

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune. Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 33 North First St. Ph. 172-6141

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Subscription Rates: By Mail - In Advance. Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$18.00. Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 10.00. Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. 5.00. Sunday Only - 1 year \$10.00. Single Copy (Mailed) 20c.

By Carrier - And Motor Route. Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$21.00. Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 13.00. Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. 7.00. Sunday Only - 1 year \$12.00. Carrier and Vendors - Copy 10c.

Official Paper of City of Medford. Official Paper of Jackson County. United Press International. Full Leased Wire. U. P. Telephone Newsprints. MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

Advertising Representative: NELSON ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland and Denver.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER. Oregon Newspaper Publishers 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. Jan. 11, 1953 (Friday). District Attorney Walter Nunley, in a letter to all Jackson county law enforcement agencies, today classified gambling with crimes against morality and decency, including "grave robbing."

20 YEARS AGO. Jan. 11, 1943 (Wednesday). Medford employees given 10 per cent increase in pay at special meeting of city council.

30 YEARS AGO. Jan. 11, 1933 (Friday). Jacksonville couple and two children narrowly escape death when fire, allegedly started by an arsonist, destroys home.

40 YEARS AGO. Jan. 11, 1923 (Saturday). Opening of Central Point schools delayed one day when "entire corps" of teachers delayed by flood waters in Wilamette valley.

50 YEARS AGO. Jan. 11, 1913 (Monday). Newly elected Jackson County Judge F. L. TouVelle states county residents are paying too much for operation of local schools.

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

1. What Italian city has been called the Bride of the Adriatic? 2. Do stones grow? 3. What American writer and lecturer lost her sight, hearing and speech at the age of nineteen months?

4. In what Virginia city is the College of William and Mary? 5. What was Patrick Henry's profession? 6. What is a derring? 7. If a line of 8-point type is 12 picas wide, what are its dimensions in inches?

8. Sen. Wayne Morse represents which state in the U.S. Senate? 9. In what sport did Bobby Jones gain fame? 10. Which is the larger in area, Alaska or California?

Answers: 1. Venice. 2. No. 3. Helen Keller. 4. Williamsburg, Va. 5. Lawyer. 6. Small pocket pistol. 7. Two inches wider one-inch inch. 8. Oregon. 9. Golf. 10. Alaska.

School Merger Questions

There seems to be little doubt that voters in the Phoenix-Talent school district and in District 549C will be asked to approve a proposal to consolidate the two districts at an election in the near future.

No date has been set for such an election, nor has there been a decision that such an election will be held. But it is reasonable to assume there will be one.

The Jackson county rural school board on Monday will decide whether or not to approve the proposal.

No matter how the board votes, either citizens group — those favoring or those opposed — can file a remonstrance petition, which would result in an election. This is expected to be done soon after the board's decision.

SHOULD an election be called, two things should be of prime importance to the voter. They are:

1. Consideration of the students involved, and whether the educational opportunities for them will be improved.

2. The economic value of such a consolidation, and whether it will be more economical for the taxpayers of the districts involved.

The educational opportunities in both districts now are of a high quality; about that there is really no point of disagreement. The question is whether by consolidation those opportunities would be improved and expanded.

STUDENTS in the Phoenix-Talent area would have the opportunity to take courses offered in the Medford district which are not now offered there, and vice versa. Phoenix High school now offers 50 courses in academic and non-academic subjects; Medford High offers 91 courses.

Each district offers courses and has plant facilities the other does not now have, but which probably, within a few years, would become part of the curricula and the plant of each district.

The number of courses, both academic and non-academic, now offered in each district is above the average number of courses offered in other high schools of comparable size in other Oregon school districts.

Should the two districts be consolidated, it would be reasonable to assume that the educational opportunities for the high school students in the district would improve and expand.

THE OTHER question which should be considered is the economic value of such a consolidation.

If the districts are consolidated, the total assessed valuation would be \$61,510,644, based on valuation figures for this school year. The cost of educating children would be distributed over this valuation.

It is quite feasible that, through consolidation of courses, better utilization of combined present plant facilities, and better utilization of teaching personnel, the annual increase in financing education in the two districts could be somewhat reduced.

The increased need for more diversified offerings in high school, coupled with the increased need for more classrooms on both the elementary and secondary levels each year, boosts school costs, a trend which has every indication of continuing indefinitely.

BY GREATER utilization of facilities through a larger number of students using those facilities, the money used in building and maintaining the plant has greater value.

