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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.

10 YEARS AGO June 20, 1952 (Friday) Oregon state policeman killed in the rugged, mountainous country on the Jackson-Douglas county line while investigating a shooting in a cabin owned by a miner.

20 YEARS AGO June 20, 1942 (Saturday) Net taxable value of Jackson county property up \$2,174,280 over 1941; total now \$29,388,340.

30 YEARS AGO June 20, 1932 (Monday) A. W. Pipes, former mayor of Medford, announces independent candidacy for Jackson county judge.

40 YEARS AGO June 20, 1922 (Tuesday) Medford lumber dealer dies in accidental fall from Chicago hotel window.

50 YEARS AGO June 20, 1912 (Thursday) Two supporters of Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican presidential nomination submit their resignation to Jackson county GOP central committee because of dissatisfaction with national convention, which nominated William Howard Taft.

What's Your I.Q.?

- 1. Two of every three ducks produced commercially in the U.S. are raised on an island; name the island. 2. Which State of the United States has the greatest area? 3. With what New England town do you associate John Hancock and Samuel Adams? 4. Which amendment to the Constitution provided for direct election of Senators? 5. Are tariff duties imposed on imported goods collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau, or by Collectors of Customs? 6. Which is the highest ranking position in the President's Cabinet? 7. Jefferson City is the capital of which state? 8. All varieties of lizards are venomous; true or false? 9. In what country are the Halls of Montezuma? 10. With what do you associate the Dow Jones average? Answers: 1. Long Island. 2. Alaska. 3. Lexington, Mass. 4. 17th Amendment. 5. Collectors of Customs. 6. Secretary of State. 7. Missouri. 8. False. 9. Mexico. 10. Stock market.

Meeting the Challenge

The challenge facing educators today is to meet the increasing demand in an individual's educational process from the time he enters school until he has received the background and knowledge to enter a highly complex society as a useful citizen.

It is a challenge which administrators and board members of the Medford school district faced. It is one which they will face in the future. Last night's decision to construct a new 2,000-student capacity high school to relieve crowded conditions in the present building was meeting part of this challenge to provide a broad course offering for students who will enter all walks of life.

It was a decision to help prepare future generations to be leaders, scientists, technicians, businessmen and citizens of tomorrow.

THE decision didn't come easy. It came after long hours of discussing ideas, plans, philosophies, future demands of education, and conflicting reports as to how effective large or small high schools are.

In August, 1961, the Medford board accepted a report by Drs. Keith Goldhammer and Clarence Hines of the University of Oregon bureau of educational research. In their study of the Medford district, they recommended two high schools in this district with capacities ranging from 1,500 to 1,800 students.

To do this would mean some curtailment in the educational program now offered because it would be uneconomically sound. This was considered by Drs. Goldhammer and Hines.

BUT the question facing the Medford board was: Would it be advisable to curtail the present program?

Superintendent Leonard B. Mayfield and his staff continued to study the Medford program in an attempt to determine how to plan a program for two high schools without curtailing the present offerings.

In his report to the board, Dr. Mayfield said:

In almost every subject and department area, it appears to me that our present high quality academic program, along with many other educational advantages our students now enjoy, will be lessened. By this is meant that both the number of offerings and the length of offerings, such as three years and more of foreign languages, advanced mathematics, advanced science, advanced commercial and homemaking—in fact, virtually in every area, will be limited. It will be questionable whether such classes as now exist can be held because of small enrollment and high per student costs.

The board was in general agreement with this.

But the question of economic feasibility rose more than once during the board's discussions of another high school: could the board economically justify leaving a "white elephant" standing with vacant classrooms while district patrons are paying for a completely new high school which offered a program equal to the one now offered?

Members of the board felt that the present program should not be sacrificed; if anything, facilities should be expanded to help meet future demands on education with an ever expanding program.

The question then was what should be done with the present structure.

For weeks, board members discussed this, reviewing various prospects, many of them iffy ones.

THE proposal as approved last night is the outcome of all these discussions. The plan, basically, is to build a new high school for 2,000 students, using the present industrial arts facilities and adjacent classrooms as an annex and utilizing the main high school building for junior high and special education classes.

Some unused student space will be left, but this, if enrollment trends continue in their present pattern, will be utilized by 1970, five years after the new high school is first used.

The proposal, perhaps, is not ideal. But it appears to be the most feasible plan discussed by the board in the past year or so.

IT IS a plan which assures continuation of the high quality educational program now offered. It is a plan with flexibility, and a plan easily adaptable to an expanded program.

Advances in the educational process are necessary to help meet the demand of society. And unless school districts, through their secondary, and eventually their elementary schools, continue to expand their programs, they are not meeting the challenge of education today.

This challenge is being met by the Medford district in the plan approved by the board last night.—E.H.A.

