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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: May 19, 1949 (Thursday). Sgt. Clyde Fichtner, Medford police officer in charge of traffic, warns citizens that the city's jay-walking ordinance may be enforced unless violations decrease.

20 YEARS AGO: May 19, 1939 (Friday). Medford CCC district officials launch a safety campaign to reduce injuries and subsequent loss of work-days.

30 YEARS AGO: May 19, 1929 (Sunday). The State Odd Fellows convention is to be held here next week.

40 YEARS AGO: May 19, 1919 (Monday). Floyd Young, frost observer, leaves for the south, indicating official closure of the frost season.

50 YEARS AGO: May 19, 1909 (Wednesday). Medford is offered a \$17,000 incinerator for burning garbage.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. The name for molten rock extruded in a volcanic eruption is L.

2. Has the U.S. Government ever issued a \$3 bill?

3. Did Switzerland maintain neutrality during World War II?

4. Human hair grows more rapidly in summer than in winter; true or false?

5. In parliamentary law, what is the cutting off or limitation of debate called?

6. Correct the following: "Our team was badly beat in its recent game."

7. Esperanto is a city in Spain, a species of bird, or a universal language?

8. Who wrote the novel, "Great Expectations"?

9. What U.S. President's names do the following scrambled words spell: MANURT, SAMDA, LOCNNIL?

10. If the ends of a chain, hanging loosely between two posts, were extended, would they form a circle?

Answers: 1. Lava. 2. No. 3. Yes. 4. True. 5. Closure. 6. "Our team was badly beaten..." 7. Universal language. 8. Charles Dickens. 9. Truman, Adams, Lincoln. 10. No.

The Phoenix-Talent Vote

Which ever way the Phoenix - Talent school district consolidation election turns out tomorrow, the children of the areas will continue to receive an education.

We have taken no position on the proposal, and do not plan to do so at this late date. But we might point out that many of the statements made have been in the heat of argument, and from a special point of view. They have been heated, and in some cases misleading.

THE alternatives are these:

1. Vote to join the Phoenix and Talent districts into a new, larger district, one just barely meeting the minimum size recommended by Dr. James Conant in his survey of American high schools.

2. Reject consolidation. In the latter event, the recommendations of the county reorganization committee will have to be considered—namely, that the northern part of the Phoenix district be joined with Medford, and that Talent and the Wagner creek portion of the Phoenix district be joined with Ashland.

The recommendations of the committee are neither final nor binding, but it will take a pretty determined majority to turn them aside.

AS AN interested and sympathetic bystander, our hope is that each voter will ask himself "How will these alternatives affect the education of the students?" "How will it affect my taxes?" "How will it affect the efficiency and effectiveness of the district administration?"

Only on the basis of these questions, honestly answered in the privacy of the voting booth, should the decision be made.

And we also hope that those who are on the "losing" side will accept the verdict of the majority with good grace. That's how democracy works best.—E.A.

The Business of Pleasure

It was our privilege last week to attend a meeting of the state parks advisory committee in Roseburg. Also attending were representatives of Jackson, Josephine, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Lane and Klamath counties.

The subject under discussion was, obviously, parks and recreation—both state and county. Nothing was "settled" at the meeting—except the fact that parks and recreation are becoming big business these days, will get bigger, and are vastly important as factors in the third largest industry in Oregon, the care, feeding and entertainment of tourists.

HERE are some of the points brought out during the discussion:

Item—The state spends thousands of dollars annually attracting tourists to Oregon. It does so because the state has ample tourist attractions, and because when they come, they bolster the state's economy (to say nothing of paying over and over again the advertising money spent through the gasoline tax).

Item—The problem now is less to attract tourists than it is to encourage them to remain a day or two or three longer; to really see the things they want to see and do the things they want to do. The problem is becoming aggravated by the construction of fine new freeways—which are in danger of becoming "flyways," channelling tourists through the state in one or two days.

ITEM—As one phase of the campaign to encourage tourists to stay and enjoy Oregon, the state parks program is being expanded as rapidly as funds allow, but ample room remains for cooperation and extended parks activity on the part of the counties, which also stand to benefit.

Item—There is a need to re-study the differing responsibilities of the state and counties for park programs, with added emphasis by the state going to areas of more than local interest, and added emphasis by the counties on less-outstanding but nonetheless important local park areas.

Item—In the overall parks and recreation programs, there is an opportunity to make Oregon a "family vacation" state, where parents and youngsters alike can find wholesome recreation.

ITEM—Some counties are far ahead of others in the development of parks. Lane and Douglas counties each are spending in the neighborhood of \$80,000 to \$100,000 annually, and are reaping rich rewards as a result.

