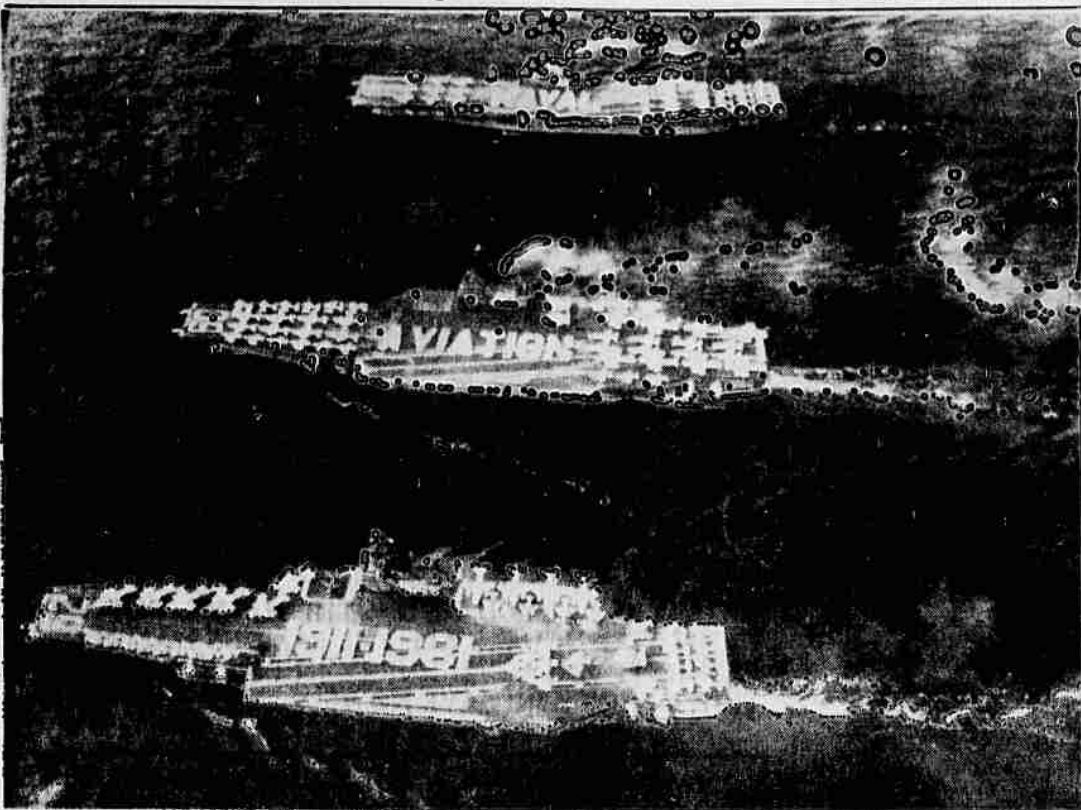




NAVY ANNIVERSARY—Crewmen aboard the attack carriers Intrepid, Saratoga, and Independence, top to bottom, form ranks to spell out greetings in observance of the 50th anniversary of naval aviation. The photo was taken off the north coast of Sicily. (UPI Telephoto)

1960 Was Important Year for Korea

Seoul—(UPI)—The year 1960 was the year of revolution for the Republic of Korea. It saw student demonstrators overthrow the autocratic government of Dr. Syngman Rhee, who ruled the country for 12 years.

It was the most significant year for the South Korean people since the Korean War which began in 1950 and ended in 1953.

The April student uprisings that put an end to Rhee's rule brought numerous democratic freedoms to the South Korean people.

But it also brought political instability and social unrest.

Prime Minister John M. Chang's Democratic Party government, which took the reins after the revolution, was constantly faced with the danger of collapse under a political system similar to the one that existed in the Fourth Republic of France.

Demonstrations, large and small, became the daily order of the "Second Republic" of Korea.

The nation's economy, despite the political changes, continued slow, steady progress, although it was still far from attaining self-sufficiency. The fear of inflation loomed, however, as the year neared its end.

The year opened with the nation prepared for elections to choose a president and vice president to rule for four years.

