

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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

August 29, 1945 (It was Wednesday) Twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of the junior chamber of commerce is today.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The British disgust at the cutting off of lend lease was quite ungracious, but apt to tame the Briton's ardor for socialist notions.

20 YEARS AGO

August 29, 1925 (It was Thursday) Pear crop of valley cut by windstorm; trees torn down by junior tornado.

Southern Oregon golf tourney to open tomorrow.

30 YEARS AGO

August 29, 1925 (It was Saturday) City schools to open Sept. 8.

Bumper pear crop in Eden Valley.

40 YEARS AGO

August 29, 1915 Market prospects for Pacific coast apples look good.

"The Runaway Wife" billed at the Page theater.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Cpr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. General Motors employees have been averaging about \$85, \$100, \$115, \$130 or \$140 per week in wages?

The answers: 1. About \$100, or a little over. 2. Pennsylvania (1954 figure). 3. Tiffany and Co. 4. Baseball (Ty Cobb). 5. Russia. 6. Cleveland and Philadelphia. 7. Pope Pius XII.

Grange

Phoenix Grange met in regular session Aug. 23, Master Lattie presiding. H.E.C. chairman Ethel Carr reported favorably on the recent dinner given at TouVelle park.

DOG'S PREFER MEN

Arlington, Va.—(U.P.)—Arlington dogs prefer to sink their teeth into men rather than women two-to-one, a county Health Department survey showed today.

AMERICANS TO KOREA

Seoul, Korea—(U.P.)—Dependents of American servicemen and officials will be allowed to live in Korea beginning next year for the first time since the war started, it was learned today.

STASSEN HAS ALSO CONCLUDED

Washington—Stassen has also concluded, quite rightly, that there is little use any longer trying to control nuclear weapons. Partly this is because they are now too easy to make. Partly it is because no amount of inspection could insure the destruction of the other side's existing blocks.

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Names For Schools

It is a sort of unwritten tradition in much of the United States to name schools after deceased presidents or heroes of one sort or another.

This tradition is "safe"—for few can object to honoring most former chief executives of the U.S., nor those who have won fame in service to the country. The exceptions to this tradition have been few. But they are refreshing when wisely done.

THIS is the case in the naming of Medford's two junior high schools, the new one on East Jackson st., and the older structure which has long been simply Medford Junior High school.

The new one, named E. H. Hedrick Junior High school, honors the man most responsible for its construction, and for the forward progress of the Medford school system for the past 30 years.

The older school has been named Dr. John McLoughlin Junior High school, in recognition of one of Oregon's best-known and worthiest pioneers. (This may tend to give added support to the use of the name "Mt. McLoughlin" for the majestic mountain to the east, rather than the easier "Mt. Pitt.")

WE approve the choices of the school board. The names are entirely appropriate, and give honor where honor is due.

The time has not yet come when a school could be named here for some of our more recent presidents without a storm of controversy, although the time eventually will come when they could well be so honored.

For the present, we like the names, Hedrick and McLoughlin Junior High schools.—E.A.

Praise For Schools

Speaking of schools, the current issue of Harper's Magazine has an article which claims that much of the current criticism of the nation's school system overlooks the real progress made in the past 50 years.

It points out that school enrollment has increased by 90 times during those years; that the objective of the schools, which once was to give only a tiny majority a secondary education, is now to give an educational opportunity to EVERY child, and that the curriculum, once limited pretty much to the "three Rs," now has become, through public demand, varied, broad and comprehensive.

THE article, by Sloan Wilson, is entitled "Public Schools Are Better Than You Think." It admits that many of the criticisms leveled at the public schools have a basis in fact, but adds that these facts are not universal, and the criticisms overlook the phenomenal progress, and the phenomenal problems, made and faced by the schools in recent years.

Wilson cites one recent book (he doesn't name it, but leaves no doubt that it is Rudolf Flesch's "Why Johnny Can't Read") and declares that such pointed criticisms "have one thing in common: They lead the reader to believe that if one relatively inexpensive step were taken, like the use of more phonics to teach reading, everything would be just dandy in the schools."

