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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

April 17, 1952 (Thursday)
Pipeline No. 1, running between Big Butte springs and Medford, will be shut down for six hours next Tuesday for repairs. The Medford water department announced.

Passage of the school reorganization bill which will appear on the November ballot "is a must," Dr. William Sampson, a Southern Oregon college instructor, told members of the Medford Active club at a recent meeting.

20 YEARS AGO

April 17, 1932 (Friday)
Army engineers advise landowners in Beagle area they must vacate property by July 1 to allow construction of army cantonment.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Rationing of sugar will start next month. There will be no reduction of the amount in pounds as rumored."

30 YEARS AGO

April 17, 1932 (Sunday)
Medford High school basketball coach Darwin K. Burgher awards basketball letters to George Harrington, Bill Knips, Tommy White, Alton Lindley, Max Gilinsky, Wilton White and Oliver Hughes.

40 YEARS AGO

April 17, 1922 (Monday)
Federal road bureau awards \$75,000 contract for paving of 6.4 miles of road from Prospect to Medford.

Boris Karloff appears as the romantic lead in "The Cave Girl," moving picture at Medford theater.

50 YEARS AGO

April 17, 1912 (Tuesday)
George M. Dunn, Ashland, defeats F. E. Merrick, Medford, in bitterly contested campaign for Republican nomination as Jackson county judge.

White Star Steamship line officials state 1,635 persons died following collision of liner Titanic and iceberg.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Are midshipmen studying at the U.S. Naval Academy permitted to marry?
 2. Was Tex Rickard a prominent as a cattle rancher, movie star or sports promoter?
 3. If you desired to go to Northern Rhodesia would you travel to Asia, Africa, or South America?
 4. How many furlongs is a mile?
 5. What are the ends of the earth's axis called?
 6. In what country did the Manchu dynasty once reign?
 7. Which flower is said to be arrayed even better than Solomon in all his glory?
 8. Is a pullet egg larger, smaller, or the same average size as a hen's egg?
 9. What is a posthumous award?
 10. One U.S. President had 14 children; was it John Quincy Adams, John Tyler, or James Buchanan?
- Answers: 1. No. 2. Sports promoter. 3. Africa. 4. Eight. 5. Poles. 6. China. 7. The lily. 8. Smaller. 9. One made after death. 10. Tyler (twice married).

Polio Paradoxes

The paradoxes of polio continue to disturb and alternately delight public health workers in this seventh post-vaccine year. With the Sabin oral vaccine now available in large quantities, the miracle of mass immunity may come close to achievement this year. Realists say it won't.

The poliomyelitis "disease year" traditionally begins on April 1, but in recent years not much has been made of it. It was seven years ago that the Salk Vaccine, after a field trial, was pronounced "safe, effective, and potent."

So far the reports for 1962 are encouraging. In the first 13 weeks of this year, only four paralytic cases have been reported — out of a total of 54 cases. But it's still too early for great optimism.

THE disease spreads with warm weather, and that's why the first reports usually come from Southern states. For the nation as a whole, the highest incidence begins in late July and peaks in August and early September.

Only about 260 deaths occurred from polio in 1960, as against 454 in 1959, a bad post-vaccine year. Reports are not completed for 1961, but the toll appears to have been small.

NOW comes the shocker.

The Salk vaccine has been available for seven years. Despite some federal maladministration in the very beginning of the program, mainly a curious lack of foresight and planning, large amounts of the vaccine have been generally available, usually free or at low cost.

A few communities have adopted compulsory vaccination. North Carolina and Ohio and many local school districts require vaccination as a condition of entry into the public schools.

But as of late last year only 32 per cent of the population under 60 years of age had received the full course of Salk injections. The recent availability of the Sabin oral vaccine would do little to change that national percentage. So far it has been used largely in field trials and for emergencies.

NOW the Sabin vaccine has been given full clearance by the Public Health Service. Surgeon Gen. Luther L. Terry on March 27 approved the Sabin type III vaccine, the only one which had been suspected of being unstable.

But there are as yet no indications of any great city or state activity toward mass immunization. This is true despite the fact that 1 million doses of each Sabin type are available and 6 to 9 million doses await government approval.

THE answer to apathy may eventually be to require inoculation of all youngsters before they are allowed to attend school. Smallpox has been virtually wiped out in this country by this strict requirement.

The irony of these polio paradoxes is that the immunity endowed by the Sabin vaccine is "catching." Thus if 80 per cent of a community receives the vaccine, the whole community may be immunized.

One further irony. In Russia, where if you eat strawberries and cream and like them, more than 80 million persons have taken the Sabin vaccine.—E.R.R.

