

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North First St. Phone 2-6141
ROBERT W. RUIHL, Editor
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An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon under Act of March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail - In Advance, Copy 10c
Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 8.00
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. 4.50
Sunday Only - One Year \$4.20
By Carrier - In Advance - Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Coe, Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent and on motor routes Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 8.00
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. 4.50
Carrier and Dealers - Copy 10c
An Independent Newspaper
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
(United Press International)
U.P.I. Telephone Newspapers
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION
Advertising Representative: WEST HOLIDAY CO. INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.
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.

Clear but Wrong
The Oregon Senate, by a vote of 25 to 3, has approved a bill exempting fraternal organizations from property taxes.
If the House follows suit and the governor signs the bill one thing will be accomplished: the matter will be clarified for tax assessors. The old law, usually ignored, required that lodges and clubs had to be charitable institutions to claim an exemption.
And the matter had to be cleared up. It put county assessors in a nasty bind.

BUT a double question will remain. How much free-loading must taxpayers subsidize, and what should be the limits?
Restaurants and bars in fraternal buildings undersell downtown competition—and thereby increase their business—because of the tax advantage. This, in turn, reduces trade elsewhere, reducing tax receipts for the county. Since governmental expenditures don't go down when receipts do, somebody has to pick up the tab. Guss who?
Many operate as businesses and should be taxed accordingly.—Capital Journal, Salem.

Lumber No. 1 in Dixie
Cotton is no longer "king" in the South. The new No. 1 industry in Dixie is lumber.
The fast-rising lumber industry in the South, which last year topped \$8.5 billion in gross production, is of special interest to Oregon. While Dixie's yellow pine isn't as strong or as adaptable as Douglas fir, it is competitive with Oregon's lumber. Produced in an area of lower cost labor, it is nearer the big Eastern U.S. markets.
Excellent suited to pulp manufacture, the South's pine grows to usable size in 20 years compared to 50 or more years for the Oregon fir.
The crown of the new "king" industry in the South is made up in part, at least, of gold which once belonged to Oregon's lumber industry.—Oregon Statesman, Salem.

Shape of Things to Come
A recognition of reality is the beginning of adjustment to it. The South's steadily growing realization that desegregation will become the prevailing pattern in race relations is, therefore, the most hopeful of auguries.
Dr. George Gallup's most recent survey of Southern opinion on this subject makes it clear that, although the change is not welcomed, it is recognized as inevitable.
"Do you think the day will ever come in the South," the Gallup interviewers asked, "when whites and Negroes will be going to the same schools, eating at the same restaurants, and generally sharing the same public accommodations?"

WHEN this question was put to Southerners in August, 1957, only 45 per cent of them said yes. In January of this year, however, 76 per cent of the persons interviewed in the South thought the day will come.
Why, then, is there still so much resistance?
Perhaps the answer lies in part in a desire to make the change come gradually so that its impact will be blunted and the community better prepared to accept it.
PERHAPS, however, the resistance is less massive than loud-voiced politicians of a bygone era like to pretend. The prophets of white supremacy and relentless segregation can still rally the noisy diehards.
But the time can hardly be far distant when politicians of a new day will begin to rally those whose faces are turned to the future rather than to the past. When that day dawns, the walls of discrimination will crumble; and the South will be immeasurably the happier for it.—Washington (D.C.) Post.

None Wise Enough
Recently the Supreme Court of the United States voted 5-4 to uphold the right of Chicago city fathers to censor films before presentation.
Chief Justice Warren wrote a vigorous 24-page dissenting opinion, in which he listed past instances of censorship to buttress his argument against the whole concept of allowing one group to decide what another will see, hear or read.
The Chief Justice noted that before World War II these same Chicago censors banned the March of Time because it criticized life in Nazi Germany; another Chicago censor banned a film because it was against her own religious beliefs; newsreels, supposedly pro labor, were banned in Ohio and Kansas; "Witchcraft," a study of superstition, was banned for years because it showed the Devil as really a fine fellow at heart, and Memphis censors banned "The Southerner" because it "reflected on the South."
American adults should have the right to judge for themselves the truth, beauty, style or content of any piece of literature, work of art or film or play. There is none wise enough to make that decision for all.—The Argus, Seattle.
Governor Rossellini wants the Washington Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment to permit the levy of a graduated income tax. He needs to find some \$50 million to keep the state's deficit from getting bigger. Our neighbor state, however, has been as allergic to an income tax as Oregon voters have been to a sales tax. By the way, this is the first time in years that no bill for a sales tax has been introduced in the Oregon Assembly.—Oregon Statesman, Salem.



