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Fortunate Choice

It appears obvious, from last week's 9 to 1 vote in support of the Medford school district budget, that patrons of the district approve of the way in which the school district is being operated.

It was a vote of confidence, and one which we believe to have been fully merited and deserved.

Being a school board member is a hard and frequently thankless job — one without pay, with long hours, and with demands on time and energy that not everyone can afford to give.

IT FOLLOWS from this that school district voters are once again fortunate to have two fine candidates to choose between in next Monday's election for a member on the board of education.

The candidates are Otto Ewaldsen, who is just completing his first five-year term on the board, and is currently its chairman, and Francis Cheney, who served as both member and chairman of the board of the West Side school before its recent consolidation with the Medford district.

Either man, we are convinced, would make a capable, conscientious, hard-working and thoughtful member of the board. We don't see how the voters could go far wrong with either.

IN CHOOSING between the two, as voters must do, one should give consideration as to which is, by temperament and experience, the best-qualified to represent all the people of the big district, and to work smoothly and harmoniously with the present highly-effective board.

On this basis, we believe the choice between two good men should go to Otto Ewaldsen. He is economy minded, but not at the cost of an effective program; he has proven he can work well and cooperatively with the board and administration; he has had experience in a wide range of civic endeavors and is widely known throughout the community, and at the end of five years he is just reaching his peak of effectiveness and competence as a member of the board.—E.A.

Block Teaching

"What, for heaven's sake, is a 'block teaching' experiment?" we asked ourself when we saw that Southern Oregon college had received a \$15,000 grant to do, or make, or permit the whatever-it-is.

We had momentary visions of college students playing with blocks, but this didn't make sense, so we pursued it further.

It appears that "block teaching" is a method of instruction whereby a group of students is led through an integrated course of study covering a wide field. The alternative is the traditional system, where students take a series of separate courses from different instructors and without their being related to each other, despite overlapping and duplication of materials offered.

NOW why should the Department of Health, Education and Welfare think that it is worth \$15,000 of the taxpayers' money to experiment with "block teaching?"

To those who have watched the approaching crisis, in enrollment and personnel, in higher education the answer to this one is not difficult to find.

If 100 students can be led through an area of human knowledge in a shorter period of time, learn more, be able to digest it better, assimilate more fully the relationships of the varying aspects of the field, and all at lesser expense in time, money and teaching talent, then the experiment would be a success.

It would result in a better education for the student, a richer reward for the instructor, and saving in time and tax costs.

DR. ARTHUR KREISMAN, who initiated the project and who is in charge, cites the example of a student taking world history but not world literature, a procedure, he says, "inherently inefficient and wasteful."

He added: "Even though the students were taking both subjects, they would still be taught separately — and inefficiently. This plan unites the entire subject area so that, when the Renaissance is studied, it will be studied in history, literature, art, and music simultaneously. Such a plan would allow the intelligent utilization of faculty members when and where they were needed.

"By employing this integrated and correlated block method, we hope to demonstrate that we can teach the required subject matter as efficiently in 12 sections as we do now under the traditional system in 17 sections. This is a saving to the school and taxpayer of five sections — or the work of one full-time faculty member. If successful, one faculty member's time for every hundred students will be saved."

CRITICS of our schools and colleges have kept asking that "better and more efficient" methods of teaching be developed to save on costs. This is an attempt to do precisely that.

The secret of good teaching will forever remain the ability, the dedication, the inspiration of the instructor, at all levels of school. But if his time can be put to better use, he will benefit, the student will benefit, the taxpayer will benefit, and society will benefit.

We wish Dr. Kreisman well in this experimental plan. It is a small thing when viewed in the perspective of all the problems of higher education throughout the nation, but it is proof that scholars are willing to try something new, if it holds promise.—E.A.



KNOW WHAT I BEEN DOIN' FOR YOU WHILE YOU BEEN SICK, MR. WILSON? I BEEN KEEPIN' YOUR CAR GREASED!