Item—There is professional help available to counties in setting up a well-rounded program.

Item—The rewards for such a program will be great. Not only will the people of Oregon be served (a major consideration), but if each touring family can be persuaded to spend an additional day in Oregon, rather than elsewhere, it will mean an added \$35,000,000 annually in "new money" in the state's economy—on top of the \$150,000,000 now coming from that source.

BOTH the city of Medford and Jackson county are just now beginning to "get their feet wet" in the field of parks and recreation. Both are far behind comparable cities and counties.

But this year, for the first time, it appears apparent that a real effort is being made to provide a well-thought-out and rounded program.

In doing this, the city and county are responding, not only to what we believe are the needs and desires of their people, but they are also serving to provide a major investment which, through the tourist industry, will result in a stimulant to the economy, and the satisfaction of knowing that Oregon is a good host to its friends and neighbors.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"I'M BABY SITTING THE LITTLE BOY NEXT DOOR, ONLY HE'S NOT, AND I THOUGHT.....OH, THERE YOU ARE!"

Testy Admiral Tells Committee About U.S.-USSR 'Race To Hell'

By FRANK ELEAZAR

Washington - (UPI) - Usually when the House Space Committee calls in some expert as a witness, it seeks testimony in the expert's field. Yesterday, though it got off on the subject of going to hell, I guess in a submarine.

The witness was Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, who prodded the

Navy into building the world's first atom sub. The committee didn't subpoena Rickover to talk about either subs or hell. It heard he had some ideas on schools, and the members wanted to hear them. Well, he sure didn't disappoint them.

"It is estimated that we have hundreds of thousands of teachers in this country teaching useless subjects," the admiral said. "Like how to tie a tie. How to catch fish. How to find and love a mate."

He said 10 per cent of us are what he called functional



Frank Eleazar was Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, who prodded the



Joseph Alsop

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

NOT UNDER THREAT

Geneva - A small yet dramatic episode of Andrei Gromyko's dinner for his colleagues at the Geneva conference is worth describing, for the modest hope it offers.

At this Gromyko party, held last week, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter was as usual disinclined to self-assertion. Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd led the talk, which was friendly. At a certain moment, however, the Soviet host chose to expatiate on his own restaurant and amiability, pointing out that he had never yet tried to get his way by repeating Nikita Khrushchev's threat to sign a peace treaty with the East Germans without further delay.

Thus Gromyko exhibited, without exactly brandishing, the Soviets' weapon-in-reverse for bringing the Berlin crisis to an immediate head. After signature of such a treaty, for instance, East German high-way controls would at once replace Soviet controls on the access routes to Berlin.

TURNING to Herter with a seeming friendly smile, Gromyko added that he hoped the Western allies would be careful not to force him to abandon his remarkable self-restraint. There was a moment of silence, until Herter answered, unsmiling:

"I cannot decide what others do or say, but I wish to make one point absolutely clear. The United States will not go onwards to a conference at the summit under any sort of threat."

As the story is told by those who should know, there was another moment of silence, and the conversation was then resumed in another tone and on other topics. Thus, in a single short exchange, Gromyko and Herter summed up the reasons for comparative optimism that the past week has produced.

The Soviets' omission of their usual open menaces, noted by Gromyko, is one of several encouraging omissions. The failure to insist at great length on full admission of the Czechs and Poles is another sign of the same sort. Still another is Gromyko's own relatively human demeanor. (Two years ago, Nikita Khrushchev told this reporter with a grin, "Even our glum comrade Gromyko can be taught to smile on occasion.") And here is Gromyko, no doubt after many a painful lesson, grinning away like a novice candidate for Congress.

THESE signs are of course far from decisive. Yet perhaps too hopefully, Western representatives most expert in dealings with the Soviets have now begun to talk out the very worst possibilities.

That may not sound par-

ticularly optimistic. Yet the Soviets began the Berlin crisis on a note of naked military menace. This Geneva conference itself opened to the echo of Nikita Khrushchev's latest bout of bomb-rattling. The differences of viewpoint between the British and the other Western allies still constitute a standing temptation to the Soviets, to try to divide the alliance by creating an atmosphere of tension and alarm. If this method is not to be used, the outlook is at least considerably brighter than it might have been.

This rather negative improvement in the outlook is coupled with something more positive. In brief, the Western experts are more and more inclined to think that the Soviets plan to pave the road to the summit with something that can at least be taken as evidence of good intentions, even if it is not very strong evidence.

