

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 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO: Jan. 31, 1944. (It was Wednesday) Arnel P. Butler announces plans for formation of Medford Ski Patrol for rescue work in cooperation with Army.

20 YEARS AGO: Jan. 31, 1935. (It was Thursday) Pauline Rogers tops list of honor roll students announced by Paul M. Menegat, Medford high school principal.

30 YEARS AGO: Jan. 31, 1925. (It was Saturday) Construction of Natron railroad cutoff through Klamath Falls area scheduled to start in spring.

40 YEARS AGO: Jan. 31, 1915. (It was Sunday) Special "weather man" assigned to Medford area to collect data on frosts and smudging.

From the Local and Personal column: Attorney B. F. Mulkey, A. S. Rosenbaum and Homer Billings spend yesterday in Ashland campaigning for sugar beets.

What's the Answer?: (Can You Get 4 of the 7?) Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

1. The average number of children in U. S. families has been going up or down, or staying about the same, in recent years? 2. A D.D.S. is a medical doctor, chiroprapist, chiropractor, veterinarian, dentist, mortician or beautician?

1. Lobotomy is a type of sex perversion, brain operation, agriculture in river valleys, Southern pine, or pneumonia? The Answers: 1. Going up. 2. Dentist. 3. Greatly expanded for the future. 4. Greenland. 5. More for Hoover. 6. England. 7. Type of brain operation.

About Schools—Again

The Oregon Education Association recently published a booklet called "Better Schools."

At the risk of becoming tedious (we wrote about schools last week, too) we'd like to discuss it a bit—for the subject itself is far from tedious.

It has a great bearing on our future, on our kids—and (emphatically) on our pocketbooks.

WITH this preliminary, let us begin by saying the booklet is shocking. Basically it is a propaganda job, to convince the reader that better schools are our best investment in freedom, social values, security, political life and high living standards. It does a good job, and is convincing.

What is shocking about it is the price tag it puts on our government in general and our schools in particular.

The booklet is intended to show why this price tag is so high, and that, as far as the schools are concerned, we're getting our money's worth.

IN OREGON the total income of all residents in 1953 was estimated at \$2,763,000,000. Out of this nearly three billion dollars, taxes took nearly one-third—\$896,500,000.

Of this, more than half went to the federal government. The next largest tax-take went to the state government; the next (and considerably smaller) amount went to the schools, with cities, counties and special districts bringing up the rear with relatively small tax totals.

FROM here on, the discussion of governmental revenues and expenditures gets more complicated—but is shown clearly and graphically in the OEA publication.

The gist of it is that state obligations are high, and are getting higher. The sources of tax money to support these obligations are limited, and pretty well taken up. There are some inequalities in the tax structure.

Most observers are well aware of these problems, but the booklet does a good job of laying them on the line.

After this the booklet moves to the job the schools are doing, and in convincing fashion points out that Oregon, schoolwise, has done and is doing a good job. It compares well with the other 10 western states in several different criteria of excellence.

THE booklet says "The next 10 years will be critical for Oregon schools," and it cites five reasons why:

- 1. New births have been at high levels since 1947. Immigration continues strong. 2. School plant construction was neglected during the depression, and later during World War II. It has not caught up. 3. Teacher supply both in numbers and qualifications remains too low. 4. Local districts will be heavily bonded, on the average, by 1960. 5. Competition for public funds with highways, public institutions, city and county governments, is keen and getting keener.

The booklet, realistically, points out that "our schools' future remains closely tied to the world situation. In the long run, our whopping defense budget is the only possible source of major tax relief. . . . We cannot safely base our actions on any assumed trend in world affairs." It adds "We must decide on the type of schools we want, and plan to provide them with the means at hand, under existing conditions. . . . Less we should not attempt. Less we cannot afford to do."

The OEA pamphlet outlines specific suggestions as to "What we can do to get better schools."

- For citizens, it suggests: 1. Cooperate with local school boards in finding constructive solutions to school problems; support the boards in carrying out the solutions. 2. Encourage outstanding citizens to run for school boards; work for their election; support them in office. 3. Join and support local PTAs. 4. Understand how schools are financed—tax structure, salary scales, debt problems, special levies, state-county-local relationships. 5. Work through civic groups when joint effort is needed.

It also has specific suggestions for the legislature, for school boards and for school people. All of them are similar to those for citizens; all seek understanding and support for the schools in facing the problems of the crucial years ahead.

NOWHERE in the pamphlet is a specific suggestion for solution of the financial problem suggested.

This is probably wise, from the OEA's point of view, for the naming of specific forms of taxation (i.e.: sales tax, corporation excise tax, income tax, property tax, etc.) often brings on, in certain groups, reactions like those of a bull when stung with a bandillero.

Besides, it is not the province of school men to propose taxes at the state level—that's the legislature's job, and a tough one it is.