India and Nepal

The deterioration of relations between India and Nepal is a matter of alarm in the free world and for rejoicing in Peking. Situated between India and Tibet, Nepal is the buffer state which shields India's heartland, the Ganges Valley, from Communist China. Any weakening of Nepal's ability or willingness to fulfill its buffer role would raise dangers for all of South Asia.

It is hoped the differences between these two neighbors can be patched up when King Mahendra of Nepal arrives in New Delhi, Wednesday, for a five-day state visit. Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru extended the invitation for what he called "an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest."

INDIA is alarmed over Nepal's increasing friendliness to Red China. A brief spat between Nepal and Red China over claims to Mt. Everest, which straddles the Nepalese-Tibetan border, was settled by boundary treaty last October.

Some observers contend, although King Mahendra denies it, that Red China got some territorial rights it didn't deserve. India is especially apprehensive about a recent agreement between Nepal and Red China for construction of a highway between Katmandu, the Nepalese capital, and Tibet. Chinese experts and technicians will be admitted to Nepal to help.

Mahendra in turn is angry with India for giving refuge to dissident Nepalese politicians and rebels. They have been using India as a base for guerrilla and propaganda activities. The exiles say Mahendra is taking Nepal toward communism and has instituted a "reign of terror and torture."

IN AN Indian-Nepalese treaty of 1950, it was agreed that joint military action should be taken by the two countries to meet any "foreign aggression" threatening the security of either.

Official Indian sources pointedly referred to the treaty in February when it appeared that Communist China might send troops into northern Nepal to stem a reported anti-Chinese military buildup among refugees from Tibet. A Nepalese spokesman was reported to have said at that time that if the Chinese Communists demanded entry for their troops, Nepal might feel forced to yield.—E. R. R.

Dennis the Menace



LET'S NOT OPEN THE DOOR 'TIL MR. WILSON'S COLLAR COOLS OFF! OKAY?

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

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THE DESCENDING SPIRAL

Hong Kong—According to one expert estimate, the industrial plant of Communist China is now operating at only 30 per cent of capacity.



Alsop

The estimate is hard to credit, particularly because China's industrial plant has been constructed at such heavy human cost. Yet there is a great mass of evidence that the 30 per cent figure, though it is only an estimate, is at least pretty close to the existing harsh reality.

A recent on-the-spot survey by an embassy of a neutral power revealed that in Peking, which is now an important mixed industrial city, only one factory in six was in current operation. In the great Wuhan iron and steel complex, only one of the three furnaces is in use at present.

ANOTHER on-the-spot report from a small manufacturing city in Fokien showed an even smaller percentage of the local plants in operation than the Peking survey. A good many of the plants in a city of this sort would have been small semihandicraft producers, of course; yet the seeming confirmation of the Peking pattern is still noteworthy. In the same fashion, the Wuhan story has an echo in the curious fact that the even greater Anshan iron and steel complex, which used to be the favorite show place of Communist Chinese industry, has been closed to all expert foreign eyes for a long time.

The Chinese Communists' own claims of annual steel production show a staggering drop, from 18 million tons to under 11 million. Reports of food famine and severe resulting power shortages come from all over China. In short, the evidence is clear that Communist China is now suffering from an acute, generalized industrial breakdown.

Even considered in isolation, this industrial breakdown is a fact of far-reaching meaning. But it cannot be considered in isolation. It must be weighed against the background of the aims and methods of Mao Tse-tung's "great leap forward."

IN ESSENCE, the great leap was an attempt to industrialize China by the same methods which Josef Stalin used in Russia during the first and second five-year plan periods. Regarded cold-bloodedly, Stalin's forced industrialization of Russia was a vast but particularly successful crime against humanity.

In order to gain funds for industrial investment, the standard of life was ruthlessly forced down. Something like 17,000,000 Russians lost their lives, as a direct or indirect consequence of this enforced drop in the living standard. But although the price paid was so terrible, the Soviet Union was indeed industrialized, as the world well knows.

Mao's decision to industrialize China by the Stalinist method germinated in 1937 and began to be applied in 1958. The decision was taken despite a Chinese standard of life far lower than the Soviet standard had been at the beginning of the first five-year plan in 1929. There were many other unfavorable factors, too, such as a far superior Chinese proportion of unexploited land and raw material resources per head of population.

"I propose," said the Oklahoma bookkeeper, "that we hold our next convention in Compshurg."

"Nothing doing," decreed the chairman. "That town is full of yokels. Why the last convention I attended in Compshurg, I was driving down the main street, mind you, when I put my hand out to make a left turn, and some son-of-a-gun stole the olive right out of my martini."

"I quote the superintendent in extenso, because he has cut to the heart of our education-

occasions — and the country along with the administration. But, far from encouraging partisan sniping, Dirksen put all his influence in precisely the opposite direction. He insisted upon Republican backing for, rather than Republican assault upon, a Democratic President. He helped Mr. Kennedy enormously recently on the U.N. loan issue.