Mayflower Reception Different From That Received by Pilgrims

(Editor's note: Mayflower II has arrived at Plymouth, Mass., where the pilgrims landed from the original Mayflower 327 years ago. Mayflower II received a warm welcome, with tens of thousands on hand to greet her. The former counselor-general of the Society of Mayflower Descendants tells of the far different reception the Pilgrims received.)

By DR. GLEASON L. ARCHER, Written for United Press

On Sept. 16, 1620 the tiny Mayflower, 90 feet from stem to stern, containing 102 Pilgrims and 40 seamen, left the shores of England, hopefully heading for the fertile valley of the Hudson river.

After 10 weeks of extreme hazard, buffeted by ocean storms, the disabled craft reached the tip of Cape Cod peninsula in winter-gripped New England. Snow and ice lay upon the sand dunes, the scrub oak and dwarf pines of Cape Cod. Bitter winds chilled them to the marrow when the Pilgrims set out on foot to explore the narrow 50-mile moraine of sand that putted out from the mainland. Hostile Indians watched them from ambush.

Governor Bradford, in his "Plymouth Plantation," described the coast as "a hideous and desolate wilderness, full of wild beasts and wild men and that multitude there might be of them they knew not." "The whole country full of woods and thickets." "If they looked behind them there was the mighty ocean which they had passed and was now a main bar and gulf to separate them from all the civil parts of the world."

In the five weeks that the Pilgrims desperately explored the Cape before the disabled shallop had been repaired they discovered that the wild men were intent upon massacre. At daybreak of the very morning prior to their leaving the peninsula to cross the bay to the mainland, the savages launched a full-scale attack upon the Pilgrim explorers. Blood-chilling warwhoops filled the woods, a shower of arrows assailed them and only the magic of gunpowder and English bullets saved them from massacre.

Not until Dec. 21 did they set foot upon their future home and discover farm lands and little running brooks. The Mayflower then crossed the bay and anchored in Plymouth harbor where for three months death reigned in the plague-ridden ship while a few men struggled to build houses on shore and to defend themselves against hostile Indians.

Half of the Pilgrim band died before spring and were buried on Coles Hill. In March, 1621, the Pilgrims made peace with the Indians. The survivors came ashore and the Mayflower sailed for England.

Twenty-one men, four women and 25 children were left to face

Governor Inspects John Day Dam Site

Salem — Gov. Robert D. Holmes spent Wednesday afternoon with members of the Columbia Basin Interagency Committee inspecting the John Day dam site and discussing navigation problems.

Some 40 members of the committee plus representatives of the governors of Washington, Montana and Idaho made the trip aboard the Inland Navigation Company yacht "Frances".

The governor boarded the yacht at The Dalles and went down the scenic Columbia river gorge as far as Bonneville where he disembarked for the trip back to Salem.

MAYOR FALLS OFF

Creston, Iowa — Mayor Fred Urbach lost a milking contest to the mayor of Lenox because he fell off an old-fashioned, one-legged milking stool when the Holstein kicked.

Western Allies Disagreeing With Each Other Rather Than Russia

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent

The Western Allies are disagreeing with each other instead of with Soviet Russia on disarmament negotiations.

Britain and France are complaining that Harold Stassen, chief United States delegate at the disarmament conference in London, is taking Russia into his confidence on new American proposals and slighting them.

Britain, France and West Germany also seem to be afraid the United States, in its eagerness to take the first step toward agreement, may involve them in unsatisfactory inspection plans.

But the overall prospect for the necessary modest "first step" toward a disarmament agreement still seem to be good.

If the Allied disagreements can be overcome — and there is no reason to believe they cannot — the London negotiations are likely to enter an important stage next week.

Stassen returned to Washington last week end to confer with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Called on Carpet It now appears that Dulles called Stassen to Washington because of British and French complaints about his activities.

What happened is that Stassen is ready to present a new series of proposals to the London conference.

The conferees consist of the United States, Canada, Britain, France and Russia. These countries were chosen by the United Nations to conduct the disarmament talks.