ALL in all, the booklet does a good job of suggesting just how difficult it is going to be to follow the mandate of the Oregon Constitution:

"The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of a uniform and general system of common schools."

Summed up, the booklet simply says that schools are vitally important to the future of our state and our nation, but we're going to have to pay for them. And it's going to be expensive.—E.A.

Its Wonder This Man Wasn't Scared To Death: Jamestown, N.Y. —(U.P.)—Fred W. Austin, of nearby Frewsburg, considers himself a fortunate young man. He was riding alone in his car, bowled over a high tension pole, four mail boxes and a sign, demolishing the vehicle. Police said the high tension wires, carrying 2,300 volts, coiled around the car and a thick plank rammed through the windshield on the driver's side. But Austin walked away with only two small cuts.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

PAYING FOR FRAUD: Rangoon, Burma — Here in Burma, which boasts the ablest and most realistic government of post war Asia, the price we are paying for the fraudulence of our Asian policy is a glaringly evident.

The news from home indicates a great, sudden stir about the Chinese Communist threat to the offshore islands of Formosa. But why is this?

In view of the record of the last two years, why on earth is anyone ruffled by the Communist seizure of Yikiangshan?

There was a first Munich in the form of the Korean truce. There was a second Munich in form of the surrender in Indo-China. There was a transparent fake in the form of the toothless Manila treaty. And in the treaty with Chiang Kai-shek, specifically excluding the offshore islands from American protection, there was the equivalent of an engraved invitation to the Communists to seize those islands.

In the face of this record of retreat and appeasement, people at home are surprised by the natural, the downright inevitable results. They are surprised because the retreat has been masked by a loud, hucksterish drumfire about "unleashing Chiang Kai-shek," "recaptured initiatives," "massive retaliation," strengthened outposts, and the like.

The bad joke that the Burmese and the Indians, who desperately desire to avoid an unnecessary war, have been just as much deceived by the loud talk as our own people. The loud talk in Washington has made these Asians think American policy warlike when it has really been the precise reverse. In Burma we are blamed, not for appeasement, which can be justly charged against us, but for aggressiveness, of which we are conspicuously guiltless.

If appeasement was needful, we ought at least to have tried to reap its natural benefits and renege it as best we could. In particular, we ought to have told the Indians and Burmese, "Well, we are going to follow your ideas about the right conduct of affairs in Asia, so let's get together to cope with the resulting situation."

We have not only failed to do anything like that. We have even virtually ceased communication with Rangoon and New Delhi. The mounting concern

caused by the loud talk in Washington was one cause of this development. But there have been other causes. There has been no American ambassador in Delhi for many months. There has been none here in Rangoon since last July.

The junior diplomats who are holding the fort here are good, hard working men, who show all the worst effects of treatment given to the foreign service in the last two years. The American representation in Rangoon today has the approximate dynamic effectiveness of an old wet washrag.

And this is true despite a danger and an opportunity that should intensely preoccupy the American policy makers.

The danger can be simply defined. With no one to speak up for our side, Burma has slipped since last year. The big power, China, has begun to convince the little power, Burma, that her sweet words can really be relied on. Men like Premier U Nu, and his two remarkable chief collaborators, U Ba Swe and U Yyaw Nein, are not really deceived; but they are beginning to be immobilized.

The opportunity can be equally simply defined. It is the opportunity to mobilize Burma. The appeasements of the last two years have produced a new situation in Asia. American power is no longer sufficient to hold the balance true. The political and moral authority of the free Asian nations, and in particular Burma and India, are desperately needed to prevent a general collapse. That is another result of our recent policy which it is high time to face squarely.

THE opportunity is in Burma, because here in Burma the leadership sees the position in Asia more clearly than in Delhi. The danger to Burma of a Communist triumph in Thailand can never be forgotten by the government in Rangoon. Therefore it is here, if anywhere, that the needed effort can be organized to hold Cambodia and Laos, the approaches to Thailand, which now have, for the long run, at least as much importance as the Formosa approaches or, indeed, as Formosa itself.

The last two years' policy of retreat may well have been desirable. Yet the wise commander, when he retreats, is careful to organize a new defense line for the new position he has occupied. Our policy makers have instead been too busy protesting that they really were not retreating, and the task of organizing one is getting harder by the month. (Copyright, 1955, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS: American air and sea power is being massed in the Formosa area. Swift and deadly U. S. Sabers have been roaring to their new Formosa bases from Okinawa and the Philippines.

The 45,000 ton aircraft carrier Midway has cancelled a scheduled visit to Singapore. . . . The cruiser Pittsburgh has cancelled a visit to Hong Kong. . . . Four U. S. destroyers that have been visiting at Singapore have sailed away from Singapore. . . . Presumably these warships are being added to the huge U. S. task force now being concentrated in Formosan waters.

