

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO June 15, 1950 (Thursday) The Oregon State Federation of Labor yesterday passed a resolution calling for the abolition of the city manager form of government.

20 YEARS AGO June 15, 1940 (Saturday) The Oregon state highway commission last night honored Col. Frank TouVelle, Jacksonville, a former member of the commission, with a special banquet in Portland.

30 YEARS AGO June 15, 1930 (Sunday) George W. Joseph, Republican gubernatorial candidate, died unexpectedly yesterday at Camp Clatsop.

40 YEARS AGO June 15, 1920 (Wednesday) Price of fruit jars goes up locally which irritates housewives.

50 YEARS AGO June 15, 1910 (Wednesday) At a meeting of the Crater Lake Highway commission here yesterday it was decided to begin an active canvass of the rest of the state at once for support and funds to build the Crater Lake highway.

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

1. Who was the last Czar of Russia? 2. What is the tallest mammal? 3. What was the name of the 1900 anti-foreign uprising in China?

4. What is called the "staff of life"? 5. With what invention is the name George H. Pullman identified? 6. Can the leg of an ostrich only rip vertical objects?

7. In what principality is Monte Carlo? 8. In the Mother Goose rhyme at what time does the "ten o'clock scholar" report? 9. The Battle of Lake Erie occurred during the War of 1812; true or false?

10. What naval hero said "I've just begun to fight."? Answers: 1. Nicholas II. 2. Giraffe. 3. Boxer Rebellion. 4. Bread. 5. Pullman cars. 6. Yes. 7. Monaco. 8. "At noon." 9. True. 10. John Paul Jones.

HIGHER EDUCATION London—UPI—A survey conducted among British teachers' college students showed today that one fifth were unable to divide by eight.

State Building Needs

In last Sunday's Mail Tribune was a rather long story detailing the findings of the legislative fiscal committee, to the effect that better utilization of classroom space will make it unnecessary to build new instructional buildings for several years on Oregon's campuses of higher learning.

The report, prepared by Kenneth Bragg, legislative fiscal officer, makes a lot of sense, particularly in view of the fact that Oregon's fiscal needs are in excess of the tax income presently in sight—Governor Hatfield's blithe assurances to the contrary notwithstanding.

If more efficient space use can postpone classroom building needs without at the same time damaging educational quality, well and good.

BUT there is a danger, too, and it was voiced by Rep. Robert Duncan of Medford, speaker of the house and chairman of the committee.

He is fearful that confusion about building needs on Oregon's campuses might react against ALL state building plans. And that would put a serious crimp in Oregon's program of construction to meet the needs of both institutions and campuses.

Specifically, he is worried what effect this report might have on two measures which will appear on the November election ballot—measures designed to make further construction possible, as the need arises.

THE measures are Nos. 6 and 8. No. 6 is entitled "State Bonds for Higher Education Facilities." And the purpose is described thus: "To amend Constitution to permit the state to increase its bonded indebtedness to construct additional self-liquidating higher education facilities."

The key phrase here is SELF-LIQUIDATING. All this measure does is to increase the amount of bonds the state system may issue to pay for construction of buildings which will then pay for themselves—cafeterias, dormitories, sports facilities, and so on. It is not a tax measure. And it does NOT refer to classroom space. Classroom space is paid for from state tax revenues, and the fiscal committee report refers to classroom and instructional space entirely.

THE other measure, No. 8, is entitled "Authorizing Bonds for State Building Program." Purpose: "To amend Constitution to permit issuance of state bonds to construct buildings for state institutions, office buildings and for higher education."

This measure, passed by the legislature and referred to a vote of the people, calls for a long-range tax-financed \$40,000,000 bonding program to pay for construction of state-owned buildings—at institutions, for office purposes, and, if necessary, on college and university campuses.

It is a major step in the legislative program for orderly, planned construction of needed buildings.

WE ARE willing to accept the judgment of the legislature that the building program—No. 8—is necessary.

But we know for sure that the other measure—No. 6—is necessary.

Dormitory space, cafeterias, and other auxiliary buildings which pay for themselves, will need to be doubled in the next ten years to accommodate the flood of students who will be entering Oregon's colleges and universities.