All this was not because Dirksen loves Democrats. It was simply because he was aware that this country in any foreign crisis can have only one voice at a time, that of the President, whoever he may be and from whatever party. The alternative is to risk national catastrophe — the destruction of the United States before the outer world at a time when there can be no other form of authority.

THUS, it is not simply that Mr. Kennedy owes Senator Dirksen much in human terms. Far more importantly, the President has to face the fact that a determined drive to smash Dirksen might succeed all too well, and so smash that indispensable bipartisanism on high foreign matters which has thus far kept the national effectively united.

On the other hand, Yates is undeniably a good Democrat, and one strictly backed by the liberals in the President's party. If he refuses to "go all the way for Sid" there will be much intraparty casting of disbelieving glances at the head of John F. Kennedy.

But if he does "go all the way for Sid," he courts dangerous consequences extending far beyond the borders of Illinois and far beyond all party labels.

Hard Reason Says Two Germanys, East, West, Are Accomplished Fact

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst

In the warm sun of early fall in the ancient city of Hanover, Erhard Herzog, an official of the government of Lower Saxony, slipped strong black coffee and discussed the possibility of the day when the two Germanys could be reunited.

In Lower Saxony, the "Iron Curtain" is not just a colorful but abstract phrase.

It is a physical thing of barbed and electrified wire and grim watchtowers manned by armed sentries of either side.

Of Lower Saxony's population of six million, three million are "expellees" from the East. Herzog himself is an expellee.

"Naturally," he said, "we hope for reunification, but we know that it will not come for a long time, possibly not in my lifetime."

Would he be willing to fight to regain East Germany from the Communists? No, he didn't think so. "No one wants another war," he said.

Southward in Bavaria, through rolling countryside reminiscent of the hills and mountains of Pennsylvania, lies the little town of Selb, on the East German-Czech border. There, Inspector Wilhelm Kolb heads border police covering roughly eight miles of the border.

Kolb also hopes for reunification, but he also doesn't believe it's worth a war.

This is the network and between attitude so common as to be typical in Germany, and one that makes the reunification question dynamite for any German politician.

Hard reason says that the two Germanys, East and West, are an accomplished fact, politically, militarily and economically.

It also is a fact that Germans would regard any recognition of East Germany as a surrender to Communist pressure.

The foregoing obviously is an over-simplification but it lies at the core of the difficulty of reaching any understanding between the Western powers and Moscow on the German problem.

Any proposal giving the East Germans a greater voice in control of access to Berlin and promising to respect existing borders would be totally distasteful to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, and give him reason to sabotage it if he could.

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.

Teaching Needed

To the Editor: I wish to add my plea to that of another person, whose letter appeared about a week ago, on behalf of the money being appropriated for teaching the children detained at the juvenile home.

The time was when this would not have moved me to write a letter. But through the chance of personal contact with the some, and later, of having become acquainted with a young person who had passed through it, I have become acutely interested.

I believe that the people in charge of the home do as much as anyone could expect with the facilities that are provided. There are other things needed and the recent establishment of a library is a good step forward. But my first question after viewing the home was as to whether or not schooling could be kept up. As a first move in improving the social patterns of these children this seems absolutely essential.

People of this county, concern yourselves with seeing that teachers are provided for those young people. They are in need of every constructive and normal influence that can be brought to bear upon them. It is only by God's grace, perhaps, that you and I have not or will not have a youngster detained there.

(Name on file) Medford

Not a Problem

To the Editor: As set forth in the proposed Home Rule Charter, each commissioner other than the chairman shall be compensated \$50 for each regular board meeting, but not to exceed \$100 per month.

Fear has been expressed recently that this provision will discourage able people from

running. Is this fear justified? To me it is not.

One has but to note the qualified men who expressed willingness to serve, should the Charter pass and should they be asked to run by their neighbors. Their names appear on a list compiled at the request of the County Citizens for Home Rule Charter, and for the purpose of discovering if lack of qualified candidates might become a problem. It is not a problem. Further, these men should be congratulated for taking a stand for democratic county government.

Mrs. Carol Barrett
1673 Parker st.
Ashland, Ore.

Stamps for Sacred Heart

To the Editor: We were gratified by the suggestion in a recent Editorial concerning the collection of redeemable stamps for the benefit of Sacred Heart Hospital building fund.

True, this may be a project of modest dimensions, yet it might well prove to become one of real value, and in this spirit we as an organization which has the future of the hospital much at heart, gladly sponsor this project.

May all readers of the Mail Tribune be informed that stamps may be sent directly to Sacred Heart Hospital, in care of Providence Guild, earmarked for the building fund.

Mrs. J. C. Boyle,
President,
Providence Guild,
Medford.