WELL, let's be all set.

If the commies tackle us, we MUST be ready and able to handle whatever they throw at us. Anything else would be disastrous.

And— If the commies get the idea they can TAKE us— They'll TRY!

HERE'S what we're doing:

We're taking a calculated risk. Nothing risked, nothing gained.

Every time you climb in your car and start to work, you're taking a calculated risk. Somebody may bash into you at the first corner and put out your light.

But— If you get scared and never leave home, you're done for.

BESIDES— If you decide to hole up at home and NEVER TAKE A CHANCE, you may slip in the bathtub and kill yourself.

IN WASHINGTON, the senate foreign relations and armed services committees approved the resolution giving President Eisenhower full war powers to defend Formosa and its outposts. The vote was 26 to 2—with Republican Senator William Langer of North Dakota and Independent (preparing to turn Democrat) Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon voting AGAINST the resolution.

WHY DID Langer and Morse vote as they did? I'm quite sure this is the reason: They figured that by VOTING NO they'd get into the headlines. By voting YES they'd be lost in the crowd.

Screwballs like Langer and Morse just HAVE to get into the headlines. Otherwise, they'll be lost in the shuffle.

SENATOR Morse was pleased with the headlines he got. So he went out to get some more. Dispatches from Washington report:

"It was Morse who first asserted that the resolution (to give the President full war powers to handle the Formosa situation) would AUTHORIZE A PREVENTIVE WAR.

"That phrase has since become the rallying cry for the opposition to the President's request."

?????????

So far as I am concerned, in this grave crisis that concerns the future of our country and the lives of our people, I'd rather trust President Eisenhower and the serious and sincere men (in our nation and elsewhere) who are standing at his side and working with him than screwballs and headline-hunters like Langer and Morse.

Espee Locomotive Derailed by Boulder

Klamath Falls — (U.P.) — A boulder, loosened by rain, caused the derailment of a Southern Pacific diesel locomotive pulling the 10-car "Klamath" passenger train Sunday morning 12 miles north of here.

The train was stopped without mishap, however, and there were no injuries.

The boulder, estimated at 600 pounds, rolled several hundred feet down a steep hillside, jumped across highway 97, and landed squarely between the rails on the main line.

The Klamath was traveling about 60 miles per hour, according to crew members, when it struck the rock shattering it into several pieces. But only the front truck of the heavy engine went off the tracks. Traffic on the main line was tied up for about three hours.

Get the BEST for LESS. St. Joseph's ASPIRIN.

Is That So?

By Eugene Burns, Ranger-Naturalist

In considering nature's adaptations to water, did you know that . . .

In living things, usually 65-90 per cent is water and a loss of one-third of this water content is often fatal.

With advancing age, animals tend to dry out. At birth, a human is about 72.5 per cent water; when adult, only 66 per cent.

Rodents and some cud-chewers usually have few sweat glands — the pronghorn antelope, for example, lacks nearly all sweat glands.

To conserve body moisture during droughts, many animals such as toads, frogs and snails practically suspend animation and go to sleep. It's called aestivation.

Most small desert animals have acute hearing and sight. To improve their sight, they habitually feed in a semi-erect position, carrying their food to the mouth with their short forepaws, thus getting a wider range of vision.

Sleep Through Dry Spell: Some snails have the ability



to sleep through a dry spell lasting several years, without waking.

Most desert animals such as the lion, hyena, desert fox, most insects, scorpions and spiders seek shelter during the heat of the day when evaporation is at a maximum, and become active when the cooler night air acts as a check and the dew gives added moisture.

Some desert animals never drink water, depending on the fluid taken in with their food or the dew which covers it. Animals which may sometimes go for a lifetime without a drink of water are gazelles and various small rodents among the mammals and many insects.

Arabian camels, fitted for travelling on sand, very easily break their legs on uneven ground.

(Released by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

Free: By special arrangement with the editors of the Encyclopedia Americana, my panel of judges will award each week to the reader who sends me the best question on nature and wildlife a complete 30-volume set of this world-famous reference work in a handsome Sealcraft binding. Each week, new questions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your questions to: IS THAT SO? care Medford Mail Tribune, box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

Kefauver Feared War With Red China

Los Angeles — (U.P.) — Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) says that at one stage of the Formosa defense resolution debate he was "sorely concerned" that the United States might be drawn into war with Red China and possibly Russia.

Kefauver, who spoke Saturday night at a Roosevelt memorial dinner, said, however, that this nation came out of last week "further away from war than we began it."

"We feared that an incident would occur through the forces of Chiang Kai-shek which would drag this nation into direct conflict with Red China and would probably bring in Russia," he said.

Sticks Told It

GEO. N. TAYLOR: The one-time travelling salesman now looks back to the day when his mother spoke the word that brought him into eternal life. Her word was — "God had a Son who died for your sins."

