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On Higher Education

In common with some three-score other residents of the Pacific Northwest, we recently completed an intensive course of study on higher education and its relationships with the federal government.
First there was a textbook—a stout volume crammed with information on the subject. Next there was a three-day series of discussions.
Finally there was a half-day meeting at which a report and summation of the discussions was gone over, word by word, and hammered into a shape acceptable to all, or almost all.

THE first thing we learned was the fact that the federal government started giving aid to higher education in 1789—the year the constitution was adopted.
And it has been doing so ever since.
The present question, thus, is not "Should the federal government aid higher education?" but rather, "Should the federal government continue and expand its aid to higher education?"
It is, we discovered, a question with many ramifications and facets, and, except in an extremely general way, cannot be answered "yes" or "no." The answers tend to become ones of degree and kind, with many qualifications.

WE believe that the final summation of the conference we attended last week end is a good one, in general terms, and deserving of wide public attention.
Meanwhile, we would like to record a few of the impressions we gained during the meetings and discussions.
One of the strongest was the satisfying feeling that there are a lot of highly intelligent, sincerely dedicated people in the Northwest who are concerned with higher education and its problems—busy people, mostly, who were willing to take four days out of their schedules to contribute their own thoughts and beliefs.

ANOTHER impression was of the democratic process itself. In this context, by this we mean people of widely differing political and economic philosophies, sitting down in good faith, and arguing their differences, finally arriving at a general overall consensus.

The president of a big department store sat across the table from a tanned rancher from eastern Washington, and as the days wore on their fundamental disagreements were whittled away as their mutual respect grew.
Down the table a few seats was a successful and conservative businessman, while directly across from him was a liberal member of the political science faculty of a major university.

A HIGH educational administrative official sat next to a veteran newspaper writer; a college president sat near an attorney; a businessman-technician, president of his own company, sat next to the editor of a weekly newspaper.
And so it went.
There were disagreements aplenty. But the exchanges, while sometimes a bit heated, were courteous and respectful, and each man knew that all the others were there in the sincere belief that this business of higher education in America is vitally important to the nation, and that it is going to take the best efforts of a lot of people to do the job that needs doing.

THERE was general agreement as to the importance of an expansion of higher education, not only because of the vastly increased number of students now beginning to reach college age, but also because of the increased proportion of them who will seek education beyond the high school level.
Education in the sciences and technologies of today's space age is needed, in part because of our position of leadership of the free world in the cold war with communist imperialism, and in part for the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake.

In addition, broadly available higher education of high quality is important for the development of leaders in all fields, and for the development of "followers" in all fields—the highly important citizens who keep the wheels of industry, commerce, government, service functions, science and education turning.

FINALLY, and in the final analysis perhaps the most important, a general high level of education for all who can benefit thereby is increasingly vital in a world which is increasingly complex and interdependent.

In America, where the people are sovereign and make the ultimate political decisions, we must have citizens who can and do seek for intelligent solutions to the pressing problems of today; who have sufficient background to make sound decisions; and whose understanding and interest extend beyond the mundane affairs of the moment and into the future of the state, the nation, and mankind.

The conferees were agreed on these objectives; it was on how to provide the needed facilities and personnel that disagreements arose.

THE role of the federal government in aiding higher education, long established in legality, in tradition, and in public policy, must change and broaden if this challenge is to be met.
There are hazards in this. And some of the people with the most urgent sense of the needs of education were those with the most acute sense of those potential hazards.

The conference wrote no "blue print" as to how the problems could be solved, but they did arrive at a general consensus, which will be published here tomorrow.—E. A.

Dennis the Menace



"I'M NOT FEELIN' SO HOT. COULD I JUST HAVE MY PIE 'N ICE CREAM AN' GO TO BED?"

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.

History and the South
To the Editor: In the recent editorial "We Might Be Cave Men" the author offers the idea that because of inferior schools in New Orleans there exist race riots. I find this an indefensible argument. New York has the highest rated educational system in the United States, yet race riots are far from being uncommon there.

He goes on to say, "If the New Orleans schools taught history as it is there would be no flaunting of a pro-slavery flag." By this he makes obvious his own ignorance. To assume that all who fought for the South under the Confederate flag were pro-slavery is as erroneous as assuming that all who fought with Castro are anti-American. Therefore to assume the Confederate flag is a pro-slavery emblem is an invalid assumption.

I think the author of the article is employing the same sort of ignorance he supposedly deplores by identifying the presence of a Confederate flag as any indication of current pro-slavery sentiment. A basic premise of Southern protestation in the 1860's was State Rights. It was for state rights, not slavery, that many were rallying.

