

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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

Sept. 11, 1952 (Friday)

Plans announced for expansion of facilities at St. Mary's school; over 70 registrations recorded for first grade.

Injured man removed from Medco rooftop by fire department aerial ladder truck.

20 YEARS AGO

Sept. 11, 1942 (Saturday)

Chester Hubbard, Medford, leaves here to start three months air training course at Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The New Deal now proposes 'forced savings' for the public to aid the war effort. This is okay by the public who feel it is about time the New Deal tried its own medicine."

30 YEARS AGO

Sept. 11, 1932 (Monday)

Vandals steal American flag owned by Medford American Legion post and valued at more than \$500.

Enrollment at Medford schools after first week of classes totals 534 at senior high school, 635 at junior high school, 281 at Jackson school, 236 at Lincoln school, 322 at Roosevelt school, and 325 at Washington school.

40 YEARS AGO

Sept. 11, 1922 (Tuesday)

Ken Williams, Grants Pass, Ore., baseball outfielder playing for St. Louis Browns leads Babe Ruth six home runs in race for American League championship.

Jackson county authorities announce that automobiles will not be allowed to pass on Pacific highway south of Medford during county fair.

50 YEARS AGO

Sept. 11, 1912 (Thursday)

Medford chapter of Women's Christian Temperance union passes resolution favoring equal suffrage and "declaring an intention of making a fight for the passage of the amendment granting votes to women in Oregon at the November election."

Medford hunter returns from Elk creek area with four deer; could have gotten more if he had more time.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Which Biblical character symbolizes old age?
2. Does a starfish have five or six points?
3. Will sound travel faster in air, water, or iron?
4. Which country is our closest Latin American neighbor?

5. What sort of work is performed by a cooper?
6. Butte is the capital of Montana; true or false?
7. Is Mexico larger, smaller, or about the same size of Great Britain and Ireland combined?

8. In what political party in the United States was Norman Thomas a well-known leader?
9. Does a fathom measure 6, 10, or 60 feet?
10. In what part of the world is Laos?

- Answers: 1. Methuselah. 2. Five. 3. Iron. 4. Mexico. 5. Makes barrels. 6. False (Helsinki). 7. Much larger. 8. Socialist party. 9. Six. 10. Southeast Asia.

Watch for Her!

Yesterday was the first day of school in Medford, and a lot of little people started out on the great adventure.

Since it is timely, we are printing, at the request of a Jacksonville reader, an editorial which first appeared in The News of Daingerfield, Texas. It is entitled "Watch for Her!"

Today, my daughter, who is seven years old, started to school as usual. She wore a dark blue dress with a white collar. She had on black shoes and wore blue socks. Her cocker spaniel, whose name is "Scout," sat on the front porch and whined his canine belief in the folly of education and she waved "goodbye" and started off to the halls of learning.

Tonight we talked about school. She told me about the girl who sits in front of her... the girl with yellow curls... and the boy across the aisle who makes funny faces. She told me about her teacher, who has eyes in the back of her head, and about the trees on the school yard, and about the big girl who doesn't believe in Santa Claus. We talked about a lot of things... tremendously vital, unimportant things... and then we studied spelling, reading and arithmetic, and then to bed.

She's back there now... back in the nursery... sound asleep, with "Princess Elizabeth" (that's a doll) cuddled in her right arm. You guys wouldn't hurt her, would you? You see, I'm her daddy. When her doll is broken or her finger is cut, or her head gets bumped, I can fix it, but when she starts to school, when she walks across the street, then she's in my hands.

She's a nice kid. She runs like a deer and darts like a chipmunk. She likes to ride horses and swim and hike with me on Sunday afternoons. But I can't be with her all the time... I have to work to pay for her clothes, and her education. So, please help me look out for her. Please drive carefully. Please drive slowly past the schools and intersections. And, please remember that children run from behind parked cars.

PLEASE DON'T RUN OVER MY LITTLE GIRL.

IT IS particularly important to be careful the first few weeks, for the first and second graders need time for their traffic safety lessons to sink in. Drivers have to think for the youngsters as well as for themselves.

It is not only on behalf of the youngsters that we plead caution on the streets near schools. The horror of striking, perhaps killing, a child would live with a driver the rest of his life.—E.A.

Education's Future

Schools are big business these days. In the Medford district alone, the 8,547 students who were registered yesterday are equivalent to about one-fourth of the entire population of Medford.

Most of the local property tax revenues go to the schools (and where better could it be spent?) A substantial portion of the state's budget goes for education, at all levels. And the federal government contributes billions of dollars each year to education, in one program or another.

THIS massive experiment in education is matched nowhere else in the world—not even in Russia, which we hear touted so highly.

For America, by and large, is committed to the proposition that EVERY child should be provided with an education—and as much education as he or she can profit by, with the limitation afforded by costs and abilities beyond high school.

And even at the college level, loan and tuition payment plans and scholarships and work opportunities have made it possible for virtually every able and determined child to continue, with or without "help from home."