A greater value also is received when the number of students in a class is sufficient to justify the teacher's salary and other expenses necessary to conduct that class.

Larger districts, with a greater assessed valuation, are in a better position to provide the facilities needed to offer courses ranging from vocational training to college preparatory. Larger districts also are in a better position to provide the more specially trained personnel desirable for a variety of classes, including classes for "slow learners" and the more advanced student.

In view of this, then, it would seem reasonable to assume the proposed consolidation would be more economical over a period of years.

A QUESTION often arises with the prospect of a large district: When does the district become too large, if indeed it does, and once again becomes what may be considered uneconomical?

As yet, there is no answer to this question. There are hundreds of districts in the country whose size is many times that of what the district would be if consolidated, and they are economically operated.

One of the major problems arising from a large district is whether the students may get "lost in the crowd," and feel "left out," unimportant, insignificant and fail to take an interest in their studies and school activities.

THIS is an administrative problem, a problem which has been solved with considerable success by various administrative procedures in some of the school districts visited by area educators on a recent trip to the east and mid-west.

Each of the districts involved in the consolidation proposal have construction and curriculum plans, plans which are to some extent being delayed.

The consolidation issue should be settled soon so these plans can be completed, new buildings constructed, the educational offerings expanded, and innovations instituted to provide the best possible education for the children of the districts involved.—E.H.A.

The Press



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.

From the halo of Venus and Jupiter To the shimmer of Omega-B Ah-Lan is the best ole planet in the whole darned galaxy.

Every boy and girl in Merlin Knows my celestial pedigree, And I'm proud to spin my saucer In the lovely Rogue Valley.

George W. Rode, Fuhrer Building, Medford.

Free Speech To the Editor: This is really intended as a letter-to-the-editor of the Mail Tribune, but there is little chance, if any, of its being published and may bar all future F. J. Clifford letters to the MT, for such is the cost in our fight for the right of free-speech.

As many readers of the MT well know, the rules for letters-to-the-editor as defined by the editor, "must be legal, non-libelous and in good taste." By what manner of imagination, let alone the libelous leaning, can the letter-to-the-editor in Wednesday's issue be in good taste, that labels our women, 9 out of 10, with adjectives like a guttural, swine-like, unclean in person, sassy in dress and house-keeping, making the home a dunghill, vicious, a cold snarling canine like slugs, laziness, furious outrage, a noisy hurricane, stothful, cat-like, repugnant to offers of love, thief, cheat and pilferer, a toy in uselessness, apellike, ugly and ill-natured, no respect for others or belongings.

My father, by word and belt-strap, taught us, his sons, to look on womanhood with something akin to reverence, to never, under any circumstance, lift lethal hand on a sister, lift lethal hand on a sister, lift lethal hand on a sister. It will admit Pa's aim was a bit high when I hear the shrill laughter of women in the taverns, sucking on a cigarette and guzzling beer. But thank goodness, they are of the very few.

How the enemy will leap to the use of the above editor's error in portrayal of our regard for the womanhood of America? And still more horrifying, what effect will such vulgar trash have on the minds of our younger generation?

Thanks be to the station and their sponsors that makes it possible for me to lift public protest against such defamation of our womanhood, the very heart-beat of the home, the sure refuge when a child, the loyal mate in our flush of manhood and still our mother when we return to the childhood of old age.

F. J. Clifford, Route 2, Box 200F, Central Point, Ore.

No Don Quixotes To the Editor: In relation to Bert Jenkins, "Chairman of Committee Against Un-Equal Justice," and his group, or any group of like nature, I, as an American citizen, would like to direct the following questions:

1. If "Freeman the child killer" was tried in a court duly established under the laws of the U.S. and State of Oregon, if a jury selected under those laws, heard the testimony, were instructed by the judge as to their duties and reached a unanimous verdict, if the case was reviewed by a higher court and decision of the lower court upheld, if the foregoing is true, what, Sir, are you asking God, Hal-field to do? Do you want him to perjure his oath of office? (He swore before God and man to uphold the laws of the State!)

2. Is it not true that the rights of an individual accused and indicted for a crime against society (the state) are much better protected by society and its laws than society itself is protected?

I base this question on this premise: Indigents accused and indicted for a crime are furnished legal counsel by the state, paid for by the state to defend him to the utmost. I don't believe that "the Mafia" or "crime syndicate" has ever donated finances to the state, to hire assistants for the prosecutor!