Today there is a constant fear that the federal government is encroaching upon the power of the states, a trend toward socialism. This is clearly shown by the government stepping into education, a field specifically delegated to the states in the United States Constitution. What's next? Socialized medicine? Then what?

Perhaps the people of New Orleans were decrying the socialistic trends of the federal government with state's rights banners. Certainly no one would be so naive as to think they are advocating slavery.

It is granted that the actions of the people of New Orleans are nothing to be proud of, but neither are the actions of the people of Cicero, or Chicago, or Detroit in similar situations. (People who have very fine schools at their disposal I might add.) Judging the population of New Orleans, a city of 600,000, by the actions of a few people is not very sound reasoning.

I do not condone what has taken place in New Orleans any more than the next American, however, I feel an injustice has been done the people of the South, the people of New Orleans, and the people who read the article, since they were subjected to trite, groundless assertions, loaded language, and an irrational argument.

J. M.
(Name on file)
University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

Overtinsellification
To the Editor: Would it not be entirely appropriate for us all to encourage each local merchant to set aside a certain portion of window display or other advertising space for conveying, or at least keeping alive, something of the real spiritual message of the first Christmas?

From its beginning, all history converged on the sojourn of the first Christmas. The boundless joy emanating from the celebration of this feast centers around the manifestation that man could once again begin to share in that life of the supernatural order (the denial of which presupposes the absurdity that life has no meaning).
The overtinsellification re-

Red Threat in Latin America Due To Get Worse Before It Gets Better, Is View

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
A safe prediction for 1961 is that in Latin America things will get worse before they get better.



PHIL NEWSOM, American Redd had lined up with Red China in advocating the violent overthrow of governments and invitations to revolt.

This is identical to the line adopted by Cuban Finance Minister Ernesto (Che) Guevara in his visit to Red China which was climaxed by an announcement of a \$50 million Chinese loan to Fidel Castro's Communist controlled Havana government.
The conclusion must be that Cuba and Red China not only see eye to eye but also that in 1961 Castro's most exportable product in the western hemisphere will be revolution.

Economic Problems
Military, the United States already has taken steps to blockade this type of Cuban export, but there are other factors more difficult to counter.
Chief of these is the imbalance of Latin American economies.

A good example is Venezuela, where President Romulo Betancourt apparently has succeeded in quelling the umpteenth attempt to overthrow his government.
On the hillside surrounding Caracas and in the lush countryside away from the capital's gleaming skyscrapers and the swimming pools of luxurious tourist hotels, the majority of Venezuela's population live in poverty and illiteracy.

These people are the natural targets of the Castro agitators and the Communists.
The Betancourt government, dedicated to preservation of democracy, is trying for a more equitable distribution of Venezuela's great natural wealth and has launched a massive education program.
Experience Heeds Warning
Yet, before the child can run he first must learn to walk.

The peasant unacquainted with modern agricultural methods will not learn overnight even though he be given his own land and his children are sent to school.
In the next four years, the government plans to spend nearly \$1 billion on agrarian reform. It is also pressing a large industrialization program.
But these are long-range plans, while part of the problem is immediate.

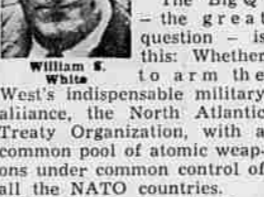
Betancourt recognizes the "ferment of discontent" among the millions of the poor and the "skilful exploiters" by the Communists of the financial ills inherited from the recent dictatorship. He has called for and probably will receive additional U.S. financial aid.

But to demands that he outlaw the Communist party, Betancourt replies that it would be contrary to the ideals of democracy.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

"BIG Q"
Washington—With immense care the coming Kennedy administration is preparing to meet head-on early in the new year the gravest problem confronting the allies west.



William S. White
West's indispensable military ally, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with a common pool of atomic weapons under common control of all the NATO countries.

The ultimate decisions have, of course, not yet been made. But already weighty advice is being given by associates to President-elect Kennedy for taking the plunge and genuinely sharing the weapon with the people who must share the dying if the ultimate disaster of war with the Russians should come.
Advice wholly to the contrary is being offered to Mr. Kennedy, or at any rate shortly will be offered.

WHEN, after his inauguration Jan. 20, he does make the final and lonely presidential determination, it will be a determination hardly less fateful than that made by President Harry S. Truman to use the first atomic bombs over Japan.

Oversimplified a bit for the sake of brevity, the basic situation is this:
NATO is the one shield of true and actual military power, the one shield of iron reality, of the free world. But NATO's 15 member nations only two, the United States and Britain, are truly strong atomically, each in its own right. France has exploded two weapons, but has a long way to go—perhaps even 10 years—to become a capital atomic power, acting on its own.