Rhee, the country's first and only president since it recovered independence in 1948, seemed certain to be returned to office for a fourth term. This was assured when his only opponent, Dr. Chough Pyung Ok, died of a heart at-

tack in Washington one month before voting day, March 15. Rhee won the election.

It was charged and later admitted that Rhee's government rigged the election by stuffing ballot boxes and using three-man and nine-man voting teams in which the team leader checked marked ballots before putting them into the ballot box.

As soon as tabulation began, some 20,000 high school students and adults at the south coast port of Masan rose up in bloody riots attacking the city hall and police stations.

The uprising soon spread to other cities with a demand that the election be nullified. On April 19, a major, determined revolt broke out in the capital of Seoul.

More than 100,000 students swarmed into Seoul streets demanding the resignation of the government and new elections.

Police opened fire when the demonstrators attempted to storm Rhee's hillside mansion. A total of 138 bodies were counted when the day

was over. Martial law was hastily proclaimed and troops moved in to quell the revolt. But they were helpless.

Rhee finally was forced to resign a week later when a similar major uprising came and the National Assembly demanded he step down.

The constitution was amended to establish a British-type parliamentary form of government in place of the presidential system.

Through the general elections held July 29, the Conservative Democratic Party won a two-thirds majority in the powerful lower house and a substantial majority in the upper house of the first bicameral parliament.

On April 19, a major, determined revolt broke out in the capital of Seoul.

But bitter factional strife split the party into two opposing groups — one led by Prime Minister Chang and the other headed by former Finance Minister Kim Do Yun.

The split reduced Chang's strength in the National Assembly to barely more than a simple majority.

In the diplomatic field, the

new government discarded Rhee's strong anti-Japanese policies and his policy of non-fraternization with the so-called neutral countries.

In efforts to improve relations with neighboring Japan, the Chang government permitted the long-banned entry into South Korea of Japanese officials, newsmen and businessmen, and resumed trade with Japan.

Preliminary diplomatic negotiations for normalized relations with Japan opened in Tokyo in October following the good will visit to Korea of Japanese Foreign Minister Zenaro Kosaka.

The government also abandoned Rhee's "march north" policy of unifying the divided nation by force. But it opposed unification through neutralization — an idea advocated by some student groups.

It insisted that Korea should be unified through free general elections under United Nations supervision, which Communist North Korea firmly rejects.

The prospect of national unification, thus, remained as remote as ever.

American Officials Seek Ways To Help People Fleeing Cuba

Washington—(UPI)—American officials today sought a way to help thousands of Cubans whose efforts to enter the United States have been blocked by the break in relations with the Castro regime.

The State Department gave public assurance that this country has always believed in "open doors to people who

are fleeing from suffering and tyranny."

But several proposals for admitting Cuban refugees have run into difficulty. Before it began evacuating Wednesday, the U. S. embassy in Havana had been issuing on an average of 1,000 visas a week for Cubans to enter the United States.

Long Waiting List

When visa operations were closed down, some 50,000 Cubans were on a waiting list for visa interviews. Those at the bottom of the list would not have received an interview until July, 1962. The embassy had assigned some 30 employees to issuing visas.

Switzerland is taking over U. S. diplomatic interests in Cuba, but some State Department officials said this did not include the power to issue visas. Other officials said the Swiss could issue visas, but

could not be expected to devote the manpower to do so in much quantity.

At one point, officials thought of asking Switzerland to simply forward visa applications to Washington for processing here. But the department was informed that under the McCarran-Walter Immigration act, visas could be issued only in the field, not in the United States.

Cubans still can enter the United States by going first to a third country and then applying for visas at the American consulates there.

U. S. officials also indicated this country would continue its policy of broadly interpreting immigration laws to permit Cubans to land in the United States with no visas and then be "paroled" as refugees. This would require the refugees to get themselves out of Cuba.

Classroom Discipline Is Number One Problem According to Educator

New York (Science Service)—Classroom discipline is the number one school problem practically everywhere, but it is more acute in U. S. schools, a University of California at Los Angeles educator reported here following a six-month study tour of 14 European and Middle Eastern countries.

The causes and solutions vary from nation to nation, Dr. Lawrence E. Vredevoe told the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Students may be cheered by the news that eating and padding, well-applied remedies for breach of classroom discipline, are becoming less respectable. However, in at least one private European school, parents are still charged for canes as a "medical" expense.