The Work Ahead

The decision to proceed with construction of a new high school in the northeast section of Medford is only the first in a series of decisions on the school by the board.

It has yet to make decisions on what type of educational plant it will be, the most economical building material, and many more decisions, all of which are as important as any other.

The board has at its disposal literature from throughout the country on school buildings, including new ideas and recent developments. The decisions made concerning the new high school, we are sure, will not be made hastily.—E.H.A.

"Read Me That One Again About The Bulls And The Bears"



Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

REFLATION AND THE DOLLAR

There is under way the formation of a policy to stimulate the recovery, which is now sluggish, and to sustain and prolong it against the onset of another recession.

IT IS obvious that a European run on the dollar, if it became panicky, would shake the monetary system of Europe at least as badly as it would shake our own, perhaps more badly.

There is every reason to think that there will be no panic. The machinery already exists to protect the dollar while the American economy is being reflationed. There has recently come into being effective cooperation among the central bankers of the Western world.

On the part of the American officials there are certain recognizable limits beyond which they cannot prudently carry the expansive measures. They cannot, as in the past, make money cheaper here than it is in the European financial market.

Further, the Americans who are managing the expansive program must watch very carefully so as to arrest it when it begins to suck in too many imports and to cause a rise in American prices. The managers will also have to resist rises in wages and prices, as in the steel industry for example, because these make our exports less competitive and therefore increase the deficit in our balance of international payments.

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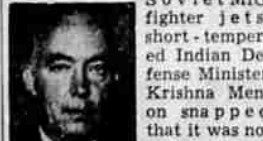
Above all, the managers must fit the expansive measures to the fact that their task is to overcome a deflation and that this will be achieved when they have reached a modest goal of no more than about 4 per cent unemployment. If they act in this conservative way, there will be no inflation, and therefore there will be no rational reason for a run on our gold reserves.

HAVING said that, it must also be said that the gold problem is not an American problem alone. It is Europe's problem no less. The problem has been created since 1950, that is to say, since the United States adopted the Marshall Plan for European recovery and the Truman Doctrine for the containment of Communism. Since 1950 we have run an average net deficit in our international transactions of nearly \$2 billion a year.

Nehru May Be Changing His Mind About Purchasing Russian Planes

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

When word leaked out a month ago that India was considering the purchase of Soviet MIG fighter jets, short-tempered Indian Defense Minister Krishna Menon snapped that it was nobody's business but India's.



Newsom

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru confirmed that the MIG jet deal not only was being considered but probably would go through.

The supersonic MIG21 was less complicated than Western models, he said, and was rugged.

Another factor was that the Russians offered to build a plant in which the Indians could manufacture their own MIGs.

This week it appeared that Nehru might be changing his mind and that Krishna Menon erred when he said the deal was India's business alone.

India's concern over the state of its air force sprang from two sources. Her old French and British

built jet fighters were no match for the U.S. F104 jet fighters with which Pakistan was supplied a year ago. For years India has been feuding with Pakistan over the status of Kashmir.

India was concerned also over her border quarrel with Red China, and for that reason, too, wished to expand her fighter strength. The Russians offered to supply 32 planes for two squadrons.

Pressure against the deal came from both the United States and Britain, and probably also from inside the Indian air force itself.

Not helping India's case was her utter refusal to permit in Indian-occupied Kashmir a plebiscite in which the Kashmiris would have the opportunity to decide their own future.

There was, in addition, a general lack of enthusiasm for Krishna Menon, a man who never seemed to lack an opinion on world affairs and whose opinions more often than not seemed to lean to the Communist side of the argument.

Finally, on the United States' side, there was another consideration.

One was that U. S. aid to India, already spent or approved, is approaching the \$5 billion mark, more than four times as much as India has received from the Soviet Union.

India, unlike Pakistan which receives U. S. military aid under both the CENTO and the SEATO treaties, has refused all forms of military aid. But it would be hard to convince Congress that U. S. economic aid at least indirectly would finance the new MIGs.

In May, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee rejected a proposed \$90 million increase in aid commitments to India and let the figure stand at last year's \$727 million.

A charge that Krishna Menon sought to orient India's air force toward the Soviet Union is both doubtful and hard to prove. Not hard to see was the fact that an Indian deal for Russian MIGs might be far more expensive than the mere cost of the airplanes.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Up in the edge of Portland, the little town of Damascus (population 200) is holding a World Fair. It is something new in the way of World Fairs. Most of them, including Seattle, look forward to the fantastic future.

Damascus is looking backward to the past - backward to Century 19, instead of forward to Century 21. Instead of a Space Needle, with a revolving restaurant high up in the air, it features a horse-power contraption, modeled after the ancient merry-go-round.

And so on.

HOW is it doing? Well, it got off to a bad start when its Grand Opening a couple weeks ago was rained out. Undiscouraged, Damascus held a second Grand Opening. This time it hit the jackpot. It drew an attendance of 25,000.

