

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 33 North First St. Ph. SP 2-2141

Subscription Rates: By Mail - in Advance, Copy 100 Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$12.00

Advertising Representative: WEST HOLIDAY CO., INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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: March 3, 1951 (Saturday). The possibility of locating an air national guard unit here is being studied.

20 YEARS AGO: March 3, 1941 (Monday). Claude C. Hockley, 82, PWA northwest administrator from October, 1937, to September, 1939, died at his home in Portland today.

30 YEARS AGO: March 3, 1931 (Tuesday). A general construction contract of \$129,000 for the new Medford High school was let yesterday.

40 YEARS AGO: March 3, 1921 (Thursday). A fire at Gold Hill yesterday destroyed a store and apartment building, a law office, a merchandise warehouse and the Comus theater.

50 YEARS AGO: March 3, 1911 (Friday). A man was arrested for speeding 35 miles per hour on Main st. yesterday and was fined \$5 despite his plea that his car can't go that fast.

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

1. Who is the United States treasurer? 2. In addition to mileage allowances, U. S. Congressmen also receive extra pay when they attend special sessions; true or false?

3. It is, or is not "correct" to eat artichokes with the fingers? 4. How is the humming sound produced by a bee?

5. According to Paul, what are the abiding virtues? 6. The so-called Century plant blooms only once in every century; true or false?

7. Do stalactites or stalagmites form on the roof of limestone caves? 8. What is the number of the prohibition amendment to the U. S. Constitution?

9. What is the salary of the President of the United States? 10. What is concrete usually reinforced with?

Answers: 1. Mrs. Elisabeth R. Smith. 2. False. 3. It is. 4. Vibration of wings. 5. Faith, hope and charity. 6. False. 7. Stalactites. 8. Eighteenth. 9. \$100,000 a year. 10. Steel rods or wires.

Varieties of Education

Over the years considerable wordage in this space has been devoted to education, its problems, its successes and its failures, and at all levels, elementary, high school, at the college and university level, and in graduate work.

Education, we devoutly believe, is the single most important facet of life today, providing the basis for all our future.

We must have a literate, knowledgeable citizenry, able to make the life and death decisions which face us. And it is even more vital to us because we live in a country which (thank God) is governed by consent of the governed, with the ultimate and the basic decisions being made by the electorate.

NO SINGLE phase of education can be set aside and termed more important than the others.

In the early grades, youngsters get the basic skills—reading and writing and figuring, the lessons of social intercourse, and the attitudes and habits which will be with them the rest of their lives.

In the middle grades, junior and senior high school, they expand on these and begin to reach out for the background of knowledge needed by successful, worthwhile citizens. They begin to learn some of the details of our heritage, of our surroundings, of our society.

And in college and university, they build on these, still further expanding the background skills, knowledge and attitude, and at the same time obtaining more detailed grounding in what will be their life's work.

THERE is, however, a gap—a major one—in this continuity which is provided for able young people.

It was put in perspective the other day in a United Press International article by Louis Casels, one of the very best of UPI's reporters, when he said:

"But very little national concern has been expended on the boys and girls who don't go to college—not because they lack money, not because they can't find room, but simply because they aren't blessed with the academic ability necessary to do college work."

There are more of these young people in this nation than there are those who are able to benefit by college work. And in them lies a vast potential for good—good for themselves and their families, good for their communities, good for the state and nation and world.

TOO often this potential good is ignored, or, at best, merely nodded at.

In some cases, active, aggressive steps are being taken to give these young people the sort of training from which they, and the larger community, can benefit.

But the effort is neither widespread enough, nor in sufficient depth. A start has been made in some areas to provide adequate vocational training, adequate counseling, work-study programs and the like. But more must be done to focus the attention of society itself, and of those charged with educational responsibility, on the potential.

THERE is, of course, the age-old question—what will it cost to do such a job?

John Gardner, president of the Carnegie Corporation, who has made a study of this problem and who is quoted in the Casels article, says this:

"It would be an added expense to the schools, but not necessarily to society as a whole. Young people who fail to get jobs or who become juvenile delinquents are a costly burden on the whole community, and every boy or girl whose abilities are not developed is a loss to society.

"It is better to spend money preventing such occurrences than to spend it later picking up the pieces."

IT BOILS down to this question: "Shall we spend our money building schools, and guiding young people into worthwhile, wholesome, productive lives? Or shall we spend it on juvenile detention homes, jails and prisons, police forces, and welfare relief?"

There is, in each human born on earth, a potential for good and a potential for bad. Which potential will triumph is a matter of utmost concern for us all.

