

MAIL TRIBUNE
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 NORTH FIR ST. Ph. SP 2-6141

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
AFFILIATE MEMBER

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
Feb. 11, 1950 (Saturday)
Two court injunctions under Taft-Hartley law force John L. Lewis' coal miners back to work after prolonged strike.

20 YEARS AGO
Feb. 11, 1940 (Sunday)
Oregon's Governor Charles A. Sprague says President Roosevelt's second term legislative record is an "almost perfect blank."

30 YEARS AGO
Feb. 11, 1930 (Tuesday)
U.S. and England favor abolition of U-boats at disarmament conference; France and Japan disagree.

40 YEARS AGO
Feb. 11, 1920 (Thursday)
Trigonia plans to drill 20 oil wells in valley before long.

50 YEARS AGO
Feb. 11, 1910 (Friday)
Work on largest natorium and amusement park in Oregon, next to Portland, will start next week on site at Main st. and Riverside ave., at cost approximately \$50,000.

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

- 1. What are the two outlets to the Mediterranean Sea?
2. What is a natorium?
3. How many quarts are there in a common U. S. bushel?
4. What is another (and popular) name for the star Polaris?
5. What is the capital of Bermuda?
6. In the novel "Tom Brown's Schooldays," what school did Tom attend?
7. Who wrote the novel "The Razor's Edge"?
8. In what group of Pacific islands is Guam?
9. Who invented the lightning rod?
10. What do the letters ff indicate in musical composition?
Answers: 1. The Suez Canal and the Strait of Gibraltar. 2. An indoor swimming pool. 3. Thirty-two. 4. North Star. 5. Hamilton. 6. Rugby. 7. Somerset Maugham. 8. Marianas. 9. Benjamin Franklin. 10. Fortissimo (very loud).

On School Bonds

The Medford school board is on the spot. On one hand, it is sensitive to strong pressure against any increase in property taxes. On the other hand, it is faced with the reality that, just to accommodate students who will be in school next year, about 13 new classrooms will be needed.

It also has to face the fact that operational costs are still rising, that teachers are in need of salary increases, and that these things will have to be reflected in the annual budget.

THE school board would be delinquent in its duties if it shrugged off its responsibility to provide schoolrooms for the students it knows (by actual count) will be in school next year.

The problem is, how shall the money to build these rooms be raised. Should the funds be raised through a special bond issue? Or should they be tacked on to an already-high operating budget?

There are things to be said for and against either method.

IF THE funds are included in the budget, the needed rooms would be paid for in one year. But this would increase the district's levy millage by a considerable amount for the one-year period. If the funds are raised through a bond issue, the costs will be spread over a period of years (probably 10). In other words, the rooms would be paid for while they were used—and for about the same period of time that the students for whom they are built are attending school.

As a result, the tax millage would not go up as much, but would stay up longer. The problem is a lot like trying to decide whether to pay cash for a new car, or buy it on the installment plan.

UNDER the circumstances, we believe the board was wise in its decision to use the bond issue method—even if it means going to the voters twice (for approval of the bond issue AND the budget), rather than once, when the budget is presented for voter approval.

Complicating the situation is the need for a new high school building which will be required in another three years or so, depending on how school enrollment develops.

A bond issue is the only method by which a major investment could be financed.

And while the board is reluctant to go to the people to obtain funds more often than necessary, they still have the solemn obligation to see that needed buildings are built.—E.A.

Alternatives Discounted

During the discussions of school financial needs, someone is bound to come up with suggestions that, to save money, schools be placed on a double-shift basis, or the year around.

Like many proposals, these "listen well," but in actuality, they wouldn't save much money, and would detract from the quality of education offered to our young people.

The major expense of schools comes in their operation, not from construction, and the major operational cost is in salaries.

THUS, double-shifting would not only downgrade education (as was demonstrated to the discomfort of many parents two years ago when double-shifting was required when Hoover and Wilson schools weren't finished on schedule), but it is questionable whether any money would be saved.

The same applies to a 12-month school year—plus all the headaches involved in scheduling vacations around the calendar, the increased problems of maintenance, and a host of others.