3. If, in your opinion, some laws need clarification, or amendment, wouldn't it make more sense to make your wishes and ideas known to our legislature than the Governor? You can't prevent a flood by building a dam at the lower end of the river.

Let's keep representative government, the American system, the Bill of Rights, and the Constitution, always safe from mob rule or hysterical pressure. Let the wheels of justice smoothly roll.

Instead of joining a group of anarchists led by some Don Quixote, rather let us study, weigh, discuss, argue, and reason, then vote for the men and laws which will insure liberty and justice for all.

Tim J. Horn, Box 146, White City, Ore.

Assumptions To the Editor: Mr. Cuddy in his letter about birth control makes several uncharitable and illogical assumptions:

First, the assumption that the ad was published solely for a few worldly dollars reward.

Second, that Steinbeck was referring to birth control methods when he talked of man's assumed lordship. Could he not have been referring to the H-bomb?

Third, that England's declining prestige was roused by their vote for birth control. (Name on file) White City, Ore.

No Other Way? To the Editor: It sure beats me, Employers and employees — or should we say management and labor unions — just cannot agree on wages and fringe benefits, until both sides have suffered heavy losses and the public great inconvenience. Then they see the light. But dozens of other disputes, seemingly, cannot be settled any other way.

David Frisch, P.O. Box 292, White City, Ore.

No Picture To the Editor: If the story of Mr. AH-LAN is so true, why didn't some one think to take a picture of him and the space craft?

Mrs. Don Swank, Agate St., Medford.

Helicopter Loss In Vietnam Struggle Brings Arguments, Resentment to View

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

In South Vietnam, the weapon credited with doing the most to turn the war against the Communist Viet Cong has been the troop-carrying helicopter. It gave government troops a mobility to match the elusive Viet Cong and was a decisive factor in estimates of U.S. advisors that the government forces now were inflicting casualties at a rate of five to one.

Last week the Viet Cong demonstrated they were close to solving the helicopter problem. In what had been planned as a routine "search and clear" operation, five of the copters were shot down and nine others were hit by ground fire.

Three Americans were killed and 10 others wounded and Vietnamese casualties of 65 dead and 100 wounded made it one of the costliest debacles of the war.

There were two immediate results. It exploded into the open long-standing but mostly hushed resentment among the Americans over their relationship with the Vietnamese. It reopened a service argument over the use of helicopters in this new concept of warfare.

The Army has been relying primarily on rocket-firing HU-1A to protect the troop carriers.

The Marines insist on jet or propeller-driven planes to protect the helicopter on the grounds that even rocket-firing choppers are sitting ducks for effective ground fire.

On a trip to South Vietnam last June, this correspondent heard many a bitter, though anonymous, complaint from Americans who go into combat with the Vietnamese in a capacity to advise but not to command.

Events at Apbac north of Saigon provided a horrible example. American Capt. Kenneth Good died because he tried to rally a battalion whose commander had been lost and which refused to move.

A Vietnamese commander of an armed personnel carrier refused for more than an hour to cross a canal and rescue 11 American helicopter crewmen.

The Communists have boasted they will win the war with captured American weapons and on that score there also was bad news this week.

In an attack on a still-uncaptured fortified village, the Communists added to their store of U.S. machine guns, rifles, carbines and radios. U.S. advisors estimated that within a week, the Viet Cong had captured enough weapons to equip at least two companies.

Strictly Personal

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

NAMES AND NICKNAMES Speaking of words and names, as I was the other day, reminded me that a few months ago the Harris ménage was looking through Roger Price's amusing book, "What Not To Name The Baby."

Price made the observation, which has often occurred to me but which I have never seen in print before, that different forms of the same name apply to very different sorts of persons.

We have, for instance, a number of friends named Arthur. One of them is called Art by his friends, another is called Artie, and still another is called only Arthur. Nobody who knows them would dream of calling Art Artie or Artie Arthur.

The same is true of Edwards. Some are always Ed, others are invariably Eddie, and yet others are nothing but Edward. There are Sians and Stanleys, Walters and Wallies, Jims and Jimmies, Richards, Richies and Dicks.

It is more than habit or custom that decrees such different forms of the same name; it is, in fact, a sense of the personality one is addressing oneself to—Artie and Arthur, for example, are quite opposed personalities, and people recognize this in referring to them.

(Parenthetically, only casual acquaintances call me Syd; all my close friends have always called me Sydney, or worse things, but never Syd; yet another Sydney I happen to know is always called Syd by his family and friends.)