Gardner adds:

"The root of the difficulty is our bad habit of assuming that the only meaningful life is the 'successful' life, defining success in terms of high personal attainment in the world's eyes. Human dignity and worth should be assessed only in terms of those qualities of mind and spirit that are within the reach of every human being."

OUR nation was founded on the premise that each person should have an equal opportunity.

This is denied in our social framework today in many ways.

One of the most significant is in the denial of opportunity for those citizens whose essential worth as a human being is just as great as anyone else's, despite color or race or educational background, or social milieu, or academic ability.

In erasing this denial we need to pay far more attention than we do at present to the opportunities which society can provide to those young people who may not meet the requirements to become doctors or lawyers or scientists, but who do have the potential to become good citizens, good workers, productive and constructive members of society in a hundred different ways.

Dennis the Menace



"SOME DINNER! THREE THINGS THAT ARE GOOD FOR US, AN ONLY ONE THING WE REALLY LIKE!"

Red China-Russian Split Now Extending Into Economics; Famine Aid Said Lacking

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

Red China's irritation with the Soviet Union now is reported to have extended from the political field to the economic.

The two have been openly at odds over interpretation of Communist doctrine since the Red "summit" meeting in Moscow last fall.

That was the meeting at which Nikita Khrushchev's "co-existence" theme won out over Red China's demands for a hard line against the West.

Now the Chinese are reported irritated because of Soviet failure to offer more aid to help them overcome near-

famine conditions brought on by last summer's severe drought.

No Soviet Cash

There is no sign that Russia is helping to foot the high dollar bill for Peiping's vast grain purchases in the capitalist West. Nor is there any sign that Russia is sending a ny more supplies to Red China beyond those agreed upon under mutual trade arrangements.

Regardless of hunger at home, she is helping some of the African nations and Albania financially and economically. She also will try to meet barter commitments calling for shipment of large

amounts of rice to Ceylon and Cuba.

Policy Pressure

In the meantime, Red China continues to press Khrushchev for a tougher policy line. The hardened Russian stand on Laos is believed, at least in part, to be the result of Chinese pressure. Similarly, the Chinese appear to be trying to force Khrushchev's hand in the Congo.

Without waiting for Moscow, Peiping formally recognized the pro-Lumumba regime of Antoine Gizenga in Stanleyville and followed it up within 24 hours with an exchange of ambassadors.

Political Genius Needed In Handling NAACP's Demands

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington (UPI) - President Kennedy's genius for politics will find a major test just around the corner.

If he listens carefully, the President can hear some thunder on the left.

This thunder originates among Negroes and the leaders of organized labor. They are protesting what they regard as the Kennedy administration's failure to do enough fast enough.

A National Association for the Advancement of Colored People official sounded off this week in Baltimore. Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington office, said:

"To date the new administration, which made so many promises in the party plat-

form and during the campaign, has not issued a single executive order, protesting civil rights and has not proposed a single civil rights bill as part of its 'must' programs."

Action in the Works

There is reason to believe that the President is hearing some of that thunder on the left. At any rate, he told his news conference Wednesday that he hopes "in the next few days" to issue an executive order aimed at breaking down racial discrimination in employment. He said his administration also is studying how it might strengthen safeguards for civil rights in other fields, such as housing and education.

The AFL-CIO high command has complained that the administration was not doing enough to employ the jobless and to boost the nation's economy.

Labor recognizes considerable right wing resistance in Congress to Kennedy programs on their own and other

fronts. Labor leaders evidently believe they can help overcome that resistance by pressuring the administration to go further and faster toward labor's goals.

Tough Problem Presented

The NAACP's Mitchell indicated that Negroes are more agitated by Kennedy's actions or inactions than are labor's leaders. This presents a tough problem. Negroes are important among the minority groups that put Kennedy in the White House. There are many urgent reasons for Kennedy to avoid offending Negro voters.

There is an equally urgent reason for delaying proposals for new civil rights legislation. The Senate's rule 22 to protect Senate minorities is in force. It permits filibuster tactics.

To bring civil rights legislation before the Senate now would arouse instant filibuster. That would mousetrap all other Kennedy legislative programs. The problem posed demands political genius.

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.

Operation Abolition

To the Editor: It may be well to call attention of your over-zealous super-patriots who have written you in defense of the House Un-American Activities Committee's un-American film, "Operation Abolition," that an investigator for the H.U.A.C. has admitted that this film contains inaccuracies and distortions, as evidenced by the following quotation from an editorial in the Feb. 1 issue of the country's most outstanding non-partisan weekly, "The Christian Century":

"The brief, monthly publication of the Illinois division of the American Civil Liberties Union, reports in its January issue an interesting conversation between Burton White of the University of California faculty and William Wheeler, an investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee. In a TV debate White tried to point out some of the distortions in the film 'Operation Abolition.' Wheeler said, 'What are you trying to prove by this?' White replied, 'That the film has inaccuracies and distortions.' Wheeler then said, 'I've admitted that.'"