Last time, the price the Kremlin paid for a summit conference was the liberation of Austria, which was a good, hard, solid price indeed. In the new world situation, nothing like that can be dimly hoped for. But the Soviets may perhaps make the concessions that would lead to an accord in principle on halting nuclear tests - an accord much wanted by the Kremlin, much loathed and feared by Gen. de Gaulle, wishfully desired by British public opinion, and tepidly regarded in Washington.

Well, it's just like the admiral said, explained Rep. George P. Miller (D-Calif.). We want to be the first ones to burn.

"Education," replied the admiral, sternly, "is a lot more important than being the first one in hell."

The committee then had to adjourn. It never did take a stand, either on going to hell ourselves, or making sure our schools don't.

McElroy Postpones Retirement Plans

Washington - (UPI) - Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy, whose Pentagon team has been weakened by death and illness, has decided to postpone his return to private business until early next year.

Informed sources said today McElroy is about ready to announce he now expects to stay on the job at least until the 1961 defense budget has been completed.

He has so advised key Republicans in the Eisenhower administration and Congress. McElroy had been expected to return to his Cincinnati soap company post this fall. But the sudden death of Deputy Secretary Donald A. Quarles and illness of Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, caused him to reconsider.

Martians Disappoint 'Flying Saucer' Group

East Grinstead, England - (UPI) - "Flying Saucer Contact Week" failed to get off the ground Monday when 30 persons waited in a forest hoping to see some Martians and none appeared.

Argentine President Beseled by Problems And Contradictions, In Seeking Stability

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign Editor



Phil Newsom

Argentine President Frondizi is a man of contradictions and many problems. He is relying on his contradictions to solve his problems. Should he fail, Argentina, beset by galloping inflation and labor strife, could sink into chaos even worse than that left by the defunct regime of Juan Peron.

His contradictions are these: For nearly 30 years he fought dictators and was a champion of civil liberties. Yet as president, he has used troops against labor unions.

Politically he has leaned to the left, yet his government is tending more and more toward the conservative right. He passionately supported nationalization of the Argentine oil industry and then overrode his countrymen's suspicions of foreign investments to negotiate a billion-dollar worth of development contracts with foreigners.

He overcame U.S. suspicions of his regime, originally backed by Peronistas and Communists, and obtained a phenomenal loan of 329 million dollars from the U.S. to fight inflation.

Among the nations of the world he is held in the highest regard, yet at home he often must feel he is fighting his nation's battles almost single-handed.

Once regarded as a political "softie" who could not possibly last out the constitutional six years of his regime, he has shown himself steel-willed in dealing with boiling opposition to the austerity campaign by which he hopes to restore Argentina to its nature-given prosperity.

But the task before him continues to be of vast proportions. In the last 12 months, the cost of living in Argentina has risen 115 per cent. Gasoline prices have tripled. Power tariffs have doubled. Credit is tight and available only at ruinous interest rates which sometimes go up to 25 per cent.

European Term Longer

Rickover said while our boys and girls attend school maybe five hours a day for 180 days each year, with little or no work to take home, school keeps students in Russia and Europe as long as 280 days yearly, with classes most of the day and long hours of homework.

Rickover, who is an engineer by profession, said he got interested in all this in his own scientific endeavors. He said when he discovered our lag behind Russia in schools, he figured this could be more serious than lagging behind her in missiles.

"I am quite sure that the greatest secret weapon Russia has is our progressive education system," he said.

Not all the members agreed. Rep. Victor Anfuso (D-N.Y.), who was born in Italy, contended American school are the best in the world. Rep. Ken Hechler (D-W. Va.), a former college professor, said anyway the fact is that Congress will spend billions for weapons but is reluctant to spend thousands on schools.

No Stand Taken

That's true, said Rickover, and this is how they got into the journey to hell.

"If the Russians announced today they were going to send a man to hell, there would be at least two government agencies before the appropriations committee of Congress tomorrow, with their public relations men, asking for money on the ground we've got to get there first," Rickover said.

Despite outside help, Frondizi has been able so far to halt the inflation spiral.

Each month the government pumps from five to seven billion pesos of new printed money into circulation. It is printing press money only, and the pesos meanwhile has slipped from approximately 30 to the U.S. dollar to about 85 to the dollar or to about one-third of its former value.

The cost of the paper upon which Argentine newspapers are printed has nearly quadrupled in the last month.

In the year that Frondizi has been in office, his government has skipped from one crisis to another.

A few days ago, he survived two more. Strike Failures

A 24-hour general strike called by Peronist and Communist labor unions proved a total failure in the face of a government warning of "very harsh repression" in the event of disorders. Life in Buenos Aires continued practically normal.