"THE LADIES ON TELEVISION LAUGH AN JOKE WHEN THEY WASH CLOTHES!"

Communications
How Much More?
To the Editor: We protest! Yankees, yes! Cubans, no! We have more than a belly full of feeding and giving homes and jobs to foreigners. Going to all kinds of expense to see that they are well taken care of when millions of Americans are hungry and out of work!
How much more must we endure? Do you want a revolution here?
We do not beg, we demand, that every one in need in this nation either be given employment or the funds to pay for food, clothing and shelter and medical care.
Never in history has there been such a rich so-called Christian country having so much and giving so little to its poor. Hypocrites and whitened sepulchres!
Give us help or give us Communism!
Roy G. Sandwick
765 Marion St., N.E.
Salem, Ore.

American Custom
To the Editor: Our country is fortunate in having a Democratic occupant in the White House during a recession, which could develop into a depression. It is an American custom and a very good one.
Which leads me to this observation: While we get figures showing the number of unemployed, no one seems to know how many millionaires are among us.
Believe it or not, I am not one of them.
David Frisch
P.O. Box 292
White City, Ore.

Golden Rule and the Irish
To the Editor: I have been reading of and listening to the radio reports of a man who is said to have escaped from the mental ward of the Veterans hospital in Roseburg. Of course, like most others in this southwestern corner of Oregon, I do not know this man nor know of his problems. However, it appears he has harmed no one prior to the attempt of sheriff's deputies to take him back to the hospital, and then only to prevent their doing so. Why not leave the man alone? That is, according to the news reports, what the man has demanded.
Far too many people like to force others to live according to their own rules, that is, to say, "Do as I do," and "if you don't, we'll lock you up."
Perhaps if those who are trying to force him into their pattern of life had his problems, they'd do much worse. Wouldn't it be something if we were all carbon copies of one another?
My Grandad once said to an uncle of mine (unrelated except through marriage) "It's a good thing all fellows don't see alike or they'd all be after my wife." Could be.
My rule is "Do unto others as you'd like them to do to you." Best rule ever made, methinks. This Irishman (partly anyway) enjoys a battle of words, written words, 'tis the Irish in me, I guess. And when I get my Irish up I make up for all my more peaceful moments. Of course I can't see to box, so I'm forced to do battle the way I can.
Floyd R. McCabe
Mt. Pitt Star Rt.
Butte Falls, Ore.

Willow Tree
To the Editor: A willow tree grows in Medford on a unique plot. The oddity is that a work shop was built around the tree 10 years ago at number 7 East Clark st. by the present occupant, Mr. W. A. Farmer, now retired. The tree, now about three feet in diameter, inside the work shop was only about eight or nine inches in diameter at the time the shop was constructed in 1950.
At present there are four large limbs six feet above the cement floor protruding through the roof. A willow tree grows very large and quickly. After having been topped several times, this one still stands close to 30 feet tall.
When the writer passed by the novel structure recently, Mr. Farmer was in the process of making ready a cable to anchor to the part of the tree above the shop roof. Mr. Farmer plans to cut off the tree three feet above the shop floor and to use the remaining stump as part of a second work bench in the 8 by 10 foot building.
It was our impression that the tree was a source of shade to its owner all these years and as the adage goes, has rather outgrown its usefulness as the added girth has narrowed down needed room for more essential conveniences.
Bert Kissinger
520 Boardman st.
Medford.

Made Her Sick
To the Editor: Two short letters in your paper Tuesday, Feb. 21, make me sick. David Frisch says a Republican trying to beat Morse will get a clobbering. Did it ever occur to you that a decent and honest Democrat might beat him in the primary? It was a Democrat named Boyd