Stassen, on taking the proposals to London, did considerable confidential talking with Valerian A. Zorin, the chief Soviet delegate.

It is evident that he outlined his proposals to Zorin. But he has not outlined them to the conference itself.

This seems, really, to be just a temporary complication in the negotiations.

Another Complication But there is another complication in the fear of some Allied countries that American leaders, including President Eisenhower, are over-eager to get an agreement with Russia.

Britain, for example, is reported to oppose too much concentration on nuclear weapons because Russia still has such overwhelming superiority in conventional weapons.

West Germany, whose approval of aerial inspection of nuclear weapons facilities in Western Europe is essential wants the issue of German unification linked with any agreement.

But there seems good reason to hope that when Stassen formally unveils his new proposals in the London conference, the first real approach to a disarmament agreement may get underway.

The latest word is that Stassen will present them early next week.

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 initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and concision. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Blue Star Mothers Credit

To the Editor: A Communication in the June 7 Medford Mail Tribune, gave credit to the Navy Mothers in stopping the sale of their flowers, that the "Council for the Blind" might make good sale of the "White Cans." The credit should be given to "Blue Star Mothers," who are very worthy for their kindness, and may they be blessed for this deed of help. Thank you for printing this.

Mrs. Myrtle Coggins, Navy Mothers Club No. 46 Medford, Ore.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

QUARANTINE OR NOT?

At the two ends of the Communist world, in Poland and in China, the same question has now been posed. Is it right or is it wrong, is it wise or is it unwise, to open up intercourse through the Iron Curtain?

With Poland we have decided to open it up, and have gone so far as to negotiate an agreement to furnish economic aid. In China, our policy is still one of non-intercourse, and for our part to maintain an embargo and a boycott.

In some ways Nixon has not changed. He has always been an essentially lonely man. With the possible exception of a Californian called Jack Brown, he has no really close personal friends at all. His friendship with Deputy Attorney General William Rogers is more professional than personal, since Rogers shares his political attitudes, and his almost obsessive interest in matters political.

INDEED, in one way at least, Nixon is not a typical politician at all. He lacks the instinctive gregariousness of most politicians—the small talk which is the necessary small change of political life is a painful effort to him. He is, in fact, an oddly impersonal man, and a Nixon Cabinet would certainly be chosen, not on the basis of personal relationships, but with a cool eye to both ability and political advantage.

Altogether, Nixon is unquestionably a man with great drive and a first class intelligence. The intense partisanship of his younger days is now much muted. Even among those who know him well and admire him, there is, nevertheless, still a kernel of doubt about the man, left over from the days when Nixon saw politics as a means of getting ahead, and did not care very much about how he went about it. Yet it is not possible, after all, for a politician to get further ahead than the Presidency; and to a President the judgment of history tends suddenly to become a lot more interesting than partisan political advantage.

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THE other school holds that Russia and China, instead of being weakened, grow stronger in the long run insofar as they are quarantined. The real effect of the trade restrictions and the embargoes has been equivalent to erecting around them an enormously high tariff wall which compels them to develop their

own industries and to make themselves self-sufficient. This is costly. It may compel them to move more slowly. But once the price has been paid, the quarantined country is in a very strong position.

This applies to big countries like Russia and China. Smaller countries, like Poland, cannot hope to become self-sufficient. On them the effect of the quarantine policy is to make them wholly dependent upon the Soviet Union. For that reason, those of us who oppose the quarantine policy contend that the wise thing to do is to give a country like Poland an alternative, to break the Soviet monopoly as a supplier of Poland's essential needs.

We contend also that while an embargo on the China trade does slow up somewhat, it does not slow it up very much. On the other hand, whatever good that slowing up does, it is more than offset by leaving China with no alternative except to lean wholly upon the Soviet Union.

Would it not be better, we say, to let China have intercourse with the outer world, and thus to encourage China to play the role of a more independent power?