Slurs Resented

To the Editor: I always know when the campaign is warming up. Some letter to the editor accuses me of Communist leanings. Your correspondent, Alvin A. Pruitt, writes (April 13) in your Communications column that he wonders how many citizens in Oregon's Fourth District know how I stand on Communism.

Then he says he doesn't "know fully" himself but that he "feels" that most of "us here in southern Oregon are permitted to see" only part of my position on Communism.

This kind of Joe McCarthy slurring is a regular feature of the campaigns of my Republican opponents. How, please tell me, Mr. Pruitt, could any part of my position on Communism be hidden from Fourth District voters considering that I have been in five contested elections in the last eight years? And my opponents have always had twice as much money to spend and almost all the newspapers on their side?

I think it can be said that my record has been more investigated and publicized than that of any other person in the Fourth District. If Mr. Pruitt had any questions, he could have asked me. In fact he was invited to meet me Sunday in Medford but failed to show up to make his slurs to my face.

Besides having a record that is an open book, I am a reserve officer with a "Q" (top secret) clearance, but perhaps that doesn't comfort Mr. Pruitt who is determined not to investigate for himself but to swallow what he reads in radical rightist publications. I never endorsed the quotations in his letter, just as I never endorsed Castro except when he was fighting tyranny and promising freedom for Cubans.

Here's a quotation for Mr. Pruitt. It's from U.S. News and World Report (July 18, 1958): "While in Venezuela, Mr. Porter continued to speak out against dictatorships and he took the occasion to warn against the Communist tyranny, too. Communist strength has been growing in Venezuela, but Mr. Porter's words against the Reds drew cheers."

Charles O. Porter,
Democratic Candidate
For Congress,
Eugene, Ore.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris

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EDUCATION NEEDS EXAMINATION

In last fall's issue of the "Harvard Educational Review," a school district superintendent in California stated with a admirable terseness one of the real handicaps to a better educational system in America.

He wrote: "Just think for a moment of the academic classrooms we could build and the science and foreign language teachers we could employ, if we were suddenly to stop spending money on school transportation systems, cafeterias, health services, recreation programs, driver training, arts and crafts, home economics, adult education classes in upholstery and cake decorating, marching bands, traveling glee clubs..."

"Most educators would really like to educate, but we find ourselves so infernally occupied with lunch menus, bus routes, Little League schedules and preventive inoculations, that Euclid and Darwin are being compelled to take positions somewhere in the third row back of the massed symphonies."

"I did a little figuring the other day," he continued, "and arrived at the disconcerting conclusion that almost 15 per cent of my own district's expenditures this year are going for stuff like that. If I could wave somebody's magic wand and eliminate the items listed above, I would be able to give each of my remaining teachers a \$1,000 raise, and build three new classrooms every year."

I quote the superintendent in extenso, because he has cut to the heart of our education-

al problem in modern American society. We really do not know what a school should teach, or how, by whom, to whom or in what order of importance. As a result, what we call a "school program" is an unholy mélange of the trivial, the marginal, the ridiculous and the inept.

The House of Representatives Subcommittee on Education is currently studying a bill, HR 10145, which would devote Federal funds and effort to "basic research in education." This is not "Federal aid" to education, but a means of determining what the proper processes and goals of education ought to be.

One reason I am against Federal aid is that most of the money would go simply to continue and expand present practices. Yet, we do not know if the present practices really turn out educated pupils. What is needed, before we spend a penny of government money on schools, is a thorough and comprehensive examination and evaluation of the whole subject of education.

Industry spends from 10 to 15 per cent of its appropriations on research and development; education spends less than 1/10 of 1 per cent. Yet, education is the biggest "business" in America — larger than autos or utilities or any other. It is fruitless to give more money to the schools until we agree on what the long-range purpose of education ought to be.

CARRIERS SUFFER LOSSES

Washington—The Air Transport Association announced Monday that major U.S. trunk carriers suffered a net loss of more than \$8.8 million during February, bringing the red ink total for the first two months of 1962 to nearly \$14.6 million.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A CHAMPION HEAVYWEIGHT wrestler went with a pal to a lively fair in a country town. After a dozen rounds of exhilarating liquids they started for home, forgetting that in one field on their route a vicious bull was loose.

The bull snorted and charged. The wrestler, undaunted, grabbed its horns and twisted them till the bull bellowed for help and fled across the field. "Too bad I took those last six drinks," sighed the wrestler to his friend when they got home. "I sure would have gotten that fresh palooka off his bicycle."

"I propose," said the Oklahoma bookkeeper, "that we hold our next convention in Compshurg."

"Nothing doing," decreed the chairman. "That town is full of yokels. Why the last convention I attended in Compshurg, I was driving down the main street, mind you, when I put my hand out to make a left turn, and some son-of-a-gun stole the olive right out of my martini."

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