These are students who are now in grade, junior high, and high school. And unless the state system of higher education is permitted to borrow the money to build the buildings to house them, they will be denied the education they want, need and deserve.

THE pinch is here already.

At the University of Oregon, for instance, when school starts next year, dormitory space will be in such short supply that only 89 students other than freshmen will be allowed to live in dormitories.

The rest? Some will be able to afford, and to join, fraternities or sororities. The others will have to scratch around trying to find rooms off-campus—to the detriment of their finances and their education. Some of them won't be able to, and will thus be denied additional schooling.

IN A nation and a state which are proud of educational excellence, and are determined to continue and improve on that record, the simple matter of loaning the state's credit to build buildings which will cost no tax funds shouldn't be hard to sell.

The danger arises in misunderstanding. The fact that the two measures—Nos. 6 and 8—are worded similarly creates one such hazard of confusion in the mind of the voter.

And the criticism of classroom planning, while very possibly salutary in itself, creates another confusion hazard—even though it is on an entirely different matter.

It is to be hoped the electorate will be adequately advised on these distinctions before they cast their ballots.—E.A.

Thanks to an anticipated balance over expenditures this year and an increase in receipts from O & C lands Polk County will not have to levy any property tax for general fund purposes for next year. With these revenues rolling in from O & C and national forest lands no complaint seems to be raised on this venture into public ownership (socialism).—Oregon Statesman, Salem.

Dennis the Menace



BETTER ROLL UP YOUR PANTSLEGS IF YOU'RE COMING IN HERE!

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

AFTER ROCKEFELLER Once again we are seeing how the American party system works to prevent a clear debate on issues of principle.

Within the Republican party we now have Governor Rockefeller, who on the central issues of the campaign is much closer to Stevenson, Kennedy, and Symington than he is to Eisenhower and Nixon. And within the Democratic party, we have Sen. Lyndon Johnson who thinks and feels more like Eisenhower than like the other leading Democrats.

Both Rockefeller and Johnson speak for minorities within their respective parties. But both are respected and have influence, and each, though his ideological home is in the opposite party, remains in good standing within his own party.

This is a normal condition in American politics. It is illogical, it blunts and flattens party debate, it puzzles foreign observers to the point of despair, and it causes great anguish to the ideologists. But, so many of us have long thought, it works against irreparable divisions within the nation, and it is one of the chief reasons, perhaps the chief reason, why for a century the American people have been able to operate a democratic system on a continental scale.

Never before and nowhere else has a country so big and so diverse in its population been able to make democracy work.

THE central issue of the campaign is whether it shall be the policy of the next Administration to take measures in order to increase production—to do this in order to do more for the national defense and for other public purposes, I would strongly recommend a little book which has just been published. It is called "The Question of Government Spending." It is by Prof. F. M. Bator of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is not any easy book to read, and it requires close attention. But it is objective, scholarly, and highly analytical, and it will, I think, have a gradual though profound influence on American thinking in these matters.

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FOR those who wish to study the central issue of the campaign and indeed the central issue of the 1960s, there is nothing better as a beginning, it seems to me, than Governor Rockefeller's speech of June 1 on how to promote a higher rate of economic growth.

For the question of how national power is related to the use of economic resources in the Soviet Union and in the United States there is a classic statement made by Mr. Allen Dulles to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress on Nov. 13, 1959.

And for the closely related question of how increased production can support public purposes, I would strongly recommend a little book which has just been published. It is called "The Question of Government Spending." It is by Prof. F. M. Bator of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is not any easy book to read, and it requires close attention. But it is objective, scholarly, and highly analytical, and it will, I think, have a gradual though profound influence on American thinking in these matters.

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AN EDITOR asked an applicant for a secretarial job, "How many words a minute can you type?" "What size words?" countered the applicant. "Do you, for instance, have frequent occasion to use the longest word in the English language? It's floccinaucinihilipilification."

It wasn't until she was on the job for a week that the editor discovered his new secretary had heard him spell that very word correctly on a TV quiz program, the preceding evening. She was ready when opportunity knocked!

Former President Truman always has been hipped on the subject of American history. They fell of a night when he was four years old and couldn't get to sleep. "What's going on in that head of yours?" asked his mother. The boy answered seriously, "I've been lying awake going over all the battles in the Revolution."