IT IS important to say, I think, that neither policy, that of restriction or of openness, will have quick or dramatic results. Restrictions and embargoes may have troubled the Russians and the Chinese. But the Communist power in the world continues to grow. It has not declined. On the other hand, we must not expect that opening up trade and cultural exchanges will have the kind of spectacular results which the Vice-president, in his otherwise excellent speech on Polish aid, seemed to mean when he spoke of "the explosive power of freedom."

What we might hope for is not an explosion which, like that in Hungary, would be for us a humiliation and for all the world a tragedy. What we might hope for rather is an attrition through exposure to freedom, a gradual wearing down of the totalitarian character of the Polish regime, and the healing effects of more light and more air.

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Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

WHAT KIND OF PRESIDENT WOULD NIXON MAKE

Washington — When this is printed, President Eisenhower will no doubt be in fine form again, as everybody hopes. Yet his most recent illness has served to recall what everyone forgets between illnesses—that the President is, after all, in the case of his other illnesses, an unanswerable question is on many lips: "What kind of President would Nixon make?"

No one, of course, can predict how any human being might meet the enormous challenge of the Presidency. Yet, far more than a few years ago, there are now some rather solid bases for judging the kind of attitudes Vice President Nixon would take to the Presidency.

All men change. But Nixon has changed more than most since the days when he went into politics by answering a newspaper advertisement—all those who know him well agree on that. He became a politician just as another young war veteran might have become an advertising man or an automobile salesman. Politics was for him, as business or a profession for others, a means of getting ahead.

As a professional politician, Nixon quickly developed a real talent for selling his product—in this case himself. He also developed a fine instinct for lunging for the political jugular of his opponents. And he got ahead very fast indeed.

NIXON is still a professional politician to the marrow of his bones. Politics is far and away his favorite subject of private conversation. But his prolonged exposure to the terrible responsibilities of the White House has taught him that politics is a great deal more than just a means of getting ahead.

His experience on the rarefied political heights has also taught him other things. When he entered politics, he was very much a man of the Right—his ability to recite, with great earnestness, the current shibboleths of Right-wing Republicanism was one of the things that endeared him to the group of rich California Republicans who gave him his start.

Nixon is anything but a radical today. But his experience has taught him that the strictly orthodox form of Republicanism is, at least in a national sense, bad politics. The Nixon who warned last Sunday against using the abuses of the Beck type of union leader as an excuse for punitive labor legislation is not the Nixon of ten years ago. All in all, it would be surprising, if there were a sharp turn to the Right in domestic affairs in a Nixon Presidency. Indeed, any shift in domestic policy might well be in the opposite direction.

HIS exposure to the realities of the world situation, of which he knew next to nothing when he became Vice President, has also left its mark on Nixon. In the debates within the Administration on defense and foreign aid spending Nixon has almost always been on the side of security first, economy second. He has also been consistently on

the side of bold action abroad. It is generally forgotten now that in 1954 Nixon publicly advocated sending American forces to Indochina if necessary to save the situation in South East Asia—a position which could not have been politically motivated, since it was politically dangerous in the extreme. All in all, it is a fair guess that a Nixon foreign policy would be considerably more adventurous than the Eisenhower foreign policy.

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Washington — An Airline pilot complained today that overcomplicated emergency procedures may be causing crashes instead of preventing them.

Veteran United Airlines Capt. Warren Leroy said that when an airliner is in danger, its crew is required to follow confusing, long and sometimes contradictory rules laid down by the government and airlines.

Leroy tartly suggested that "we are letting the emergency procedures interfere with the emergencies," he added.

"There are 30 pages of emergency procedures in the DC6 manual alone. There are 425 words for a cabin heater fire . . . yet some check pilots tend to give a better grade to the pilot who can recite every word on every page . . . encouraging this detailed memorization may be detrimental."

Leroy's comments were contained in a blunt article written for "Airline Pilot," official publication of the Airline Pilots association.



Walter Lippmann



Frank Morgan Harold Snodgrass

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