The atomic weapons now available to the NATO commanders are the physical possessions of, and lie under the strict control of, the United States alone. Under our laws, severe barriers are placed upon handing over any of our atomic weapons to any other nation or group. Speaking broadly, 15 nations are pledged to fight all for one and one for all; but only one of those nations has the right to say when and how the big weapon

of wings over head, jerked his shooting-iron for a quick shot upward.
His companion, not to be outdone in whatever was being shot at, swung for a quick on. Luckily, only one of the big black-billed birds came tumbling earthward with wild cries of distress.

Unfortunately, no state police or game-warden was witness to the illegal shooting as the killers scampered away from the dying swan. Just why ordinarily decent men will bring disgrace on the hunting fraternity, will never be fully explained. But it might be well to warn such scofflaws that the killing of a swan brings a fine of a minimum \$25 with 30 days, or a maximum of six months in the county jail and \$500 fine, depending on the judgment of the official empowered to levy same.

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

Swan Scofflaws
To the Editor: There appears to be some speculative headline in the Mail Tribune says: "Forty million to be spent on new freeway in the Rogue River Valley."
In 1912, ven Ayas was driving der old Brushwagen around der Rogue valley. Yackson county spent \$44.95 taking some of der vashboards out of her Siskiyous and der cotton picker's county ven broke.

Everett Acklin,
Ashland, Ore.

FRANCE, the geographic heart of NATO, likes this not at all. And there is rising resentment among some in Britain at the American "monopoly" of certain weapons which, in case of war, would after all be fired from British soil, among other places.

Now some earnestly believe that any sharing of the atomic weapon would only be to spread the possibility of nuclear holocaust. Others, of whom this correspondent is one, believe we must not fish or cut bait. We must consent to give NATO a collective atomic capability, or admit that we are preparing to let NATO go down the drain.

And if we are going to give NATO atomic weapons for use under its common civilian authority, a great congressional battle is sure to come over the new laws that will be required. For these reasons arming NATO will be resisted in Congress: pride in our exclusive possession; fear of the intentions and sense of responsibility of this or that allied nation.

BUT how long can you expect to keep effective allies if you go on telling them that they will be allowed to carry the pistol while big daddy alone will carry the machine gun—having in mind that most of them simply cannot make a machine gun on their own?

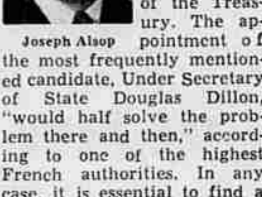
Politically, the outlook is plainly this: the sooner Mr. Kennedy grasps the nettle the less likely it is to sting him overmuch. Profound legislative changes such as this, though at no time easy, will be the harder to bring off the longer he has been in office.

The hour to move, therefore, will be while the nettle is still small and the rose of his popularity as a new President is in full bloom.
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Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

THE NEED FOR SOMEONE
Paris — If President-elect Kennedy does not intend to devalue the dollar, as one may be certain, he hardly needs to name his Secretary of the Treasury without much further delay.



He also needs to name the right kind of Secretary of the Treasury. The appointment of the most frequently mentioned candidate, Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon, "would half solve the problem there and then," according to one of the highest French authorities. In any case, it is essential to find a man like Dillon, whose viewpoint and abilities will command the confidence of the international banking community.

There are two reasons for this. First of all, the European central banks, and especially the German, French and Italian central banks, now hold large parts of their reserves in dollars. They are of course in duty bound to exchange these dollar reserves for gold if they think devaluation is possible. If they do this, in turn, devaluation will become inevitable, under the present antiquated American currency laws.

NORMALLY, there would be no danger of this kind of action by the European central banks. But a man is now needed to restore confidence, alas, because the man we have has done so much to undermine confidence. That is the second reason for quick action.

The impression produced by Secretary of the Treasury Robert Anderson in Bonn was bad enough; the impression he produced in Paris was even worse. As Anderson made his presentations here before very large groups, word of his apparent panic has spread far and wide.

Add to this such symptoms as the recent article in "Le Figaro," by the brilliant yet sober Raymond Aron, discussing dollar devaluation as a definite possibility. The end result could be a real crisis of confidence.

Although such a crisis is still unlikely, the risk is serious enough to demand prompt preventive action. The simplest action is for Kennedy to confer effective responsibility "on someone who does not seem to have lost all confidence, both in his currency and in himself." In that event, according to the same high French authority already quoted, "The dollar problem will soon cease to be dramatic."

FIRST of all, there are all sorts of technical measures that can be taken, with important short term effects. These range all the way from firmer handling of the London gold market, to closer cooperative arrangements between the central banks concerned. And there are also longer term technical measures which can be very useful indeed, like the reform of the American currency statutes recently advocated by the senior partner of the Morgan Bank, Henry Alexander.

