



FOREIGN CARS—Shown here is the new Ford Anglia deluxe, now on display at Crater Lake Motors, Medford. Four new products of the Ford Motor company, limited, of England, are featured at the Medford Ford dealers. One is the new Prefect, with many of the features of Ford's English-built Zephyr and Consul. Two station wagons, the Escort and Squire, are on display here, with all-steel bodies, economical Anglia four cylinder motors.

Quotes From the News

By UNITED PRESS

New York—Ed Sullivan, announcing the return to this country of Actress Ingrid Bergman for an appearance on his television program next fall: "She apparently feels the hostility aroused by her romance with Robert Rossellini has subsided."
Paris — Prince Rainier of Monaco discussing a report from Rome that Actress Grace Kelly is pregnant: "When there is something to announce I will do so myself."
Washington—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in his belief that Russian peace tactics still hide the Communist goal of violent overthrow of capitalism: "Only when there is unity of purpose, a common understanding of the forces which menace our free existence and an unwavering determination to resist that menace can there be real security."
Moscow—Soviet Communist party chief Nikita Khrushchev at a reception for an East German delegation: "Nothing could tempt us to rejoin the so-called free world."

Washington—Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy (D-Miss.) to northern congressmen seeking support of a pending civil rights bill: "How many of you who push this legislation have dined with the Negro members in the House restaurant or even in other places?"
London—Dame Irene Ward, member of Parliament, on learning the War department has finally issued an order that British service women may now replace their drab GI bloomers with lacy underclothes: "I'm glad this battle has been successfully concluded."

School Program To Split Above Average, Slow Pupils

Washington—(U.P.)—School officials are considering putting District of Columbia high school pupils on a "four-track" program rather than try to route all the youngsters down the same scholastic road.
The present high school program makes little allowance for the above-average or slow pupil. As a result there are many students in District schools unable to do the work at the grade level to which they are assigned.
The "four-track" program, as outlined by Carl F. Hansen, assistant school superintendent, is regarded by many as a solution to this problem, and official reaction to it is generally favorable.
Under the program, a student would be assigned to one of four courses of study, depending on ability and interest.
Some Approval
The student of more than average ability planning to go on to college would be enrolled in the honors course. The average student looking forward to college would be placed in the regular course. The general course is designed for the average student not planning on a college education. The slow pupil would be assigned to the basic course where attention can be given to his special needs.
Hansen likened his plan to a four-lane highway in that it will accommodate students progressing at different rates and encourage each to do his best.
Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.), a member of the House's District of Columbia Committee, called the Hansen plan "a good approach to the problem." Rep. Dewitt S. Hyde (R-Md.) also a member of the committee, said the plan "has some merit in that it apparently would prevent the brighter child from being held back in his educational processes by those who don't have his mental abilities."
John B. Gilliland, president of the District Congress of Parents and Teachers, said "It sure sounds like a good idea to me. It should help us cover a lot of present problems."

District Commissioner Thomas A. Lane, however, feels the Hansen plan does not go to the root of the school problem.
To Improve System
Lane, who recently recommended mass demotion of slow pupils to a grade equal to their level of learning, said that the plan "is going to improve the system perhaps to segregate pupils according to their ability in each grade, but the grade standards are the basic thing." There should be some guarantees, he said, that an advance in grade level indicates an advance in learning.
Lane blamed segregation for the educational lag among students in district schools. Negro children, he said, "have been the victims of a segregated system in which equal standards (in white and Negro schools) were not maintained... as a consequence of integration we have united in one class students of widely varying educational standing."

Effort Made To Cut Meat Losses

Chicago—(U.P.)—Efforts are being made to prevent more than a billion dollars a year in preventable livestock and meat losses from disease, parasites and poor handling.
In discussing the seriousness of these losses, Roy B. Ormond, of Oscar Mayer and Company, said cattle diseases accounted for losses estimated at \$669,000,000 a year; external and internal parasites, \$785,000,000; swine disease \$534,000,000; handling \$50,000,000 annually.
He emphasized that "many cuts and bruises, bone breaks and accidental deaths of livestock take place on the farm." To help reduce these, he said his company had aided educational programs in agricultural schools, farm youth groups, and farm organizations in the state.
Buyers and truckers also are advised against mishandling, he said, and the company trades two or three canvas slippers for a club or stick which some may have been using.
His company also has publicized methods of parasite and disease control in livestock with good results. Ormond noted, for example, that in 1944 the company had retentions of 13.47 per cent of swine carcasses in Wisconsin because of avian tuberculosis. By 1954 this figure was reduced to 6.84 per cent.
Other companies involved in meat handling and packing are also renewing efforts to reduce cattle losses. The American Meat Institute announced that it has revived its conservation committee headed by John L. Crowley, Cudahy Packing Company, Omaha, Neb.

Abalones Planted In Fish Experiment

Sacramento, Calif.—(U.P.)—Marine fisheries men of the state's fish and game departments in their first such experiment on any sizable scale, recently transplanted 660 red abalones along the rocky shores of Catalina island in southern California.
If the experiment works, it may prove a practical method of establishing abalone populations in likely spots not currently inhabited by this prized shellfish. All abalones in the experiment were tagged and will be observed to trace movement, growth, survival and condition.