Girls' names, it seems, are not quite so flexible, but much the same psychological rules apply to them. I know four women named Patricia. One is called Pat, the second Pattie, the third Patsy, and the last only Patricia.

And who would deny that Florence is a very different woman from Flo? Or that the dozen versions of Elizabeth—Liz, Beth, Betty, Betsy, Libby, Buffy, and so on—do not in some real way denote a distinction of personality? How we treat a person's name tells a good deal about that person and our reaction to the ambience he moves in.

One of the funniest segments in an Elaine May and Mike Nichols recording is the part in which a brash and ignorant radio interviewer keeps referring to "Al" Schweitzer. I am sure that no one in his adult lifetime has referred to Dr. Albert Schweitzer as "Al," any more than I can conceive of Dr. Freud being addressed as "Siggie," even by his intimates. And, reversely, Ike seems impecably right for the homespun prairie personality of Dwight Eisenhower.

inlaid dentures with which he can masticate anything, even "chandeliers." Later though, he has his stomach pumped.

Something may have been omitted from the story, however, because he always brings a bag full of money with him. This money is always left behind when he gets into his "strange craft and disappears into the wild blue yonder." This is a trick you must be on your guard against because if you don't report this money on your income tax return you are in for plenty of trouble.

I have looked into the legal aspects of this kind of thing and if the victim can prove all these things, he can prove "entrapment" and have it thrown out of court.

One thing for sure, 1963 is off to a lively start.

Dave Redmond, Route 4, Box 393, Medford.

Washington Report

By William S. White (c) United Feature Syndicate

CONGRESS OF DECISION Washington — The trees are blocking a clear view of the forest to many as the second and critical Democratic congress of President Kennedy's administration now begins to write its long story.

The president's real problem concerning that congress is not defined by what so many are talking about—his social legislative requests, medicare, urban subsidies and so on.

Most of these programs quite likely will be denied to him; in any case, the central and crucial issue for the president at this half-way mark in his first term is something altogether different and far bigger.

THE essential question before him — and one which he must answer before this congress has run its course — is whether in these affairs he is going to come down finally on the side of moderation or immoderation. Politics is never in simple blacks and whites; and the pull upon him from the immoderate side is understandable.

After all, if one climactic factor may be said to have elected him in the first place, it was the massive support of the urban centers and blocs.

Against all this, however, is the supreme fact that congress is simply not going to follow immoderate White House leadership. The simple reason is that the country doesn't want it any more now than it has wanted it at any time during the last 10 years.

Thus if the president adopts the immoderate domestic line, in an effort to please the urban voting blocs for his campaign of 1964, he will run into insoluble difficulties. He will lose much of his old fairly general influence with congress. He will inevitably compromise his leadership on what really matters—the cold war.

AND he might even find himself at length in the position of President Harry S. Truman at the end of the '40s and the beginning of the '50s. Mr. Truman was in fact a notably responsible cold war leader. But on domestic matters he allowed himself to be persuaded into so extreme a line that he suffered a collapse of his moral authority over congress and, finally, even over his own party.

His unexpected victory in 1948, which was perhaps more due to the political weakness of his Republican opponent, Thomas E. Dewey, than to his own strength, did not alter the fact that in the domestic sense his presidency was headed for destruction.

Mr. Kennedy's first congress was one of trial and exploration; for him, this second Kennedy congress is truly a congress of decision.

Klimko installed Association Head Edward J. Klimko was installed 1963 president of the Southern Oregon Photographic association at a recent meeting of the association.

Other officers installed by Ray Lamberg, past president, are Gerald E. Wallam, vice president; Margaret M. Ling, secretary; Norman E. Kincheloe, treasurer, and Howard F. Lind, Charles A. (Bud) Parler, Al Lundquist, John N. Winton and James Simonsen, members of the board.

Klimko received a trophy award from Maynard M. Legacy, print and competition chairman, and Mrs. Helen B. Stephenson received the color slide division trophy. Klimko also received the black and white division trophy for the highest number of points accumulated in the 1962 competitions.

Mrs. Vernetta Brainerd was appointed program chairman at the first 1963 meeting. Mrs. Francis Johnson and June Hoefft were named hostesses for February, March and April.

Lind announced that the next competition will be held March 4 with the subject "Winter Theme." It will be open to all members in black and white salon prints and color slide divisions.

STATE POPULATION COMMISSION

Gentlemen, there's one way we can halt this mass migration of residents to California—let's build a wall around the state and post armed guards at exit points!