Then too, it is obviously possible to make rapid, confidence-inducing cuts in the American government's swollen expenditures overseas, without doing any political or strategic damage at all. A vast, enormously costly military aid group in Bonn is not really needed to teach the Germans how to fight. Nor is it really needful to fly the children of American dependents a couple of hundred miles a day in a special airplane to teach them their ABCs in extra comfort. Other examples might be cited.

The more permanent and far reaching remedial measures that may be required are too complex for discussion here. But it should certainly be noted that the real cause of the dollar crisis is a change in American business habits. American exports are currently "adequate" to pay for all American imports plus all government expenditures abroad on a very big scale; and this capital outflow, plus the outflow of hot money, and money seeking higher interest rates, are the real causes of the present trouble.

FOR President-elect Kennedy, this trouble can be very grave indeed — if it is unwisely neglected. One of his most urgent political tasks is to revive the spirit and the hopes of the Western Allies, now at an all-time low. And besides all its other embarrassments, a neglected dollar crisis will sadly limit Kennedy's power to lead the West for the crudely practical reason that America's wealth is the fount of America's power.
As Raymond Aron suggested in the article already cited, the devaluation of the dollar is by no means unavoidable, "but the American authorities are working hard to render it unavoidable." Aron went on:
"Will the President-elect resign himself in advance to this result for which his predecessor will really be responsible? I cannot believe it. But in that case, it is an urgent task to dissipate all doubts."

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written, the popular vote for President in 37 of our 50 states has been officially counted and certified. In the remaining 13 states, completion and certification of the vote is near. The dispatch containing this information adds that only a relative handful of votes remains to be officially counted and certified.

With approximately 68 million votes officially counted and certified, Kennedy's lead is just under 141,000.

HERE'S a thought:
You may have wondered at times how important, in a big election, let's say a NATIONAL election, your single vote can be. Maybe you're busy. Maybe you're tired. You've had a hard day. The polls are due to close in just a few minutes. Is it worth while for you to rush down and vote?

LET'S put it this way:
At the moment of writing this, I'm unable to find exactly how many voting precincts there were in the United States on the 8th day of November, 1961. But it was in the neighborhood of 160,000.

Which is to say:
If just ONE MORE VOTER in each precinct in the United States of America had voted for Nixon, he would have won the POPULAR vote for President.

So—
Your vote IS important. It is conceivable—although of course, highly improbable—that your single vote might determine who would be the winner of the popular vote for President of the United States.

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The first step that must be taken for this purpose had already been indicated.

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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
The Medford city council was informed last night that the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) has withdrawn \$52,000 in funds which had been previously earmarked for a new administration building at Medford's municipal airport.

Medford's city water department is undertaking studies to determine the advisability and feasibility of adding fluoride to the city's drinking water.

20 YEARS AGO
Herb Moore, deputy sheriff, has denied he is an aspirant for the position of postmaster at Ashland. He said, instead, that he will be an applicant only if the present postmaster vacates his post.

30 YEARS AGO
A "monster eagle" that has roosted on Roxy Anne peak for many years was killed yesterday.
Due to the financial straits of some persons, local stores are displaying "practical" Christmas gifts.

40 YEARS AGO
Dec. 6, 1920 (Wednesday)
Coach Otto Klum and the Black Tornado football team will be guests at a victory banquet tonight.
Rain, sunshine, steel, snow and a 30-mile-an-hour wind have all been seen by Medford residents during the past week.

50 YEARS AGO
Dec. 6, 1910 (Tuesday)
Samuel Rosenberg, Seattle, has purchased the Bear Creek Orchards from John D. Olwell for \$300,000, which is \$1,200 an acre.
The Rogue River Electric company has asked the city of Medford to advance them the money to purchase and install 47 new arc street lights in the city. The city council is expected to reject the request.

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

- 1. What state is partly divided by Chesapeake Bay?
2. In what country is the city of Hanot?
3. An electric motor will not operate in a vacuum; true or false?
4. When you order a dinner in a restaurant, by the dinner, are you ordering table d'hote or a la carte?
5. What color shirts were worn by Hitler's original followers?
6. Name the capital of Arkansas.
7. A contest in which two teams try to spell words correctly is called a spelling?
8. In which European city is the Piccadilly Circus?
9. Spain is bounded on the west by the Atlantic ocean and what country?
10. "The Flying Dutchman" opera was composed by whom?

Answers: 1. Maryland. 2. Indo-China. 3. False. 4. Table d'hote. 5. Brown shirts. 6. Little Rock. 7. Bee. 8. London. 9. Portugal. 10. Richard Wagner.