Comparing discipline problems in the U. S. with those abroad, Vredevoe listed some factors that make it harder to enforce discipline in the U. S. Among the factors are lack of one dominant culture or religion, confused standards and attitudes toward law enforcement, longer and more

rigidly enforced compulsory education, use of cars by many high school students, population mobility, resulting in more transfers, and less home stability, confused attitudes about discipline and authority in the home, and shortage of competent administrators and teachers to meet the demand of a rising enrollment.

Schools in the U. S. often are asked to play the role of parent and church, "an impossible task," Vredevoe said. Despite the discipline handicap in U. S. school systems, Vredevoe found certain advantages in the systems here are not generally shared in Europe or the Middle East.

Among U. S. advantages are the closer relationship between home and school, emphasis on the worth of the individual and broad opportunities regardless of social or economic background; the comprehensive secondary school program that can be varied according to the abilities of individual students, and improved professional status of the American teacher.

U.S.-Cuba Break Has Heavy Impact in Latin America

By DOUG ANDERSON
UPI Correspondent

Washington's abrupt severance of diplomatic relations with Cuba had a heavy impact today on all Latin America, including Premier Fidel Castro's own revolutionary regime.

In Argentina and Brazil, there was talk of a special hemisphere-wide conference to deal with the situation created by the break. One influential Brazilian congressman said flatly he believed all New World nations should break off relations with Cuba.

"Cuba has placed itself outside the Pan-American system, and has become a Communist bridgehead and stronghold in the hemisphere," said Raymundo Padilla, chairman of the Foreign Relations Com-

mittee of Brazil's Chamber of Deputies.

"The Organization of American States should call an immediate meeting and take a collective stand against Cuba."

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Jesus Uda Murillo, whose government broke relations with the Castroites some time ago, urged other Latin American nations specifically Venezuela, Panama and Uruguay—to follow suit.

Argentine Foreign Minister Diogene Taborda said the U.S.-Cuban break probably would force postponement of the Inter-American Conference scheduled to start March 17 in Quito.

Argentine diplomatic circles were reported considering a call for an emergency meet-

ing of Western Hemisphere foreign ministers to deal with urgent matters on the agenda of the Quito conference.

Communist and Castroite minorities in some countries echoed the Moscow-Havana line that the break represented U.S. "aggression" against Cuba, but the general feeling appeared to be that it was a "natural and logical" consequence of Castro's unflinching anti-American campaign.

"The grave decision of the Department of State only confirms what public opinion has long regarded as inevitable," said one observer in Uruguay.

RED CELLS

Philadelphia—It is estimated that the human blood stream contains 35 trillion red cells.

Mother and Seven Totals Perish in Fire

LYNN, Mass.—(UPI)—Eight persons, a mother and seven children, perished in a house fire today.

The dead included Mrs. A. J. Amerault, 23, and six of her seven children. The fire also claimed the life of the children's 4-month-old cousin.

Mrs. Amerault's husband, Donald, 23, tossed their young-

est child, Dawn Marie, 4 months, 25 feet into the arms of a neighbor.

Seven other persons including the children fled the pre-dawn fire in the two-family house.

DOG BROTHER DIES

Wahpooc, N.Y.—(UPI)—Mrs. Olga Hone Rogers, a dog lover and judge who was considered an outstanding authority on dog breeds and English cocker spaniels, died Wednesday.

To pamper your cat...

kidney'n meat • liver'n meat
chicken • meaty mix • chopped fish

5 Dr. Ross' CAT FOODS

SPARK UP MID WINTER MENUS

You can always enjoy a good hot meal in cold weather, but you can enjoy it MORE when you know it costs so little.