And either expedient merely postpones new construction—it doesn't make it unnecessary.

No—if Medford is to retain its ranking as one of the best school districts in the state, it is going to have to continue its traditional support, build the needed buildings, and then pay the piper.—E.A.

Posey on Tenure

Elsewhere on this page is a letter from Cecil Posey, the executive secretary of the Oregon Education Association.

He takes issue with a recent editorial here criticizing the Oregon teacher tenure law.

We have long admired Cecil for his vigorous and effective work on behalf of the teaching profession. (He is known in Salem as one of the most effective lobbyists in the state.)

But we'll have to disagree with him (and Governor Sprague, too) this time, although not very strongly.

WE'LL agree, for instance, that "a properly administered and supervised tenure program" is needed.

We'll disagree that there is one now in Oregon. In the earlier editorial we said: "Some protection for teachers, from the one-in-a-million administrator who may wish to fire a teacher capriciously . . . should be retained."

It was interesting to note that several teachers in the Medford school district let us know they agree with our criticism. We are not convinced that a good teacher has had his energies and initiative "released" by the present tenure law, which makes it virtually impossible to discharge a sub-standard teacher short of a charge of moral turpitude.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



...AND IT'S GOT A RED LIGHT AN' A GREEN LIGHT AN'... AW, HECK, I GUESS IT'S GONE NOW...

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

Washington-Go to the old Navy Department, to hear the story of the great Polaris submarine and missile project. It is an inspiring experience. It is also a deeply reassuring experience—until you begin to think about it.

JOSEPH ALSOP Here are just about the most technically advanced weapons man has ever devised, considerably more complex, over all, than our Atlas ICBM for instance. Here is a weapons system requiring many tens of thousands of human and mechanical components, ranging from men for the missile crews to air-cleaners for the submarines, to fabulously accurate gyros for the missiles themselves. Here is a project demanding continuous, coordinated forward movement on countless different fronts.

This marvelous movement began almost from scratch, in 1956. Less than four years ago, the Polaris project was set up on the lines of a smaller Manhattan District, under the brilliant and hard driving Adm. W. F. Raborn Jr. Yet today, all the fantastically complex parts are nearly ready to be fitted together in the first operational Polaris. Before the year is out, the George Washington will be at sea with 16 missiles aboard, any one of which will be able to kill a medium-sized city.

THE Polaris project is inspiring because it shows what we in America can do if we put our minds to it, and it is reassuring because it promises important reinforcements for the American deterrent. But this project is also the very opposite of reassuring, if you just crank the Polaris experience into the current great debate about national defense. At bottom, the defense debate concerns only one question. The question is whether the Soviets now have or will soon have the small number of intercontinental ballistic missiles needed "to wipe out" the American deterrent, which is now totally vulnerable. The number needed at this time is only 150 Soviet ICBMs. The National Intelligence Estimates say that the Soviets do not now have 150 ICBMs, and further say they will not have the still small but gradually increasing numbers of ICBMs they will need later. The President has therefore neglected to budget the relatively modest sums of money that are needed to make the American deterrent less vulnerable, by maintaining an airborne alert and in other ways. Yet merely by its brilliant success, the Polaris project raises at least two kinds of grave doubts about the dependability of the National Intelligence Estimates on which so much dependence has been placed. On the one hand, it raises technical doubts. For example, the able director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen W. Dulles, has testified that there are good reasons to believe the Soviets do not have weapons crews for a decisive number of ICBMs. These reasons are fairly persuasive if the Soviets are assumed to need the same large numbers of men included in the American ICBM squadrons. But these reasons are less persuasive when you note that 33 men on the George Washington will service and if necessary fire a total of 16 Polaris missiles.

SUPPOSE it is certain that the Soviet ICBM is liquid-fueled, rather than solid-fueled like the Polaris and the prospective American Minuteman missile. Suppose that a Soviet ICBM weapons crew has to be proportionally four times larger than a Polaris weapons crew, because of the greater difficulty of servicing liquid-fueled missiles. But suppose also that the Soviet ICBMs are as fully automated as Polaris, and that the Soviet ICBM crews are as economically organized as Admiral Raborn's Polaris crews. You then get a figure of only about 1,300 men in specially trained weapons crews to fire 150 Soviet ICBMs. And how on earth can anyone but the all-seeing Almighty be sure that a mere 1,300 men have not been specially trained somewhere in the vast reaches of the Soviet land mass?