ONE of the fascinating facets of this tourist business - which is BIG business in these days - is that one can never tell what will hit the tourist's fancy, causing him to STOP OVER instead of burning up the pavement to FAR PLACES.

You've heard, of course, of Portland's mother elephant and her baby. They are turning out to be one of the BIG successes in the way of STOPPING the tourist.

In order to accommodate the curious, it has been found necessary to provide special busses from the downtown Portland area to the zoo. Seattle-bound visitors are stopping over by the hundreds to get a look at the elephant mother and child.

AT the Century 21, the state of Oregon has a special exhibit planned as a part of Oregon's 1962 tourist program.

What is it? Basically, it is a REST area. It is amply provided with comfortable chairs where visitors may come to rest their tired feet. The walls are covered with pictures of Oregon's entrancing scenery. The idea is that people will come from all over the country to Seattle to see the wonders of the future. Drawing on the experience of the past, it was taken for granted that these people would GET TIRED - and how!

IT was further assumed that they would welcome a place to sit down and rest, and that while resting their attention could be drawn to the lovely Oregon scenery, as depicted in pictures easily visible from a soft and comfortable seat.

It was further deduced by Oregon's tourist planners that the pictures viewed from a comfortable chair, would lead a pleasing number of tourists to want to see these attractive places on the way home.

It seems to be working out.

9 East Germans Nabbed by Police

Berlin - (UPI) - Communist police have arrested at least nine East Germans who attempted to crash a stolen truck through barbed-wire fences into West Berlin, the East German news agency ADN reported tonight.

ADN alleged the mass escape attempt, late Saturday or early Sunday, had been prearranged with West Berlin authorities. It said nine men were arrested when the truck neared the East-West city border. The report of the new escape attempt came in the wake of these other developments:

- East German Communist leader Walter Ulbricht said in a speech released today that President Kennedy "is moving toward positive recognition" of the present borders dividing Germany. Ulbricht made the speech Sunday.

- West Berlin police erected sandbag and earth shelters as protection against the bullets of Communist border guards.

- The Soviet Tass news agency denounced forthcoming U.S. troop shifts between West Berlin and West Germany as "a new military demonstration."

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris (c) Field Enterprises Inc.

From time to time, readers write to accuse me of being too "psychological" in my approach to problems. I was beginning to wonder whether or not this might be true - until I took a few corrective tennis lessons last week.

Now, tennis is an extremely physical game: a game of stance and motion, of stroking and footwork. I have been playing the game, in my own fashion, for more than 30 years, and thought it was time I learned something about the fundamentals.

To my vast surprise (and also to my delight), the tennis pro spent more time on my head than he did on my feet or my arms. His approach to this "physical" game was as "psychological" as could be.

Most of my playing faults, it turns out, are mental in origin, and cannot be corrected merely by changing my posture or my timing of shots. I have an anticipation of failure, I am ashamed to look awkward swinging at a ball, and most of all, I suffer from middle-age inertia - which is a state of mind rather than of body.

In a narrow technical sense, my strokes are good. But what is basically wrong with my game is my attitude toward it. I wait for the "ideal" ball to come along, and if it doesn't, I make only a half-hearted attempt to hit it properly.

Again, like most players below the expert class, I am afraid both of hitting the net and of hitting the ball out of the court - and these two fears operate to make me hit many more balls into the net and out of the court than I otherwise would.

Of course, what is true of my tennis game is true of your golf game: his swimming prowess and her skiing - and anybody's attempts to master some "physical" activity requiring skill and coordination. The merely physical part is the easiest to learn, as a kind of automatic reflex action.

When big-league baseball players fall into a batting slump, or when crack golfers return to a pro for some remedial lessons, they are really trying to overcome a mental block in their play - and overcoming a mental block means to stop thinking consciously and to begin acting instinctively, in a free and natural manner.

The lessons have improved my tennis; more than that, they have reaffirmed my conviction that the psychological approach is fruitful not only in the realm of ideas and feelings, but also in what we wrongly think of as purely physical activity.

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Timothy Tugbutton In Fearsome Rage; Says 'Tain't Fair'

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press International

Washington - (UPI) - The Hon. Timothy Tugbutton stormed into the newsroom today in a fearsome rage, striking out with his cane and hollering, "Tain't right and I ain't gonna stand for it!"

Whacking his stick on the newsdesk, the old man shattered the tip. The ferrule flipped into the works of a news wire teletype, jamming the machine and delaying transmission of a red hot report that the U.S. Treasury still was in the red with no prospect of getting out.

Spending and Spending "In the red," Tugbutton shouted. "Of course we're in the red. That's just what I'm talking about. We're in the red and when we have a chance to save a few dimes or pennies, the government is looking the other way. 'Tain't right, that's what it is."