WILSON suggests two steps be taken to maintain the present progress in education. First, that people generally realize "the nobility of the goal" the public has set for the schools, and the enormous amounts of money, time and thought needed to achieve it. Second, "for thoughtful people in every state and community to sit down and examine the facts about their schools, hear all relevant opinions, and chart their own course." He adds:

The job of figuring out how righteous indignation about weaknesses of the schools can be converted into constructive action will not be done by people who wave their arms while criticizing the schools as though they were fighting bees. It will be done by serious-minded people calmly appraising the schools in their own community. It will be done by people who have learned to be patient of differing points of view, and who know how to enlarge areas of agreement, rather than capitalizing on controversy.

I certainly agree that many schools are pretty poor now, as they have been always, and I believe that they therefore should be supported doubly. The job of creating schools capable of developing all the abilities of all American children will never be easy, but without any doubt the American people are in their own curious way plodding toward it. There is certainly hope in the fact that for the past fifty years, they have plodded with the speed of hares.

MEDFORD has long been fortunate in strong support for its school system, and that school system, while it has been subject to occasional criticisms as to method, has made a record which will stand up with the best, anywhere.

We will be well-advised to continue that support, criticizing where necessary, but only on the basis of known and observed facts. The educators who serve us and our children have earned the right to the initial benefit of any doubt. For they have the almost impossibly tough job of answering the public's demand for what Wilson calls "the ideal of public schools which will do all they possibly can to help each child become a healthy, wealthy and wise as his native endowments permit."

In fulfilling that ideal, they'll need our help. —E.A.

Matter of Fact

WHAT DISARMAMENT? Washington—The practical value of the Geneva conference is now to be tested for the first time, at the meeting of the United Nations Disarmament Commission on Aug. 29. The best guide to the tests is an incident that took place here in Washington shortly before the President left for the Summit.



Joseph Alsop

In those Geneva weeks, no subject divided the highest echelon of policymakers more violently than the subject of disarmament. Having been named as the President's disarmament specialist, the always ambitious Harold Stassen was now, in effect, running for high office on a disarmament platform. Stassen therefore favored bold action on disarmament at Geneva. For obvious reasons, he was also supported by the President's psychological warfare adviser, Nelson Rockefeller.

In all three armed services, in contrast, the mere idea of a serious discussion of disarmament caused the liveliest alarm. The Pentagon was unanimous in not wanting to offer the rather hastily considered disarmament plan then being pressed by Stassen, and unanimous, too, in not wanting to offer any plan at all.

At the State Department, meanwhile, Secretary John Foster Dulles maintained the highly skeptical attitude that marked his whole approach to the summit conference. As the summit meeting grew nearer and nearer, the President's hopeful enthusiasm grew warmer and warmer. But Dulles never wavered, especially on the question of disarmament, from his viewpoint that tangible results were not to be expected.

Such, then, were the approaches to the problem at the crucial pre-summit meeting which the President called to work out an American disarmament policy. In its first stages, this historic discussion of disarmament threatened to deteriorate into a name-calling match. The Stassen-Rockefeller approach and the Pentagon approach were diametrically opposed, and the strongest emotions were felt on both sides.

SECRETARY OF STATE Dulles acted as the great reconciler. He used the rather simple expedient of shoving the real issue under the rug, or at least off the conference table. He said, in effect: "We know we are not going to attempt any disarmament without adequate safeguards. Therefore it is not worth arguing about what kind of disarmament we are going to accept and support, until we are sure that the other side will accept the right kind of inspection. Let's concentrate, then, on inspection and safeguards, and let's forget about disarmament until we have passed the inspection and safeguard hurdles."

This shrewd intervention by Dulles brought agreement out of the intra-governmental wrangle which might otherwise have continued indefinitely. Thus the way was opened to the moral victory achieved by the President's famous proposal of mutual aerial inspection. But one vital point must now be grasped above all others. What the President talked about at Geneva was not disarmament at all. It was inspection. What the newspapers have excitedly described, in their advance notices of Gov. Stassen's program for the U.N. Disarmament meeting on Aug. 29, is not disarmament either. It is still inspection. Disarmament is the end. Inspection and safeguards are the means by which the end is first made possible and then insured.

Moreover, there are still the same wide differences of view about disarmament among the policymakers as there were before Geneva. So far as can be discovered, therefore, American post-Geneva policy is only a refined and elaborated version of American pre-Geneva policy. A detailed program of inspection and safeguards has been prepared for presentation on Aug. 29. It will combine the two features: the mutual aerial inspection proposed by the President, plus fixed ground inspection teams stationed at key rail junctions and other points where preparations for aggression may be observed, to reduce the possibility of surprise attack.