Hearing these words, the boy believed on Christ as having died for his sins and he knew himself to be saved. But the boy wanted to tell God who had ordered his eternal life. So the boy tied together two sticks into the shape of a cross and these he pressed into the ground by the house. God would see this cross and know the boy had laid hold on Christ's death as clearing him. With the passing years, the boy, now a passing years, the boy, now a man, has taken Paul's position. Saved people are to open men's eyes so to light and from the power of Satan unto God.

Believing in Christ as God the Saviour, men receive forgiveness of sins and entrance into eternal life. . . . Acts 26:18. This Message sent by an Oregon Dairyman. —Paid Adv.

Another Cease Fire In Far East Would Establish Record

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Foreign Analyst

Establishment of another cease fire in the Far East certainly would set some kind of record. There are creaky armistices now in Korea and Indochina. Neither is working well from the Western viewpoint.

In Korea, the Chinese Communists have persistently and openly violated the armistice ever since.

In Korea, the Chinese Communists have persistently and openly violated the armistice ever since.

Hardly had the Indochina cease fire been signed in Geneva last July 21 than complaints started coming in that the Viet Minh rebels were violating it.

In neither Korea nor Indochina has the so-called Neutral Nations Supervision Commission been able to do anything about the violations. The commissions consist of four members each, two of whom are Communists.

Supplying War Material: The most serious material violation is Red China's action in continuing to send war material to its own and the North Korea forces in Korea and to the Viet Minh in Indochina.

There is also, however, the exceedingly grave action of the Chinese Reds in holding American and other United Nations war prisoners in violation of the armistice, and the astonishing action of the Peiping government in imprisoning 11 uniformed American airmen as "spies."

At least, the cease fires did stop the fighting in Korea and Indochina.

What would happen if it proved possible to patch up some kind of cease fire between the Chinese Reds and the Chinese Nationalists?

That the Reds would try to cheat may be taken for granted. However, if they agreed to a Formosa cease fire, they would be hemmed in at three aggression points for the present—Korea, on China's northeast; Indochina, on the south; and Formosa on the east — insofar as real fighting was concerned.

Few people outside the Bamboo and Iron Curtains would expect Chinese Red leaders Nao

Tse-Tung and Chou En-Lai to turn suddenly peaceable.

Aggression Is Life Blood: The Communists talk about "peaceful co-existence" but only if the West will give the Reds what they want. Unfortunately aggression, political or military, is the life blood of a Communist dictatorship like those in Russia and China.

Hence Mao and Chou might be expected to turn somewhere else if the fighting off the China coast stopped.

It might be Burma, which has been torn by internal revolt ever since the end of World War II. Mao and Chou might decide that in the interest of world peace—Communist style—they ought to help the Burmese rebels.

Or they might start stirring up dissension in Thailand, which is sandwiched between Burma and Indochina.

Burma has quit the British Commonwealth of nations and has held aloof from Western defense alliances. Thailand is firmly tied with the West.

Mao and Chou could find ways to cause both countries trouble.

Latter Day Saints Head in Australia

Sydney, Australia — (U.P.) — David O. McKay, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints, arrived today from New Zealand and received a greeting from 300 church members at Sydney's Mascot Airport.

Some of the well-wishers came from as far as Tasmania to see the leader of their church.

McKay told reporters he was "not only surprised but truly astonished" by the progress of his church in the South Pacific.

He said he was especially impressed with Tonga, where the church's school program is rapidly expanding, and with a 43,000,000 agricultural college now under construction at Hamilton, New Zealand.

ELECTION PREDICTED: Copenhagen — (U.P.) — Political observers predicted today the Socialist party will elect Foreign Minister H. C. Hansen, 48, to succeed Hans Hedtoft as Premier of Denmark. Hedtoft, 51, died of a heart attack Friday night in Stockholm, Sweden.

LEONS TOTS - TO - TEENS

SALE HALF-YEARLY SALE

LOOK at these prices and HURRY to take advantage of this rare opportunity to save during our value-packed Half-Yearly Clearance Sale!

"Shoes" A wonderful savings on Shoes. What values! 2 for the price of 1

"Dresses" Drastic reductions on all seasonal dresses. All sizes. \$1.99 to \$4.99

"Coats" Many light weight coats included . . . also Snow Suits. \$3.99 up

"Jackets" Wonderful values in jackets. Some with fur collars. \$3.99 up

Pajamas with feet \$1.99 Sizes 6-7-8. Panties . . 3 for \$1.00. Sweaters Boys or Girls \$2.99

ODDS 'N ENDS Too Numerous to Mention Priced to Clear—7¢ and up. LEONS TOTS - TO - TEENS 105 EAST MAIN — MEDFORD