Breathless for the moment, the old man produced a news clipping, slapped it on the desk in front of G. Dillman, the office drudge.

"What about that?" he demanded. "Here is this Organization of American States laying out nearly \$250,000 for an Italian firm to study agriculture in Ecuador, and who pays the bill?"

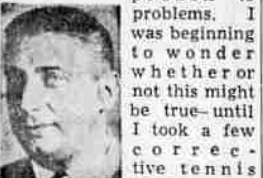
"I'll tell you who pays the bill. The U.S. taxpayer, that's who," Dillman examined the clipping. The study had, indeed, been ordered at a cost of \$249,000 and it was to be conducted, the story said, under the Alliance for Progress

program in which the United States is to invest billions of dollars in an effort to raise living standards in South and Central America. The study is to be carried out under the supervision of technicians representing the Organization of American States.

"What's wrong with that, Tim?" Dillman inquired. "Seems like a good idea, a study like that."

"A course it's a good idea," Tugbutton replied, getting red again in the face. "But why an Italian firm? The U.S. handed this Organization of American States \$6 million to help along the Alliance for Progress. That's where that study money will come from, the study money that is being exported to Italy."

"That young fella in the White House, wasn't he saying just the other day that our trouble in the U.S. wasn't inflation or big government deficit or the like o' that? He said our trouble was too many dollars escaping from the USA, like these study dollars are escaping to Italy."



Harris



Wilson

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name is initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Screw you Idea

To the Editor: Mr. Galli, I think your idea is rather screwy. If Chiang Kai-shek were to run the Reds out of China, where would those poor fellows go? No one would have them except good old Uncle Sam. (Name on file) Phoenix, Ore.

America's Two Faces

To the Editor: Two faces of America. Of all the nations on earth, only America is afflicted with this phenomenon of caring less for their own citizens.

Pick up any newspaper. There for all to read is the threat if \$75 million isn't promptly paid to the Philippines, our key bases in the Philippines might be taken from us. America must pay for the damage done by the Japs. Approximately \$2,200,000,000 has been paid to Tito's Yugoslavia in military and economic aid. South America must be built up and cared for. Africa must be supported and England hasn't paid her debt for World War I.

We are told by the propaganda machines that we see things in the sky that aren't there, we are all millionaires; in short, a neurotic race.

This on top of the storm brewing over the King-Anderson bill on health care for the aged. The average check for Social Security is \$138 per month which pays for the basic needs for the aged. How are these people going to pay \$20 per day for hospitalization or buy health insurance?

The disabled veteran must travel 300 miles by bus to reach the nearest veterans' hospital, and upon arrival go into a hassle as to whether the disease for which the veteran is being admitted is service connected or not. If not service connected, then the veteran must sign a pauper's oath.

When the AMA blasted the veteran last year, not a voice was raised throughout the land. Congressmen, Senators, Presidents and ex-Presidents have Bethesda Naval hospital to go to and the ex-Army Walter Reid in Washington. Their medical problem is cared for.

The peasants of America are beginning to question the pompous propaganda coming out of Washington, and we find that our federal prisons are falling apart at the seams and high unemployment is all about us. We are beginning to wonder hadn't we better keep our own house in order before trying to rebuild and replace a civilization that is happy with their way of life?

The Marshall plan started out to help the war ravished countries, and the American taxpayer ends up supporting the world. It is called humane to see that the foreigner has food, clothing, housing and medical aid, but to aid an American makes him a human leech?

Genevieve Briggs Whitewater Ranch Wilderville, Ore.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

ACCORDING TO Russell Austin, a well known beermaker loved to man his flourishing brewery with hulking fellows who could down incredible quantities of the amber fluid. "You see that fire bucket hanging on the wall?" he boasted to one visitor. "Fritz here can fill that pail with beer and drink it down without pausing for breath. Nicht wahr, Fritz?" "Ja, mein Herr," bellowed Fritz, "but would you excuse me for a minute?"

He retired momentarily, returned to fill the bucket with foaming brew, and downed it in one long draught. The awed visitor asked why he had left the room first. "I didn't know for sure I could do it," confessed Fritz, "so I just went outside to try it first."

An oculist had prescribed expensive new glasses for a rich patient, and, meeting him soon after at Carnegie Hall, asked if the change had proved helpful.

"The new specs are just fine," beamed the patient. "My wife likes the frame, they fit well behind the ears, and for distance, they can't be beat. There's just one tiny flaw I might mention, however. I still walk off the wrong end of ferryyboats!"

There's a Very Important Gentleman in St. Petersburg, Florida, who will think twice before he demands again an unlisted number for his telephone. He was on a business trip to New York and wanted to call his home for some essential information. He was told that his unlisted number had been changed. When he asked information for the new unlisted number, they refused to give it to him.



6-29