"For what purpose does H.U.A.C. circulate a film which one of its own investigators admits has been doctored? Toward what end is it sacrificing truth for propaganda? The film's thesis is that all efforts to abolish H.U.A.C. are communist-inspired. This, then, must be the end for which the committee is willing to distort the facts and misrepresent as communist-influenced the students who last May in San Francisco disapproved of the committee and its works."

"American citizens have the right to criticize their government and to protest any of its actions; no officer, branch or committee of government from the President and the Supreme Court on down to the sacrosanct. Before this deceptive film was produced, the methods used by the H.U.A.C. to perpetuate its existence had convinced the 'Washington Post,' the 'New York Times,' the 'St. Louis Post-Dispatch,' the 'American Civil Liberties Union' and this paper that the committee should be abolished. The circulation of 'Operation Abolition,' which is now reported to exceed 2,000 copies, confirms our opinion."

To which this writer would add an emphatic Ditto and a fervent Amen. Arnold Eugene Jenny Rogue Valley Manor Medford

Editor's note: Hopes to abolish the committee, or even to curtail its activities, have come to naught, at least for this session of Congress. The committee was reinstated, and its requested appropriation of \$331,000 was approved by the House yesterday, with only a handful of Representatives voting no.

The Muse Strikes Gold Hill Again

To the Editor: With apologies to Gold Hill Billy I submit these few verses (7):

Here's a silly little ditty All about our Gold Hill City; Not as clever as Gold Hill Billy So I'll sign it Gold Hill Lilly.

There is beauty all around, Up above and on the ground, The hills are dressed in lovely hues With the sky of different blues.

But we have our problems, too, Just as other peoples do, And we want the people here To wake up! Stand up! Give a

powerful, still whiteman's ambition. Our city is among the old, Once named for a hill of gold, So why not start in findin' clues To help it lose the civic blues? We have air pollution now, This is nothing new somehow, But the big-wigs like to claim There is somethin' else to blame.

This white stuff both high 'n' low Cannot be God's own true snow, And we've learned with much disgust We're not to blame the cement dust. Then there's the odor on a day When the wind comes down our way. Oh! Hold your nose and dare not breathe, Or you'll find there's no reprieve.

In the autumn, eatin' turkey, We find the water awful murky, Ugh! We can't stand chlorine's taste, And the settlin' that is waste, There are many people here, Some of them enjoy their beer, Others play a different game, But I won't tell you it's name.

All the people here are good, They'd be better if they could, But their need is not a chair, But start in lettin' down their hair. Some of them are in a rut Cause they never leave their hut. They should get into the groove To see what they can help improve.

Now this little ditty's ended You know I could not have pretended To be as clever as Gold Hill Billy, So now I'll stop this bein' silly. This is to be sung "more or less" to the tune of "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star."

I may never be able to write another poem such as this and I imagine some are hoping I never will. It's my first attempt but it just rolled right off this pen so I can't be blamed.

Gold Hill Lilly Gold Hill, Ore.

"Winema"-Yes To the Editor: Truly a good name for the new National Forest from the Klamath Indian Reservation and adjacent lands, memorializing a good and noble character. Protecting and conserving forests sacred to American Indians should please the Klamath and Modoc people.

Winema's life was indeed romantic, distinctive, historic. Every high school student should read A. B. Meacham's book, "Wigwam and Warpath." He was the man whose scalp and life Winema saved at the Modoc massacre. Meacham devoted the rest of his life to promoting better understanding and humane treatment of American Indians by palefaces. Needless cruelty, bloodshed and hate would have been avoided and white man's standing now on all this planet far better had Winema's counsel been heeded.

Winema, also called "To-bey" - "Woman-Chief-of-the-Brave-Heart," and Captain Jack, Kientepoos, young son of the slaughtered Chief in the Wright massacre on Lost River, were cousins - full-blooded Modoca, who still wanted to live in peace. They showed a real spirit of intent for "free enterprise," co-existence, as compared with white man's greed and gloat

Stupendous Fraud

To the Editor: The so-called "three-way workmen's compensation bill" presently before the upper house of the Oregon Legislature is one of the most stupendous frauds ever attempted on the people of the state.

In Oregon, the cost of industrial accident compensation is paid by the employers of labor and from the record of 1947 to 1957 there was paid into the fund \$161 million. Of this sum 93 cents of each dollar was paid out in compensation or medical care, 7 cents being the cost of administration.