Other ideas are also in the air. Stassen has been talking of an arms freeze at existing levels. This the Pentagon hates, even although an arms freeze might be better than Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson's system of gradual but continuous defense cuts.

STASSEN has also concluded, quite rightly, that there is little use any longer trying to control nuclear weapons. Partly this is because they are now too easy to make. Partly it is because no amount of inspection could insure the destruction of the other side's existing blocks. And partly it is because nuclear weapons control would hamper

civilian atomic development. But with nuclear weapons control held to be impossible, Stassen naturally inclines toward limitation of the means of delivering nuclear weapons. That will mean sacrificing the Strategic Air Command, the only real remaining element of American offensive power. And before anything of that sort is attempted, both the Pentagon and the American public will have a good deal to say about it.

In short, although Stassen may be ready to offer his own private disarmament program as well as his inspection and safeguards program, this country is agreed, nationally supported approach to disarmament. Yet we are now plunging into a disarmament conference.

This is the kind of false situation that always arises when the attempt is made to decide by fiat the highest questions of national policy. And in the present case, it is an enormously dangerous false situation; for the Soviets most particularly do not want the inspection and safeguards that Stassen is ready to talk about. And if the Soviets want anything at all, they really want the disarmament that Stassen cannot possibly talk about with the authority of a national spokesman.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS Something to think about: Air Force Secretary Quarles, in an address at Schenectady, N.Y., says Russia is sending out scientists and engineers at a rate considerably higher than the United States.

He adds: This fact presents a REAL challenge to us.

WHY?

Well, science is opening up a new world. One has only to read the newspapers and the magazines and listen to the newscasts to be acutely aware of that fact. Atom bombs, as instruments of destruction, and atomic power as an instrument of peaceful progress on a vast scale, are examples.

Scientists and engineers are the pioneers of this fabulous new era.

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 true-life nature adventure, the best nature observation, or 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 submissions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your letter to: IS THAT SO? c/o Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

GETTING CLOSER HOME:

The U.S. census bureau reports that residents of Washington state pay the highest state taxes in the U.S.—an average of \$116 per capita.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

What we call the "younger generation"—the generation that is now entering our high schools and colleges—holds the answer. If enough of our young people become interested in science and engineering, we can meet the challenge.

IF NOT—

Well, in that event— We may FALL BEHIND. That's about the long and the short of it.

WHY IS WASHINGTON'S GOVERNOR

disturbed by the statement that the people of his state pay the highest state taxes in the country? The answer is quite simple. Washington, along with all other states (especially our Western states) is striving for more INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT in order to balance its economy. Taxes are an important item in deciding where new industries will be located, because taxes ENTER INTO THE COST OF GOING BUSINESS and so must enter into the price at which the products of industry must be sold.

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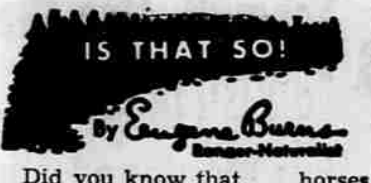
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IS THAT SO? by Eugene Burns

Did you know that... horses and camels first evolved in America: both started some 60 million years ago at jack-rabbit size.

The closest living relative to the antelope of America, more accurately called the pronghorn, is the mountain goat. While it has an antelope's typical horns, it is not a true antelope. Nor is it a true goat, but a species more or less between the two.



Once for a while, the fuel consumption of a tiny hummingbird is many times that of a soaring bird. To avoid starvation, the hummingbird must spend most of the day eating concentrated nectar and insects.

It is believed that all birds at one time had some form of hand. One bird, the hoatzin of the Amazon country, is still hatched with a thumb and finger on each wing. As a result, upon hatching, this young hoatzin is an adept climber. While other bird fledglings are helpless in their nests, this young 'un can climb among the branches by using claws, fingers and thumbs.

The 600-pound swordfish, one of the sea's swiftest swimmers, has been known to drive its sword through the wooden hull of ships.

DEFECT IN INNER EAR

So-called waltzing mice, believed to have originated in Japan, oftentimes spin for hours. This is due to a defect in the inner ear, whence all animals including men get their sense of balance. As a result, it cannot run or walk in a straight line.