In the same way, the Polaris project also raises what may be called grave organizational doubts about the National Intelligence Estimates. To be specific, former Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Prevor Gardner, who was eventually fired for being too right about the missile gap, wisely fought for a Manhattan District type organization of our ICBM program. Gardner was defeated in this fight, however. Under Gen. Benjamin Schriever, great things have nonetheless been accomplished with our ICBM program. But because Gardner was defeated, General Schriever has always had to work through channels, and mostly through half-clogged channels. Hence Schriever has lacked the immense organizational advantages of Admiral Raborn in the Polaris project, and of General Groves in the Manhattan District.

MEANWHILE, under the prevailing estimating system, our own ICBM performance is our yardstick for Soviet ICBM performance. The Soviet program began years before ours did. Only suppose that the boss of the Soviet program has enjoyed the same organizational advantages as Admiral Raborn. Then there is no reason why all the needed components—launchers, and so on—may not suddenly be brought together into a complete, decisively powerful Soviet ICBM system in the near future, just as all the Polaris components will be brought together in the near future in the George Washington.

These doubts about the national estimates do not reflect on the C.I.A., which only claims to produce informed estimates, not gospel truth. These doubts reflect, rather, on the use the Administration is making of the estimates. Just this is the crucial point. The National Intelligence Estimates may be correct to the last decimal. Pray God they are. But they may also be wrong by a considerable margin. If the estimates of Soviet ICBMs are wrong, even by a very narrow margin, the error can be fatal. Basically therefore, it is not merely foolish, it is really criminal, to use the National Intelligence Estimates as precision instruments which show HOW LITTLE we need to do. Common prudence demands insurance against error in the ICBM estimate.

The national interest demands measures, such as the airborne alert, to end the total vulnerability of the American deterrent. And sound practice demands that the use of more estimates as precision instruments be abandoned and condemned, as wholly pernicious and improper. (Copyright 1960 New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

SLOT TAXES PAID Greensboro, N.C. (UPI)—Internal Revenue Service records at district headquarters today revealed that yearly taxes of \$250 were paid on 79 slot machines in North Carolina. The machines are outlawed in the state.

Khrushchev's Good Will Tour Will Cross Eisenhower's Path; Comparisons Inevitable

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev is off on another good will tour wherein twice his path will cross that of President Eisenhower.

There inevitably will be comparisons, both in what he has to say and in his reception in Afghanistan and India. No one knows the value of

the personal approach better than Khrushchev, and it may be assumed one of the tasks he has assigned himself is to offset as much as possible the good will generated by the President's tour.

As a speaker he also knows the value of a catch phrase. Eisenhower had a good one and he used it over and over in hammering home his theme: "Peace and friendship in freedom."

Khrushchev, with at least one count against him in India, will find that one hard to beat.

In India, Khrushchev is operating against the ranking

background of Communist China's aggression against India's northern borders and its brutal suppression of any semblance of freedom in Tibet.

Since it would be difficult to equal or surpass the greatest of all receptions accorded Eisenhower in New Delhi, it would appear that Khrushchev's triumphs must come in the diplomatic or economic fields.

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru already has rejected a Russian offer to mediate the Sino-Indian dispute which would be Khrushchev's greatest coup. In the

economic field, the Soviet Union has poured millions into India and presumably is prepared to spend more.

Here again, however, the United States was first with its announced intention this year of stepping up its own economic aid to India.

In Kabul, Afghanistan, Khrushchev will be on friendly ground. Eisenhower received a tremendous ovation there, but Afghanistan, while technically neutral, is perilously close to the Russian orbit.

Visits to Burma and Indonesia will be mainly fence mending. They will be delicate areas for Khrushchev because they lie well within what Red China regards as its own sphere of interest.