The teacher was talking about fur-bearing animals. "Tell me, Michael," she ordered. "Do we get fur from skunks?" "We sure do," responded Michael. "Just as fur as we kin." © 1960, by Bennett Cerf. Distributed by King Features Syndicate

Difficulties Beset Khrushchev Beneath Totalitarian Facade; Prestige Involved

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor

It is possible, as Western capitals have speculated since the collapse of the summit, that Nikita Khrushchev is having trouble within the high command of his own Communist Party.

Reports from behind the Iron Curtain indicate he may be having other troubles as well.

None of these would seem to indicate any imminent danger to his leadership.

Rather they contribute to a picture of somewhat less than perfect state as seen by Marx and Lenin.

Dust storms sweeping as far to the west as Yugoslavia were harbingers of a vast crop failure in Kazakhstan, one of the 15 republics within the U.S.S.R. whose borders extend from the lower Volga to the frontiers of Red China.

It was to Kazakhstan that Khrushchev shipped millions of young citizens of the U.S.S.R. in an ambitious program to turn virgin lands into a large new breadbasket.

Khrushchev's own prestige was heavily involved in the Kazakhstan project which last year was hit by drought and in which last fall only two-fifths of the autumn plowing was completed.

Crop prospects in the

Ukraine, still the U.S.S.R.'s chief breadbasket, also have been reported unsatisfactory. Disenchantment seen

Out of this must come some disenchantment with the Moscow planners.

The Polish government, a reasonably loyal satellite, has

been forced to turn to the United States, that hated symbol of capitalism, for wheat to meet its food requirements.

Not even in the days of the czars could Russia have been called a unified nation. Nor can the 15 republics today be considered a single unit.

Even after 40 years of communism, strong nationalistic groups battle underground for independence.

One such exists in the Ukraine from which comes an underground sabotage directed against the Kremlin.

Activities Stopped Up This group recently has been reported stepping up its activities, including the smuggling of nationalist literature into the Soviet Union.

Iron Curtain sources say that brochures and leaflets, often printed on cigarette paper, have been widely distributed. An article in the Soviet army newspaper Red Star attacking the pamphlets only drew attention to them and increased their circulation.

These same sources say that Soviet authorities have jailed hundreds in a concerted crackdown on underground organizations and others suspected of anti-state activities.

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San Francisco Said Naturally Air Conditioned

Boston (Science Service)—San Francisco has a complete automatic, built-in air conditioning system that not only gives it cool summers and mild winters but also results in substantial economic advantages to commercial jet aircraft operators.

San Francisco has a mean summer temperature lower than those of any other large city in the United States.

In July, the average maximum temperature is a cool 64 degrees. In September, the warmest month, highest temperatures average a comfortable 68 degrees.

Root of the U. S. Weather Bureau at the San Francisco International airport reported.

Mild weather in the San Francisco Bay area is due to its particular location on the eastern shores of the Pacific ocean and to its topography.

These combine to provide what amounts to a naturally automatic air-conditioning system. Root reported in the current issue of Weatherwise, published for the American Meteorological Society here.

In the present age of jet-powered aircraft, the cool temperatures and brisk winds of this air-conditioned region provide great advantages for air travel. These result from the fact that the thrust of a jet engine depends directly on the density of the air (the density being greater at lower temperatures), and that each mile per hour of headwind on take-off means less speed need be provided by the plane's engines in order to reach flying speed.

Planes Can Carry More When compared to a nearby inland location, jet planes departing from San Francisco International airport could carry an average of as much as 12,000 pounds more per flight, Root reported.

San Francisco's air-conditioning system also supplies sailing enthusiasts with exciting sport to test their skill. At the peak of flow on a normal ebb tide, the water is rushing out under Golden Gate bridge at a rate of about 4,600,000 cubic feet per second, about seven times the flow of the Mississippi river.

Defense Money Increase Sought Washington—UPI—A Senate group, including presidential hopeful Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) charted a drive today to increase the \$40,385,000,000 defense money bill which already contains more than \$1,000,000,000 asked by President Eisenhower.

The Defense Department appropriations bill, representing the biggest chunk of the government's cold war expenditure, was scheduled for floor action by the Senate. Lively debate with presidential year overtones was expected.