Foreign News Desk: Belgians in Congo; De Gaulle and Algeria; Japanese Troops

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Notes from the foreign news cables:
Belgians Cooperate
The Belgians are expected to go along with United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld's demand that they get out of the Congo, but with an important "if." That is, if the U.N. enforces a Security Council resolution that "other nationals" should also be ordered to withdraw.
The official position is that Belgium can be responsible only for withdrawal of military advisors still depending on Belgian authorities. These are mostly in Katanga province. Other Belgians serving under contract to Congolese forces, and political advisors hired by Congolese authorities are, according to the Belgian view, not under Belgian control and therefore must be dealt with by the United Nations in consultation with the Congo government.
The Congo is a major issue in the forthcoming Belgian elections.
The government is expected to counter Socialist charges of lack of preparation, foresight and a clear realistic policy with a reminder that leading Socialists played a major role in Congolese independence, even urging it earlier than the date favored by the Social Christian-Liberal coalition.
Determination
Whatever happens in the way of direct negotiations between the French government and the Tunis-based leaders of the Algerian rebellion, President Charles de Gaulle can be counted on to push his own idea of the future "Algerian Algeria." De Gaulle is going ahead with his plan to decentralize the Algeria administration and put Moslems in local councils of regions mapped out according to their population and background. His government also has announced that the Algerian military command will be divided into two. This was in line with De Gaulle's idea that political control of Algeria must remain in civilian hands, while the army concentrates strictly on the job of combating the armed Moslem guerrillas.
Meanwhile, go-between Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba is treading cautiously in his attempts to get peace talks between De Gaulle and the Algerian rebels under way. Bourguiba is anxious to end the fighting but must be careful not to commit himself too deeply and then find himself trapped by the Communist-leaning extremist wing of the rebels who believe time is on their side and want the fighting to continue.
Trial Balloon?
Some foreign diplomats in Tokyo believe the politically rash suggestion by Japan's United Nations Ambassador Koto Matsudaira that Japan send troops to the Congo was a trial balloon deliberately floated by the government to see what the reaction would be. Strong opposition immediately shot the balloon down. Others, however, believe Matsudaira made the suggestion on his own in an attempt to embarrass the government, which he believes soon will relieve him of his U.N. post.

University of Oregon's New Honors College Widely Noted

Editor's note: The "honors college" at the University of Oregon is an experiment in quality education which is attracting national attention. One U of O professor voiced the opinion that it would have a significant effect on education throughout the nation in public institutions of higher education. A story concerning the program published recently in the New York Herald Tribune is reprinted here, both to describe the experiment, and as an indication of the widespread interest in it.
By TERRY FERRER
Education Editor
New York Herald Tribune
"I feel keenly about the responsibility of a large university to its best students. State universities have neglected their best students, while the states have been willing to put up money to take care of the average student and even pay for remedial work for the poor student."
Dr. Robert D. Clark, dean of the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Oregon, last week was explaining one of the most unusual programs to be undertaken by a large state university—an Honors College. The Oregon Honors College opened last fall on a three-year experimental basis, with 129 selected freshmen and ninety-two students from the upper three classes who transferred into the college. All are aiming for a Bachelor of Arts, Honors College Degree.
Students at Honors will also have a chance to accelerate their courses and finish college by as much as a year earlier. This, Dr. Clark feels, is particularly important for students who will go on to graduate work, either professional or educational.
Dr. Clark pointed out last week that a few other state universities have somewhat similar honors programs, but none, he said, offers as integrated a program over a four-year period as Oregon. Michigan State University has had an Honors College since 1956, but it begins only in the sophomore year. Wayne State University in Detroit has its new Monteith College, offering small-college atmosphere in advanced inter-disciplinary courses which are elective. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has a Freshman Honors Program.
Stimulating Effect
The Oregon Honors College has a stimulating effect on the whole undergraduate community, Dr. Clark said. Even the 7,400 regular undergraduates who are not part of the program are "very enthusiastic and proud of their new college."
Such programs as these can provide tomorrow's superior undergraduate with an outlet for excellence even at the largest public institutions, which can then truthfully fulfill their obligations of serving every kind of student and not just the mediocre or the poor. We need more Honors Colleges.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
THE BATTLE
Washington - The great battle of the year for the Kennedy administration is about to open over federal aid to education.
The central problem of the President and of Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham Ribicoff can be put in a short, ironical sentence. But it will require a long lot of doing to overcome.
They have got either to convert or to defeat head-on the very same two oddly mixed groups - the conservative South and the great pockets of extreme liberalism in the North - which elected Mr. Kennedy in the first place.
If they can do neither - convert nor defeat - then they will have to surrender. They will have to accept an education plan running far short of what they want - or nothing at all.
And, for good measure, there is yet another complication, that of religious differences.
ON the surface, the big issue would seem to be the money involved in the President's program - \$5.6 billion over several years. But on the inside, the difficulties are far more complicated than money. They come to these:
1. Many Congressional Southerners who loyally supported the Kennedy-Johnson ticket want federal assistance to the states to stop at school construction. The administration wants to include aid for teacher salaries.
2. Many Northern Democratic liberals want school aid - any kind of school aid - to be denied to Southern communities refusing to desegregate.
3. Many spokesmen for church and private schools, notably Catholic dignitaries, are profoundly opposed to any bill granting benefits to public schools and excluding the parochial and private schools. But this is exactly what the Kennedy bill would do. And the fact that the President is himself a Catholic is a delicate added human factor.
(The Congressional Republicans are sharply divided. On the whole, however, they will not be anxious to assist the