Ninety-six private stock companies filed insurance expense exhibits in 1959 with the New York Insurance department. Their losses, according to their reports, amounted to 65.7 per cent of premium dollars, leaving 34.3 per cent for the cost of administration.

Mr. Gerald Mendi, lobbyist for the Associated Oregon Industries, said, among other things, that the "key objective" of the three-way plan is not to compensate injured workmen, but to prevent in-

dustry accidents, which seems intentionally confusing and contradictory since the three-way law would, in all probability, bring more than 100 companies into Oregon to share in the profits, and in so doing would make a unified rehabilitation program virtually impossible.

Mr. S. Bruce Black, chairman of the Board of Liberty Mutual, speaking on the subject of rehabilitation of injured workers, said in Portland on Sept. 13, 1960, "A good case in point is the State Industrial Accident Commission of Oregon, which among its activities, operates its own rehabilitation center, a respected institution, and one of the few of its kind under the administration of State Insurance funds."

Obviously the "key objective" of the so-called three-way bill is the profits of the private insurance companies without regard to who is injured thereby. It is not always that the interests of the employers and the employees are identical, but this seems to be a case in point. If this bill becomes law the industrial accident program will either pay the injured workmen less, or cost the employers of Oregon more. Now is the time to protest this imposition before it passes either house of the Legislature.

D. Ivan Fritts 794 Fortner Lane Ontario, Ore.

In Pure Desperation To the Editor: I really don't know if this will help any, but in pure desperation I must again appeal to those people who share our 10-party telephone line, please, for humanity's sake, to use a little consideration for the other nine of us.

When you tie up this line in long gab-festations, or allow your teenagers to do so, you are seriously hindering the rest of us from making necessary calls or from receiving long distance calls.

For instance, my husband was on his way home from a Far East post, and tried to make an emergency call here, from Guam, from Honolulu, from San Francisco, and in between. He was in Weed, Calif., before he got the call through, because of the "yackling people" on this 10-party Talbot line.

I guess you know his feelings toward the people who would use so little consideration. Today I have been trying for 2 1/2 hours to make a business call, and as yet cannot get the line free of talkers.

As much as I, myself, like to visit with friends, I seldom ever use my phone except for business reasons, out of consideration for the other nine subscribers, and I do appeal to you people in "desperate sincerity" to use the same amount of consideration, so that we may all use the privileges that we pay for—a line to use when we most need it.

Whether you people realize it or not, we are privileged and lucky even to have our phones, and we could very easily lose that privilege by abusing it, as there are a goodly number of people in line waiting for these phones.

Thanks for Blood To the Editor: I wish to thank everyone who donated blood in my name on Feb. 14. Ora Mevins Box 223 Eagle Point, Ore.

Talented Mankind To the Editor: The crickets chirp with their hind legs. Men do as well; For though their legs refuse to chirp, Their feet can smell!

Jack Finel 3710 Hillsinger rd. Medford

Thanks for Blood To the Editor: I wish to thank everyone who donated blood in my name on Feb. 14. Ora Mevins Box 223 Eagle Point, Ore.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

DEAD STEREOTYPES

Washington - One hardy stereotype - the cliché that "the wild-eyed professors" would surely be the first to embarrass President Kennedy - is dead because the administration is two months in office. It just has not been so.

Another equally hardy stereotype was that, anyhow, the President would be saved from professional folly by the professional politicians in his shop. The pros on the whole have done well. But there is one glaring exception—though this correspondent, as a pro-politician writer who has held the live-lid suspicion of academics in public life, regrets he must report it.

The one official of the Kennedy administration who has thus far plainly embarrassed is a professional politician, former Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan. Williams' behavior in his current African tour, as assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has been almost incredibly irresponsible.

Indeed, one begins to suspect that though they were brought here primarily as "idea men" their ideas do not stop with glittering visions. They are actually pretty practically the either-or given to the either-or approach. And though mostly political liberals they are, in my judgment, true liberals—not so doctrinaire by half as one might have feared.

WELL representative of them is Prof. Walt Rostow, late of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and he will illustrate the point.

As a White House adviser, Rostow has much on his plate - including the Congo, the North Atlantic Treaty organization, the foreign aid program. But when you talk to him you find no knee-jerk professional "liberalism," no eager, dogmatic savor of this world by tomorrow morning at 10:32.

You find a man who cheerfully accepts two epigrams. One is that when you are not in power you can afford much grand rhetoric, but when you are in power you must cut your talk to fit the coat of reality. The other is that while reformers can do many things they can't do them all at once, and shouldn't. You can't, so to speak, raise the minimum wage and "free Tom Mooney" all at once.

(Mooney, while imprisoned in California half a generation ago as a laborite bomber, was a special martyr to the professional liberalism of that period.)

(Copyright, 1961, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)