Symington was among the senators working on additional increases for inclusion in the big bill.

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.

Mumpsimus To the Editor: "Mumpsimus" is a word used to express the frequent error committed by historians, professors, writers, and others, as they cling obstinately to old errors or disproved ideas, regardless of right or reason.

"Mumpsimus" is the correct expression for replacing an erroneous one in familiar use. Many pseudo-false mumpsimus errors in history books, social scientists books, philosophy books, in fact, almost any study, where careful research has not been undertaken, these errors are repeated without an effort to ascertain the truth of such alleged fact or statement.

In philosophy, the appeal to other thinkers is the weakest argument. "Truth is to be respected rather than persons."

All knowledge takes its origin from sense experience. There are no innate, inborn or existing ideas in a person from birth.

Psychologists assure us that it is virtually impossible to concentrate on anything for more than a short time.

Yet, emotional appeal or persuasion may induce a person to substitute emphatic entertainment for understanding.

Polarization by group unity or cohesiveness—"We feeling," used by many pseudo orators and the demagogue, such as the show of hands, rise and stand together, march together, become easy victims of group hypnosis. Don't applaud a speech because everyone was applauding. The group is not always right. Maintain your own intellectual independence. Impressive words, exciting and interesting content, with emotional appeal, such as, "likes" and "dislikes," is no guarantee that the speaker or writer has stated anything worthwhile.

Today, the same vague language, that issues can be made out of abstractions which are over the heads of the voters. Few serious minds believe that "ideology" can furnish a blueprint and through "social engineering," they will bring about Utopia and new social harmony.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in 1840 observed: "that men, only in Spring and Summer were they reformers; that in winter, they stood fast by the old ways and customs." "Reform has no gratitude, no prudence, no husbandry."

"Publicity," a great statesman revealed, "is the sovereign antiseptic and the best of all policemen." Thus this letter.

Stephen E. Gillis, White City, Ore.

How Much Longer? To the Editor: I have been persecuted by our United States Government ever since 1918, and it is now 1960 which figures out to be about 42 years. I wonder just how much longer this is going to continue on.

I have even put items in newspapers accusing our Government of being crooked. Has the Government said anything about it or made any denials? Could it be that truth is stronger than fiction?

If Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and his whole organization is as honest as he wants the public to believe, then why is our country in such a mess? I defy him or any of his prize stooges to contact me in front of a news reporter, a stenographer and a witness, so I would at least have half a chance.

Leo J. Townsend, Rt. 1, Box 620 Eagle Point, Ore.

Longest Minutes To the Editor: In regard to the letter by Mrs. Howard Davis in the Mail Tribune June 10.

I am sure Mrs. Davis sincerely believes what she has written and is trying to be helpful to the community. All

the things she states I also believed until I tried to put them to use.

Last year my Mother suffered a heart attack, and we tried desperately to get a doctor. Each one we called referred us to another doctor and the doctors' exchange. We took Mom to the hospital, as I believed there was always a doctor on duty there. We found they had to call him and it took 1 hour and 40 minutes for him to arrive.

Those were the longest minutes of my life. My Mother passed away a little while after he finally arrived. I feel if we could have had some help sooner, Mom might still be here. She was an old lady, but to me the dearest person on earth.

So I learned through bitter experience that things are not the way Mrs. Davis sincerely believes them to be.

Signa Mitchell, 698 Wilson Rd., Central Point, Ore.

Lost Mine Still Waits To the Editor: It's there somewhere, waiting to be found—the lost sheepherder's gold. To all available information the search continues.

The lost Owyhee Sheepherder's long lost gold story recalls to me what a Prineville, Ore., rancher told me ten years ago about a homesteader. A number of years before he had picked up some fabulous rich gold specimen rock near the head of a dry wash, but having no knowledge of the source of the find, gave no further heed to the incident.

By making an unofficial survey of the region on a state map we are inclined to believe we the lost mine is much farther west than had first been anticipated by the former searchers around 48 years ago. To our way of thinking the area would close an intensive amount of close searching as the most likely and probable method would call for the presence of mineral formations associated with gold bearing ore.

To be sure, there is a vast amount of desert to be gone over, and is the main reason that so much of the surrounding area is bleak and dry, although a rich find may await some "desert rat" sometime.