A male mouth-breeding frog in Chile passes the female's fertilized eggs through a slit under his tongue to his vocal pouch where the eggs develop and are hatched. The vocal pouch is the distensible skin at the throat usually employed by a frog in producing its cell.

Compared to birds and mammals, the fish world seems singularly devoid of joy, interest, curiosity and play. (Released by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

Hole-In-One Counted 'Skill' By Attorney

Rock Island, Ill.—(U.P.)—Is it skill or just plain luck when a golfer makes a hole-in-one? Obviously, Illinois Attorney General Latham Castle ruled, trying to make a hole-in-one "depends to a large extent upon what is commonly termed luck or chance."

NIXON LISTS FIVE THINGS SOVIET MUST DO TO ASSURE PEACE

Boston—(U.P.)—Vice-President Richard M. Nixon said today that the leaders of Russia must remove "five roadblocks" from the path of peace to prove they "honestly want to reduce tensions."

Most of Nation Feels Continued Heat Wave

By UNITED PRESS A late summer heat wave kept August dog days going in much of the nation today. The East Coast was spared the threat of hurricane Edith, which apparently was due to miss the mainland. Instead, the weakening storm moved in the general direction of Bermuda.

Blueprints Stolen

Tokyo—(U.P.)—Blueprints of Japan's first rockets were stolen from a car parked on Tokyo's busiest street Saturday night, it was learned today. The plans were for the bay rockets now being tested by Tokyo University Professor Hideo Itokawa for the forthcoming Geophysical Year. He told police he missed the blueprints after having dinner at a Ginza restaurant.

GOP Chairman Says Truman Talk Nothing But 'Name-Calling'

Washington—(U.P.)—Republicans flung "hate-monger" charges at Harry S. Truman today as the former President swung into Michigan with his "Give-em-Hell" speaking campaign.

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall said Mr. Truman's attack on President Eisenhower Saturday night was nothing but "name-calling" and "bunk."

He called the former president a "bitter, frustrated... hate-monger" who is trying to "smear" Mr. Eisenhower out of disgruntled jealousy.

Misrepresentation Charged In a no-holds-barred speech at French Lick, Ind., Mr. Truman said Mr. Eisenhower has been guilty of "misrepresentation and demagoguery" ever since his election. He also charged that the President never misses a chance to "befuddle the issues."

The ex-President promised more of the same tonight when he delivers the main address in the climax of a three-day Democratic session on Mackinac Island, Mich.

It is the second of a series of speeches the former President has scheduled in the beginning of a Democratic drive to recapture the White House in 1956.

At a news conference last night, Mr. Truman made it clear he thinks the Democrats can whip Mr. Eisenhower if he runs for reelection in 1956, that the President should not be immune to criticism for what his administration does, and that the present government is dominated by big business "starting with General Motors."

Butler Raps Nixon Mr. Truman aimed his first attack directly at his White House successor. And Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler took a swipe at Richard M. Nixon, calling him the "least popular" vice-president in 35 or 40 years and describing his goodwill tours as "malarky."

In a blistering counterattack last night, Hall called the Truman and Butler statements "an unfortunate forecast of the type of campaign planned by the Democrats" for next year.

Mexican Authorities Scan Fireworks Blast

Mexico City—(U.P.)—Police today searched the rubble of a slum-area apartment house for more victims of a fireworks plant explosion that killed at least seven persons and injured 28 others.

Authorities said there is "no way of knowing" the final death toll in the blast until the wreckage is cleared away.

Witnesses said pedestrians were "blown around like flies" by blast which sent smoke and flames high into the air.

Both Wells Dry

GEO. N. TAYLOR There in India, Ramabai had 300 widows and kiddies in her keeping. It was the year of India's long dry spell and Miss McDonald, Ramabai's secretary, told her that both their wells were dry. At that Ramabai went apart to pray. Miss McDonald told our women here in America that after Ramabai had prayed, both wells filled with clear sparkling water.

Hole-In-One Counted 'Skill' By Attorney

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But "the fact is equally obvious and more persuasive" that "considerable skill" is involved, Castle said.

Therefore, Castle said in a formal opinion that the local Junior Chamber of Commerce could go ahead with its hole-in-one contest without fear of violating gambling laws.

State's Attorney Bernard J. Moran said he agreed in principle, but there were exceptions to this logic.

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