ALONG with this extension upward of the educational ladder, it is broadening out, too, with more emphasis on community colleges, junior colleges, vocational schools, adult education opportunities.

How much good is this massive attack on illiteracy doing?

Perhaps the answer is a great deal but not enough.

Despite almost-universal education at elementary levels, there are still vast areas where that education is sub-standard.

Despite widening opportunities for well-educated youngsters, there are still vast numbers who drop out of school, thus automatically setting for themselves a limit on their future earning capacity, and capacity for a well-rounded life.

Despite dawning recognition of the fact that gifted children should receive special attention, in far too many instances they are still held back by inferior or mediocre classmates.

DESPITE dawning recognition that "slow learners" and less able students can be helped by special techniques, not enough has been done.

And, despite the fact that the "average" students, who make up the vast bulk of them all, are the ones most curricula are designed to serve, much still remains to be done to make their education challenging and productive.

We have much to be proud of, as Americans, for our attention to the educational needs of our young people. But we still have a long way to go before we attain anything approaching a system that will provide an optimum educational opportunity for all.

JOHN Fischer, editor of Harper's, in a blunt and provocative editorial in the current issue, points out that our new technological civilization is going to require a far different degree of educational effort than in the past.

The drawers of water and the hewers of wood simply will have no place to go any more, he says, and the answer is in providing two things—an educational system that will put a premium on development of skill and competence at all levels, and a recognition that not all our people—not, perhaps, even most of them—will be able to find meaningful and productive employment in an electronic and automated age.

It will challenge the best abilities of teachers, parents, voters, taxpayers, politicians—everyone—to design new patterns that will meet our future educational and social needs.—E.A.

"Our Quarters Are Satisfactory, And Soon We Will Look For Something More Permanent"



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

LOOKING HARD AT THE FACTS

Berlin — One of the lurking dangers to this threatened city is the kind of reasoning

that was the real cause of the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Before Pearl Harbor, it must be remembered, the U.S. high command had a whole series of unshakeable convictions about things

the Japanese would never do. The possibility of an attack on

Pearl Harbor was absolutely ruled out by the War and Navy Departments. This possibility of an attack on the

Philippines was absolutely ruled out by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Behind all this lay the belief that the Japanese would think like Americans. They were expected to know, in fact, that the U.S. would never go to war unless directly

attacked. Hence they were expected to leave our Pacific positions untouched on their flank, and to proceed directly, in perfect confidence, to an attack on the Netherlands

Indies.

AS THIS reporter learned the day before Pearl Harbor, even the brilliant MacArthur was blinded by the foregoing line of reasoning. There was no plot. The hard facts on the other side of the ledger were simply ignored, because the kind of thing they indicated was thought to be incredible. The result was

Pearl Harbor.

The reappearance of Pearl Harbor-style reasoning in the Berlin crisis is revealed by the often parroted slogans: "The Soviets will never risk a big war for Berlin!" and "Khrushchev will never give Ulbricht the power to start a big war!" and "The Russians will never use a German army; their morale is too poor!"

All these slogans may well be 100 per cent true. One must pray that they are. But their truth depends on the Soviets' thinking about Berlin as we do; and therefore it is prudent to take a hard look at the hard facts accumulating on the other side of the ledger. These facts largely concern the intensive military preparations of the Soviets and East Germans, and particularly the East Germans.

If the Soviet plan is anything like that outlined above, they certainly wish to minimize the risks. But it is also pretty certain that they are under grave pressure to take some sort of risk to win an early victory. This problem and their calculation of risks must both be examined in another report.

THE KIND of action that is seemingly being prepared

is a second-hand jalopy to ease the burden of his declining years. The cheapest he could find in all Missouri was \$235, but the dealer reminded him, "You get five good tires thrown in free; they haven't gone more'n 40,000 miles."

"Forget the tires," said the mountaineer. "I don't want any on my car. When I'm auto riding I want to know it."

A slick college senior, out with his steady in his roadster, headed for the side of the turnpike the minute they were beyond the city limits. "But, Jerry," she protested, "why stop here where everybody will see us? There are so many nicer places down the road a way." "Here we stay," said the swain firmly. "I believe in love at first site."

OVERHEARD: At a big cocktail party: "Every time I turned around, he was kissing my wife. So I stopped turning around."

In a barber shop: "Just give me a shave. I haven't got time to listen to a haircut."

At the Athletic Club: "I guess the honeymoon is over. Now the dog brings my slippers—and the wife barks at me."

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

AN ARTHRITIC MOUNTAINEER came into a small and

totally unexpected inheritance and decided to buy a second-hand jalopy to ease the burden of his declining years.

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has already been suggested in a previous report. In brief, the Soviets seem to be preparing to sign their famous peace treaty, and then to leave the East Germans to defend the "sovereign rights" Khrushchev is always saying the treaty will confer on East Germany.

If this is correct, the Western will to defend Berlin will be initially tested by East Germans, just as American resolution was tested by North Koreans in Korea and by Communist Chinese at Quemoy. Even such a limited test will be breathlessly dangerous, but it will still leave the Kremlin free to go to the U.N., or to go to war in earnest, or to do many other things, depending on the test's results. How, then, do the above-listed slogans apply?