At the same time, Frondizi was battling an upheaval within his own cabinet. Four cabinet members quit. But through it all Frondizi has remained firm.

There would be new faces in his cabinet, he said, but not new ideas.

A bright spot in an otherwise gloomy picture has been

the oil industry. Each month, oil output has been exceeding the estimates.

But Frondizi's reward so far has been only to lose even the loyalty of his own party, and for stability he must count on the loyalty of the military.

WHAT will it do? The answer is frightfully technical. The scientists who are proposing its construction say the huge new atom smasher should boost electrons to a speed just short of the speed of light (the speed of light in a vacuum is 186,284 miles per second) which scientists believe cannot be exceeded.

These speeding electrons are expected to release new particles and anti-particles as their energy bombards the nuclei of atoms. All this, of course, is over our heads—a startling new idea clothed in language we do not understand. This is the heart of the proposal:

This bombardment of the nuclei of atoms will provide facts leading to further understanding of the NATURE OF MATTER AND THE FORCES WHICH HOLD IT TOGETHER.

PUT it this way: You pick up a piece of matter—say a chunk of iron. What's it made of? It's made of a lot of small pieces called atoms. For purposes of illustration, these atoms can be compared to the bricks that go together to make a house.

WHAT HOLDS THEM TOGETHER? WE DON'T know—any more than we know WHY the chunk of iron in your hand, if dropped, will fall down to the earth instead of going up to the sky, or floating in space. We have a name for the force that causes the chunk of iron to fall. We call it the force of gravity. But we don't know (yet) what it is, or how to control it.

It's the same with the force that holds matter together. We know there is such a force, but we don't know how to control it. This huge atom smasher is designed to help us to LEARN how to control it.

Unlocking the secret of the force that holds matter together will lead us to limitless energy—which is another word for power. With limitless power at our command, there will be practically nothing we can't do. We can level mountains. We can divert rivers. We can tap the mineral resources that are contained in sea water—taking the minerals out for our use and leaving the FRESH WATER for our further use.

AND so on. HOW to get the \$100 million? If we went at it intelligently and determinedly, it would be SO EASY to save 100 million UTTERLY WASTED dollars. The federal government of the U.S. probably wastes 100 million dollars every hour or so—not to mention the wastage in our state governments.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

CRUMBLING INFLUENCE

Washington—Our principal ally, Britain, is negotiating in the foreign ministers conference at Geneva under the cruel pressure of steadily increasing dangers to vital British interests in the Middle East.

It is not merely the Berlin crisis which Britain must face, along with the rest of the West. Beyond the Mediterranean, Iraq—which both the United States and the British have so long sought to keep in the pro-West camp—has now seemingly gone all the way into international communism. Moscow has turned the Middle Eastern screw at a brutally apt moment.

Responsible informants in Washington therefore assume, as they must, that British policy at Geneva over Germany is bound to be softened by British concern as to what the Russians might further do in the Middle East.

A CHIEF Western negotiator at Geneva is thus being distracted and weakened by fears as to what might happen a long way from Berlin. The long story of declining British power in what used to be a great sphere of British influence, the Valley of the Nile, is developing a sad new chapter.

At this present Big Four conference, America will not be similarly bedeviled and enfeebled by perils elsewhere to American interests. But there is a rising possibility that one day, in some other Big Four meeting over Europe, we, too, will have to fight with one hand while the other hand gropes for solutions of problems far away.

For United States influence in the vast 21-nation area of Pan America is crumbling away, all but unnoticed, in our preoccupation with the Old World. This vast Pan American sphere of influence, as the Middle East used to be to the British. And it is the source of much of our real economic strength, though few realize it and most of these few forget it.

NEITHER the Eisenhower Administration nor Congress is paying great heed to this slow erosion in the Western Hemisphere. But a few quiet men are pressing constantly for facing up to the realities in Latin America before it is too late for us, as it is too late for the British in the Middle East.

One of these men is Senator George Smathers of Florida, whose awareness of Latin America is sharpened by his

political location. Smathers for years has been telling the Administration and Congress that things are not good for us south of the border. He knows, because he goes there periodically to make fresh checks and because he has thoroughly reliable private sources of intelligence.

Communism is an increasing force. Anti-Americanism (U.S. style) is growing, partly because of our own faults. But most of all, economic problems aside, the danger in Latin America comes from the absence of restrained military power.

Smathers has highly reliable information, for example, that the recent invasion of Panama from Cuba would have succeeded had it involved as many as 250—repeat 250—well-armed men. They may seem a comic opera thing, but it is far from that.

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