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Street Signs Help Visitors To Chicago

Chicago—(U.P.)—Chicago, the nation's second largest city, has gone all-out to help visitors find their way about town with new, larger reflective-type street signs that are visible 150 feet away at night.
The signs also foster smooth flow of traffic.
The Chicago Park District, which controls and administers most of the major routes of entry to the city, is installing the new signs throughout its 205 miles of boulevards and driveways.
The project, expected to cost about \$60,000, will be completed before July 1.
George T. Donoghue, general superintendent for the park district, said the program resulted from an exhaustive study to find a more durable, easily maintained and more readable sign.
"The study showed," Donoghue said, "that signs should be increased somewhat as to total size as well as to lettering size and that readability was greatly enhanced through the use of modern reflective materials."
A snowshoe rabbit is not a rabbit but a hare, often called the varying hare because his coat changes from brown in summer to white in winter. He depends on his white fur and his huge, spreading hind feet—from which he gets his "snowshoe" name—to escape from most pursuing animals.

BIG CIGAR
Tampa, Fla. —(U.P.)—On April 26, 1886, Tampa's cigar industry began as a single small-time outfit. Now it has grown to a large industry that employs more than 5,000 persons and produces nearly 60,000,000 cigars each month.

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Miami Fast Becoming Top Illegal Shipment Center

Miami—(U.P.)—This Florida resort city, long a port for smuggling weapons to Latin America, is fast becoming the leading center of export for illegal shipments.
Police records here show that during the month of May alone 1,200 revolvers were sold here through local pawn shops and gun dealers. June sales were averaging about 300 per week.
About 60 per cent of the purchases went to Latin America.
But customs officials here estimate that pistol exports are many times higher than the declared shipments. And they said the bulk of the outgoing weapons are being shipped illegally.
Both police and customs authorities quickly pointed out that the pistol shipments probably are not being used to arm the revolutions that so frequently explode in Latin countries. They explain they are mostly for "personal use."
Big Profit
Robert M. Vollmer, superintendent of the Miami police identification and record bureau, explained that "revolutions are fought mostly with heavy arms like machine guns, mortars and cannons," and the small-caliber pistols would be of little effectiveness.
"Of course," he added, "most rebels carry sidearms, too."
Gun-selling is a lucrative business in Latin America, Vollmer said. The .32 and .38-caliber pistols, which can be purchased in the United States for \$20 and \$50, can be resold in Latin America for a quick profit of \$50 to \$60.
A customs office spokesman pointed out that the Miami police records do not give an accurate picture of the volume of the arms shipments.
"Most of the guns are bought in sections of the country where no detailed check is made of small arms purchases," he said. "For every sale that is registered, probably two or three are not."
Two Smuggler Types
"We know a lot of these small caliber pistols are going out of here in large quantities," he added. "The bulk probably go out in lots of 75 or 100."
He said his department does not check all outgoing baggage but relies instead on voluntary declarations and spot checks.
Under the existing law it is illegal to take more than three firearms out of the country at a time. Larger shipments must be licensed by the secretary of state.
The customs man said he is confronted by two types of smugglers—the tourists and businessmen who take along a few items for personal use of their friends, and the professional who ships in large quantities for profit.
The big-time smugglers, he said, apparently have "connections" at the Latin ports of entry because the penalties for illegally bringing in weapons are very severe.
Dead line Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday; 10 a.m. Monday for Monday; other days 9:30 previous day.

Islanders Move To Self-Government

Berkeley, Calif.—(U.P.)—Three million South Pacific islanders are moving toward democratic self-government, "but they need help first," in the words of University of California Dean Knowles A. Ryerson.
Ryerson, head of the university's college of agriculture, recently returned from the third South Pacific Conference in the Fiji Islands. He is U.S. commissioner on the South Pacific commission, which is an advisory group representing the six nations responsible for the several island groups.
The islanders realize the world swing away from old tribal ways the dean said, but they also know they have many social and economic problems to solve before reaching self-government.
"They want more of the tools of democracy—more textbooks, schools, vocational training, maternity care, consumer and marketing cooperatives," he said. "They're eager to learn but need help first."
The South Pacific commission, with the help of United Nations agencies, is making a beginning toward that needed help. Ryerson said experts are currently working to find new markets for copra, cocoa, fruits, mother-of-pearl, and fish—the islands' main products.
They also are helping clear the area of plant-destroying insects.
There are 18 groups of islands in the area, under the direction of United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, France, and the Netherlands.

No Such Thing as Technological Jobless

Iowa City—(U.P.)—An Illinois economist says there is no such thing as technological unemployment although there may be some technological displacement and reabsorption of workers.
Yale Brozen, professor of economics at Northwestern University, wrote in the Iowa Business Digest that if there were technological unemployment "the number of unemployed should increase with the rate of technological change."
He said technological change generally reduces man-hour requirements for turning out a product; it does not reduce total employment.
Brozen said reduction in costs and prices tends to expand demand enough to increase employment. If the demand for the product is inelastic, reduced prices leave more money in the hands of people and make it possible for them to buy more of other products, he added.
"The displaced laborers are thus absorbed in those industries to which people turn when they have more money left to spend," he said.

Polk Farmer Loses Appeal on Highway

Salem—(U.P.)—Polk County Farmer Joseph H. Harland today lost an appeal to the Oregon Supreme Court to stop the state highway commission from constructing a cut-off highway to the coast through his farm. The decision apparently ended a running feud between the farmer and the commission.
Harland claimed that the section of the Willamina-Salem highway would be part of a secondary highway rather than a primary highway and that the highway commission had acted arbitrarily, capriciously and in bad faith in classifying the road as a primary highway.
The high court held, however, that "the commission is authorized by statute to classify and reclassify the highways comprising the state highway system as primary and secondary highways."
Of the larger varieties of whales, only the sperm whale has teeth in the adult form. It also is the only one with a throat large enough to swallow a man.



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