House long after President de Gaulle has left the Elysee Palace for Colombey-les-Deux-Enlises or, just possibly, Valhalla. The chances are, of course, just the other way round.

The General is highly unlikely to oblige the State Department by dying. Morally, power may corrupt, but medically the rule is that all power preserves absolutely. With a firm, preservative hold on almost absolute power, and no constitutional amendment to set a term to his Presidency, de Gaulle is an excellent bet to outlast Kennedy in office.

Before any steps at all are taken, there should be a period of calm reassessment of all the factors in the European situation. But in the second place, the Kennedy policy-makers ought also to reassess themselves.

Larger numbers of intelligent, able, and courageous men have rarely been assembled in the American government. But these admirable qualities can too easily be negated if men and situations overseas are not realistically assessed. Unrealistic assessments have now led to a staggering setback of American policy in Europe, and to the gravest crisis within the Western Alliance since the end of the last war.

ONE CAUSE of this is mechanical. None of his predecessors has chosen better Ambassadors than President Kennedy. But none of his predecessors has so rarely asked his Ambassadors what the outlook was, what the reactions would be, in the countries to which he has sent them.

Another cause of trouble, oddly enough, is that the Kennedy policy-makers have an excessive faith in the rationality of mankind. They believe that reasonable views, if clearly expounded, must triumph in the end.

But politics, alas, is rarely ruled by reason. Pride and prejudice, petty emotion and short range interest, more often take control. Much more realism is needed, in fact, along with much greater sensitivity to local situations.

HOLDING this opinion of the Common Market, Gen. de Gaulle clearly believes that the Europe of the Six has no value except as a political instrument — more specifically, as a political instrument that he can use as he

pleases. Holding this opinion, in fact, he must feel justified in destroying the Common Market if it does not serve as his political instrument.

The other five European powers, meanwhile, are convinced that the forward surge of the European economy is entirely attributable to the Common Market. They credit it with their present prosperity, and they regard it as the main hope of greater prosperity in the future.

In these circumstances, Gen. de Gaulle can go very far in bullying his European partners. They will heartily dislike his use of Europe as a Gaullist political instrument. They will grumble and complain and make anti-de Gaulle jokes. But they will be supremely reluctant to jeopardize the supposed source of their own prosperity, by flat, final, and absolute resistance to de Gaulle's strong will.

THESE points need to be stressed at this juncture, for two obvious reasons. First of all, the existing mess in the Western Alliance will be made immeasurably worse if the next steps taken by the American policy-makers are not based on a truer estimate of de Gaulle's character, purposes, and strengths.

THE HERCULES Powder Company operation at Klamath Falls a decade ago was not designed as a commercial plant. It was intended solely as an experimental project. Its purpose was to find out what commercial products could be obtained from old Ponderosa pine stumps. The community was told in advance that when this purpose was achieved the pilot plant would be closed down.

The investment was somewhere in the neighborhood of a million to two million dollars, and when the experimental studies were completed it was regarded as having been highly successful. Not only was resin obtained in commercial quantities from the old Ponderosa stumps, but a wide range of other chemical products.

SO it is intensely interesting to learn that the Forest Service is planning to offer for sale Ponderosa pine stumpwood in LARGE quantities over a long period of time. This initial sale of stumpwood will require installation, it is announced, of a multi-million dollar chemical distillate plant somewhere in the area. The sale contract will require the successful bidder to show that he has expended at least a quarter of a million dollars for detailed design and specifications for a pine distillate plant.

THE REALLY interesting part of the project lies in the fact that WOOD CHEMISTRY appears to be finally about to enter the industrial picture in this region.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

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Note to investigating committee: To find out what went wrong in Cuba (or any war, for that matter), ask the question whose son didn't come back!