White

Operation Kennedy - Ribicoff here).
HOW, then, does Secretary Ribicoff propose to take up arms in this sea of troubles? Those who talk to him find him in that curiously blended mood of worry about and eagerness for the combat, of realism and high hope, which seizes any good politician when the vital action impends.
His greatest asset is his simplest. Ribicoff is the ablest professional politician within the administration, excepting the President himself. His years in Congress and later as governor of Connecticut gave one assurance to the White House at any rate. In Ribicoff, the President has sent for a man, and not a boy, for this job.
Thus, armed with high political savvy, Secretary Ribicoff's battle plan follows naturally. He has selected the Southerners as his targets of maximum opportunity. He has stoutly refused to see education aid made the carry-all for segregation. Let aid go forward on its own merits, he says. Let segregation be fought out where it belongs, in the courts and by administration actions separate from the education bill.
TOO, he tells the Southerners - and rightly - that the principle of states' rights is not absent from the administration's bill. For, he points out, each individual state would in itself decide how much, if any, federal money would go to teachers pay and how much to school construction. Finally, he tells the Southerners that their states would draw larger federal aid - because on the whole they are poorer - than would the states of the North.
Now, if Ribicoff can carry the South, he will win. If he can't, all bets are off, anyhow. For, given heavy Southern backing in Congress - where he is well-liked because he is no south-hater - he can simply say to the Northern extremists that if they really want aid to education, they will forget their segregation riders.
True, the objections of religious groups would no doubt remain. They could hardly be decisive, however, in these circumstances.
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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
Among other controversies in Salem in this legislative year has been the age at which youngsters should be licensed to drive cars. It is now 16. There are proposals in the legislature to raise it to 18. One not very sound argument in favor of the change is that it would at least keep more teenagers off the roads.
Perhaps that illustrates as well as anything else the fuzziness of our thinking on this rather important subject.
SOME good advice on the subject of teenage driving and how to handle it was proffered in Portland by Walter G. Lundsford, who is Western regional representative of the Auto Industries Highway Safety Committee, whose membership is made up of people and industries that are interested in more safety on the highways. He addressed the annual meeting of the Oregon Highway Lifesavers, whose members are interested in the same subject. Among other good things, he said:
"Where teenagers have received ADEQUATE training, their accident rate has been reduced BELOW THAT OF ADULTS. . . The 16 to 18 age group has no worse record than the average ADULT drivers."
He added:
"it is the group between 19 and 23-year-olds beyond the supervision of teachers and parents-which has done the most damage."
HE WENT on to say:
"Industry as a whole wouldn't think of putting a new employee on a highly complicated machine without adequate training. The airplane industry is an example. Before a pilot is permitted to take command of a plane he must go through a severe course of training and must demonstrate his ability to handle a plane with a maximum of safety."
The point he was making is that it is TRAINING, rather than age, that should govern the issuance of driving licenses. . . The age limit legislation now being considered in Salem misses that point entirely, he told his hearers.
JUDGING by his talk in Portland, as reported by the press, Mr. Lundsford doesn't think too much of Oregon's driver education program. He told his listeners:
"You (of Oregon) passed a driver education measure in 1957, but so far only 12 per cent of your eligible students have received training. Last year there was more than \$200,000 left in the state driver training budget for other departments to fight over."
Which is to say:
Not enough of Oregon's eligible teenage students have been given the kind of driver training that will enable them to handle an automobile with reasonable safety to themselves and others.
MR. LUNDSFORD'S address contains a lot of food for thought. It suggests that the teenagers of today can no more be kept out of automobiles than their predecessors of a couple of generations ago could be kept away from horses.
In those benighted days, parents would have loved to keep their youngsters away from horses . . . just as we of today would love to keep OUR youngsters away from cars. Horses were dangerous then. Cars are dangerous now.
But our great-grandparents were wise enough to realize that youngsters and horses (which were then the prevailing mode of transportation) just COULDN'T be kept apart. So they compromised by teaching their children (usually at a tender age) how to handle horses safely and intelligently.
We'd better take a leaf