Beef Roast

U.S.D.A. Choice
Swift's
Premium

49¢ lb

7 Bone Roast

Tender, Lean.....lb. **59¢**

Round Bone Roast

Well Trimmed lb. **69¢**

T-Bone Steaks

Swift Premium Aged. lb. **98¢**

Sausage

Nebergall's Pure Pork..... **3 lbs. \$1.00**

Pork Hocks

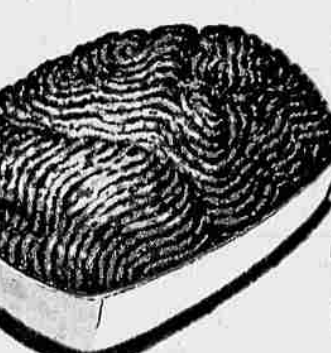
Smoked.....lb. **19¢**

Sliced Bacon

Morrell's Palaso **2 lbs. 89¢**

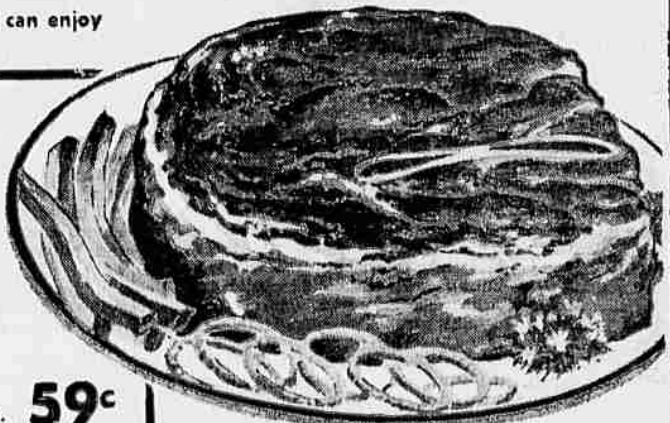
Weiners

Nebergall's All Meat.....**3/4-lb. pkg. 39¢**



Ground Beef

39¢ lb
Ground Chuck...lb. **59¢**



MIX 'EM or MATCH 'EM

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Clam Chowder | 303 | Salted | 5 for 1.00 |
| Minced Clams | 7 1/2-oz. | Salted | 5 for 1.00 |
| Mushroom | | | |
| Steak Sauce | Down Fresh | 10 for 1.00 | |
| Dog Food | Yets Economy 26-oz. | 7 for 1.00 | |
| Spun Honey | Bradshaw | 4 for 1.00 | |
| Tuna | Concord 1/2's chunk | 4 for 1.00 | |
| Real Gold | Orange Base, 12-oz. | 4 for 1.00 | |
| | (Makes 1 1/2 quarts orange juice) | | |
| Pumpkin | Libby 2 1/2 | 5 for 1.00 | |
| SOS, 10 pads | | 4 for 1.00 | |
| Margarine | Blue Bonnet | 4 for 1.00 | |
| Bisquick | 40-oz. | 3 for 1.00 | |
| Apple Juice | Tree Top 24-oz. | 5 for 1.00 | |

Cello Bag

Carrots 2 lbs. 19¢

Apples Delicious 3 lbs. 49¢

Tangerines 19¢ lb.

Mixed Nuts 49¢ lb.

CLEAN UP SALE

CABBAGE

Medium

Size

10¢

Each

ORANGES

5-lb. Bag

69¢

Swansdown Cake Mix

5 FOR \$1.00

TOOTH PASTE SALE

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Economy Gleam—reg. 69¢ | Now 59¢ |
| Economy Pepsodent—reg. 69¢ | Now 59¢ |
| Economy Stripe—reg. 69¢ | Now 59¢ |
| Family Colgate—reg. 83¢ | Now 69¢ |
| Family Crest—reg. 83¢ | Now 69¢ |

THIS WEEK'S COUPON

KLEENEX Large 400 Size

10¢ With Purchase of \$3 or more in Groceries

Make your dream vacation come true!

Nearly everyone looks forward to a glorious vacation—sometime! And by saving with us regularly, your money will earn excellent returns and you can be ready for that trip before you know it! This emblem assures you that your savings with us are insured by the FSLIC, a United States Government agency.

Investments made by the tenth of the month earn as of the first.

CURRENT DIVIDEND RATE 4% PER ANNUM

FIRST FEDERAL

Savings & Loan Assn. of Medford

24 North Ivy Street • Robert F. Kyle, Manager

Matlack's

SUPER MARKET

West Main at Ross Lane

Sale Prices Good Thru Sunday Night

NO SALES TO DEALERS