Khrushchev has visited Burma before but this time will be shortly after an election in which the Burmese reaffirmed their democracy and eliminated the Communists as a factor in public office. The government of newly-elected Premier U Nu is anti-Communist, although it maintains good relations with Red China.

It is in Indonesia that Khrushchev may play best role of peacemaker. Indonesia and Red China are in the midst of a smouldering quarrel over Indonesia's determination to uproot so-called "overseas" Chinese businessmen there.

In my summing up before judge and jury in saying things I would have to say, my conscience would be constantly yelling, "Abe Lincoln you're a liar, Abe Lincoln you're a liar," till I might say it right out loud. So, I must not take that chance."

Since there is a growing scarcity of Lincoln sayings in our general press, it is my intention, if privileged to do so, to include his sayings in letters to the editor or other media that may give clearer understanding to events of the day.

Also you may see me on suitable occasions like Lincoln's birth anniversary, clothed much as he used to be, even to the well known shawl. One given to me by a 90-odd-year-old descendant of the Robert E. Lee family for such use, is evidence of wounds healing between the South and the North. This to recapture sight of the lonely Lincoln, pondering ways and wiles of mankind, ways and means to end the terrible war to preserve the Union and free the slaves, as well as to keep free the white people from social and intimate contact with the Negro, for which he vowed he would give his life and which he did, that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

F. J. Clifford Route 2, Box 200F Central Point, Ore.

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 initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Tenure Supported To the Editor: Your recent editorial regarding tenure for teachers has come to our attention.

By now you have read the answer of former Governor Charles A. Sprague in "The Oregon Statesman" and are aware of his very strong stand for the support of the protection of school personnel.

A properly administered and supervised tenure program is a very healthy thing. Teachers come under the scrutiny of pupils, parents, citizens at large, school board members and administrators. No professional group lives in such a fishbowl atmosphere.

Teaching is a creative act and teachers must feel free to express themselves and to live in an atmosphere which is charged with freedom. This is difficult for people who have never been in the classroom to understand. But if tenure is bad for the education of boys and girls, I would be the first one to agree with you that it should go.

No studies that I know of condemn a properly administered and supervised tenure program as being bad for the education of boys and girls. On the other hand, it has released the energies and initiative of teachers to provide a better education program.

C. W. Posey Executive Secretary Oregon Education Association 1530 S.W. Taylor st. Portland 3, Ore.

Editor's note: See comment in editorial column.

Misquotation Alleged To the Editor: For the record I would like to point out an error in a news story in

to keep up the pace in the great contest of national power. Again, with all due respect, he has sunk into, he has resigned himself to, an attitude of defeatism in which there is no faith that our people have the will, the energy, the resourcefulness, and the capacity to close ranks, if they are summoned to make a greater effort.

Mr. Eisenhower is talking like a tired old man who has lost touch with the springs of our national vitality.

THE doctrine which the President holds, the doctrine which determines his budget, his program, and his preaching to the nation is, in the perspective of the world struggle, a most dangerous doctrine.

The central issue of the world struggle is whether the Soviet system or a liberal system can deal best with the problems that beset mankind. In that struggle we shall surely lose if we tell the world that, though we have the richest economy in all history, our liberal system is such that we cannot afford a sure defense and adequate provision for the civil needs of our people.

If that doctrine goes out into the world, unchallenged and unrefuted here at home, Mr. K. will have the ball which we will have fumbled. We can talk to the end of time about how much we love liberty in such a way that we cannot keep our place in the world, they will look for guidance and for example to Moscow and not to Washington.

YET the President's defeatism has no objective justification. The virtues of our system of society are not inseparably tied up with the Revenue Act of 1954 or with a philosophy of government which, when the President explains it, regards the Federal government as at best a necessary evil.

The Federal government is no doubt wasteful, and clumsy and inflated with bureaucracy and not wholly immune to the payola. But the Federal government is not a necessary evil to be talked down to. The Federal government is an indispensable good which must be held to account and be criticized but with respect and appreciation.