Taking them in reverse order, the morale of the East German army is quite probably fragile enough to be broken by one bad beating. But the wisest observers here believe the Soviets can count on the East German divisions to put up a good show in the first round, until they have been beaten at least once. By then, it must be noted, the Western will to defend Berlin will be rather fully tested.

AS FOR slogan number two, about Khrushchev's fear of the irresponsible Ulbricht, no leader in the whole Soviet bloc is such a total puppet as Ulbricht. Furthermore, if the new doctrine of Secretary of Defense MacNamara means anything, the initial Western response to an East German attempt to take control of the Berlin access routes will be a conventional response.

So we come to the most of ten repeated slogan, that the Soviets will not risk a big war for Berlin. Quite aside from the fact that Khrushchev keeps saying precisely the same thing about the United States, what is really meant by this slogan? Does it mean the Soviets will not accept 1 per cent of risk, or 5 per cent of risk, or even 10 per cent of risk? If you think the odds are 9 to 1 in your favor, is not a gamble to win the world rather tempting?

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Commonwealth vs. Common Market—Diefenbaker's Hopes Probably Futile

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst

Canada's tall, gray-haired Prime Minister John Diefenbaker is a prairie lawyer who has been described as having an almost mystical belief in an almost mystical institution.

That institution is the Commonwealth of Nations, formerly known as the British Com-

monwealth, whose 13 independent member nations represent more than half a billion people on nearly every continent of the globe.

As a champion of this family of nations bound by no legal ties but only by past association with Britain, it was natural then that Diefenbaker should take over leadership of those who fear its imminent dissolution.

His target as Commonwealth prime ministers assembled in London was Britain's effort to join the European Common Market, a six-nation super-

market at present composed of France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The ultimate goal of "The Six" is European political unity as well as economic.

Those who oppose British entry do so on both counts.

They fear the end of the Commonwealth as a force for world stability and they fear for the effect on their own economies should Britain disappear behind a common European tariff wall.

In Diefenbaker's mind there also undoubtedly was more than the question of the Commonwealth as a powerful, although somewhat intangible, world force.

Most Commonwealth foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactures enter Britain free of duty. Canada exports \$1 billion worth of goods a year to the United Kingdom and under the present system enjoys

a highly favorable trade balance.

Diefenbaker lost no time over the week end in launching his campaign.

He suggested the prime ministers' conference find a plan to vastly increase Commonwealth trade and thus provide Britain with an "alternative" to the common market.

But actually there were few who believed Diefenbaker could change Britain's course.

Britain has said that if she is forced to choose between the Commonwealth and the common market, she will decide for the Commonwealth.

But there was also the uncomfortable conclusion that Britain neither could provide the growing outlet that Commonwealth producers need, nor were Commonwealth markets growing fast enough to absorb all the goods that Britain must export.

THE QUESTION PERIOD

Washington — Sen. Hubert Humphrey, the assistant majority leader, suggests it is time has come when Congress ought to adopt, in part, the British House of Commons "question period" and invite the Secretary of State to appear periodically before the House and Senate for questioning.

Is this just a nice conversational idea or is it an innovation worth serious consideration? I would like to examine some of the questions which would have to be answered if it is to get anywhere.

QUESTION — Since the President, not Congress, is charged with the responsibility for the conduct of foreign policy, would it violate the division of powers for Congress to invite the Secretary of State to appear for questioning?

ANSWER — Congress also has authority which bears directly upon the conduct of foreign policy. It holds the purse strings. The Senate must approve treaties and executive agreements. The President can "talk" foreign policy, but he can do very little without the approval of Congress.

At a time when the safety of the whole free world rests in large part, on the leadership of the U.S., the President and the Congress must act together, or the President cannot act at all. Any tendency to minimize the authority of Congress over foreign policy is fatal.

QUESTION — How serious is the lack of communication, the lack of mutual understanding, between the State Department and Congress?

ANSWER — Every Secretary of State since the U.S. assumed the leadership of the free world — Stettinius, Byrnes, Marshall, Acheson, Dulles, Herter, Rusk — has acutely felt the lack of communication and the frustration which comes from it. Congress has felt it in reverse, convinced that the State Department has not provided it

with the information it needs to do its job.

ANSWER — A modest and a constructive innovation, not a radical one. It would simply be an extension of the present committee system by means of which periodically the Secretary of State would testify before Congress as a committee of the whole.

QUESTION — Would such a question period be a radical innovation in our system of divided powers?

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QUESTION — Would the appearance of the Secretary of State put too powerful a tool in the hands of the executive to influence Congress?

Would the opportunity to cross-examine the Secretary of State put too powerful a tool in the hands of Congress to influence the executive?

ANSWER — My judgment is that the proposed question period would be of equal advantage to both the executive and Congress. It would enable the Secretary of State to put his views more effectively before all of Congress. It would enable Congressmen to put their views more effectively before the Secretary of State. Both sides would be better off.

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