For when we talk about our freedoms and our rights, we should not forget the next sentence in the Declaration of Independence which says "that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

(c) 1960 N.Y. Herald Tribune Inc.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

DEFEATISM At his press conference last week the President replied to his critics who are saying that we are behind Soviet Union.

At the end, in response to a question by Mr. Edward P. Morgan, he went beyond the technical argument about the missile gap and deterrent power to his own philosophical attitude towards the rivalry of the two strongest world powers, the Soviet Union and ourselves.

Mr. Eisenhower's philosophy, if I understand correctly, is that our security is not in jeopardy and that if the Soviet Union is moving faster than we are in the development of certain elements of national power, that is to be expected and must be accepted. For, said Mr. Eisenhower, "let's remember that dictators have been very effective." If we must achieve a "greater tempo" in our development of national power, we shall have to "take our country and make it into an armed camp and regiment it . . . and get people steamed up like you did in wars."

After that explanation of why we have fallen behind, Mr. Eisenhower delivered a little lecture on how we should think and talk more about the "values . . . which we do believe"—namely "our own individual freedoms and rights." He went on to say that "our people ought to have greater faith in their own system." By this he seemed to mean that the critics who think our defenses are inadequate and the critics who say that we are neglecting our children and not keeping up with the needs of our population, have less faith than he has in our "system."

WITH all due respect, Mr. Eisenhower is mistaken. It is he who lacks faith in our system. It is he who is saying that we cannot meet the Soviet challenge without changing our system and giving up our freedom. It is he who is telling the country that it cannot afford to meet the needs of our rapidly growing and increasingly urbanized population. It is he who is saying that with a 500 billion-dollar economy, the American nation will lose its freedom if it devotes to large federal purposes a somewhat larger share than it does today.

It is he who is saying that our system of liberty is so fragile that it is not tough enough and durable enough

your paper on Friday, Feb. 5. I was quoted in effect that Southern Oregon College would play all its football games in a new stadium if it were built in Medford in a report of a Stadium Committee meeting Thursday, Feb. 4. No such statement was made by me.

When asked to write a letter indicating the college's interests, needs and recommendations, I replied that I was not in a position to write such a letter, but that I would take the request to President Stevenson.

During the meeting it was reported that a representative of the college had stated by telephone that Southern Oregon College would use such a stadium for its home football games except, perhaps, for homecoming. I remarked that if this happened we probably wouldn't play the homecoming game in Ashland because of the limited facilities.

In clarification of my position, I would like to go on record as favoring the construction of a public multiple-use facility in this county. I am happy to serve on the Stadium Committee as a representative of the college at the request of the college president.

Alexander Petersen Jr. Chairman, Physical Education and Health Department Southern Oregon College Ashland, Ore.

Editor's note: The Mail Tribune stands by the accuracy of its story. Two staff members were present, and both substantiate the story's version of what Dr. Petersen said at the time. In addition, after the accuracy of the story was called into question by another newspaper, others attending were questioned. To a man they verified that the story was in every detail a correct summary of what was said at the meeting.

Lincolnianna To the Editor and the People of America: Seems like we choose to wait till the birth anniversary of Lincoln is well nigh upon us, and of late years not then then, before we recall the time-proven guide-posts established by him a hundred years ago, or less. They have to do with the 'so-what' flouting of law and order today, the offenders going more or less scot-free by use of smart members of the legal profession resorting to technical loop holes in our laws.

With little of school-learning but highly self education, Lincoln was noted for winning of law-suits he accepted as well as those he rejected. Like the time he said to a would-be client, "No, I cannot honestly accept your case, legal though it may be. For,

HELP US! We need clothing, shoes, dishes, furniture, and bedding. We Pick Up. HELP OTHERS! The Salvation Army Spring 3-7335

WHEN ONLY Understanding WILL DO Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse FRANK MORGAN - HAROLD SNOODGRASS, FUNERAL DIRECTORS DAY OR NIGHT PHONE SP 2-8030

Advertisement for Chapel Mortuary, featuring a decorative border and text: "WHEN ONLY Understanding WILL DO Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse FRANK MORGAN - HAROLD SNOODGRASS, FUNERAL DIRECTORS DAY OR NIGHT PHONE SP 2-8030"