

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

Feb. 3, 1953 (Sunday). Construction of a multiple-purpose Field House by the Medford school district has been proposed by a group of citizens headed by Dr. Edwin R. Durno.

20 YEARS AGO

Feb. 3, 1943 (Friday). State Representative Frank Van Dyke, Ashland, takes seat in legislature following honorable discharge from Army officers training school in California.

30 YEARS AGO

Feb. 3, 1933 (Sunday). Famed aviatrix Amelia Earhart stops briefly at Medford municipal airport on flight down coast.

40 YEARS AGO

Feb. 3, 1923 (Monday). F. P. Farrell, president of Jackson County Lincoln club, announces that the Rev. William Gilbert, Astoria, will be featured speaker at Lincoln day dinner here.

50 YEARS AGO

Feb. 3, 1913 (Wednesday). Medford's Mayor Eiferi charged with "sidestepping election promises" after he asks time to investigate 60-foot long petition requesting retention of E. J. Runyard as master of Medford public market.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. Is Alaska about two, three, or four times the size of Texas? 2. Name the author of the book "Grapes of Wrath." 3. Which cities in Minnesota are nicknamed the "Twin Cities"?

The Public Should Know

Elsewhere in this issue is a report on a survey of the Phoenix-Talent school district by the Bureau of Educational Research at the University of Oregon.

There also is a statement from the Phoenix-Talent school board, expressing its opposition, and its reasons therefore, to the proposed consolidation of that district with Medford.

The board's statement uses some of the material from the report of the Bureau's survey of the district, material which points out the excellence of the program offered in the Phoenix-Talent district.

THE statement outlines the major reasons why the board opposes the consolidation proposal. This it should do.

But the report by the Bureau of Educational Research contains material which has not been brought to the attention of patrons of the district, although the report has been in the district's office since summer.

At the recent public hearing on the consolidation proposal, a question was asked concerning the report and whether it had been made public. Phoenix district officials noted that it was in the district's office.

But the attorney for the opponents of consolidation objected to the question on the grounds "that there was no reason for the school board to make the report public." The objection was sustained by the rural school board, a procedure which usually is limited to a court of law, and rather uncommon, to say the least, at a public hearing.

PERHAPS there is no reason why the board should make the report public. But we believe there is.

The board, elected by district patrons, is obligated to keep its patrons informed of district affairs. The board authorized the survey by the Bureau of Educational Research, and since it did, the board should let its patrons know the results of the survey.

We do not in any way question the motives of the school officials who have kept the report from general knowledge. But we do question, seriously, the propriety of such action, and believe that an official body which keeps information from the knowledge of its constituents is sowing the seeds of suspicion and distrust.

THE REPORT is based on fact, with reasonable conclusions and recommendations by the Bureau. It contains some material which is not at this time favorable. But it also contains much material that is favorable.

Many of the recommendations for improving plant facilities, we are sure, are now being seriously considered by the Phoenix board on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. Part of the improvements probably will be in the next fiscal year's budget, which is now in the preparation stages.

Information in the Bureau's report should be made public, and made public prior to the forthcoming election on the consolidation proposal.

The people who support the schools through property taxes should know all of the aspects which have to be considered in such a proposal. Only if all of the facts are made readily available and considered by the voter will the voter be able to make an intelligent decision.—E.H.A.

Points To Consider

Previously in these columns we reviewed two points which voters of Phoenix-Talent and Medford districts should consider in deciding the consolidation proposal. They are:

- 1. Welfare 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.

Information on both points is available. Much of it, the most important aspects of it, we hope, has been published at various times; other information is available from school officials on the county and district levels.

THE BUREAU OF Educational Research, in its conclusions, has this to offer:

"The erection of an elementary school in the Argonne Avenue site would do much to dispel any dissatisfaction which patrons of that area feel and which may cause them to want to become a part of the Medford district.

These, then, are some of the points which should be considered before voting on the consolidation proposal. They are points which could have a bearing on the future of the community, both educationally and financially.—E.H.A.

"We Can't Burden Our Children With Deficit Spending"



Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) 1963, The Washington Post

THE GENERAL AS PROPHET

General De Gaulle has made it quite plain that, in excluding Britain from the Common Market, he means to cut way down the political influence of the United States in Europe.

Just as he would not give Britain a few years to readjust its agriculture to the Common Market, so now he is not giving us the time to reappraise and revise our policies. What makes him so difficult is that he presents us not with a diplomatic argument, but with an accomplished fact.

Thus, while it is true that the post-war role of the United States in the defense of Europe is bound to come to an end, there are great risks in bringing this about so abruptly. Americans in their heart of hearts do not like being involved in Europe. There is a serious risk, which should not be overlooked, that they will discount too quickly the future which the general foresees.

HE IS confronting this country with need to make a difficult and momentous reappraisal of our post-war foreign policy as it has been developed by Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy. The policy has grown out of the demonstrated fact that in the first World War, again in the second World War and again in the cold war, the European members of the Atlantic Community have not been able to defend themselves without the intervention of the United States.

There is also the question of how Moscow will react to the violent shaking up of the Western Alliance. I hope Mr. Khrushchev will react to it as we are reacting to the violent shaking up of his alliance with Red China—that is to say, by doing nothing about it except perhaps to sit back and enjoy it.

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OUR PROBLEM, therefore, is, I submit, to reappraise our ideas and our policies and to readjust them to the passing of the post-war era. We are not dealing with a wicked man who can be or should be slapped down. We are dealing, I believe, with a prophetic man who is acting as if the future, which is probably coming, has already arrived.



"It's the way all nations do it, Chico. First you have the arms build-up, then you turn them into plowshares and pruning hooks, I thank!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

(Editor's note: The following column was written prior to Friday's unexpected break-off of test ban negotiations by the Russians.)

THE TWO K's AND DE GAULLE

Washington—Outinism is rising about the negotiations for a nuclear test ban, which were given a new start by the post-Cuba correspondence between President Kennedy and Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Allop mospheric. There has been no give in the Soviet position since the first Khrushchev letter suggesting that the Soviets might agree to two or three on-site inspections, in order to give some insurance against cheating by underground tests.

Yet a compromise is clearly possible, the gap is so small between this minimal offer by Khrushchev and the stated American requirement for eight to ten on-site inspections. As the numbers cited indicate, agreeing to a compromise ought to be easy for Khrushchev, assuming that his move to get the negotiations going again really means that he sincerely desires a ban.

AS FOR THE American government, President Kennedy's freedom of action is rather strictly limited, both by national security considerations and by the feelings of the U. S. Senate. But it is quite clear that the President is willing and even eager to reach a compromise, providing the Soviets will approve a serious and workable inspection system and accept an intermediate number of on-site checks.

Such a compromise is thought to be consistent with national security, in turn, for several different reasons. First of all, the Defense Department's Project Vela has made considerable advances in the art of detecting hidden nuclear events. The position has changed materially since the period when the U. S. government felt it necessary to demand really large numbers of on-site checks.

Then, too, the President has gone through a somewhat disillusioning experience. When we resumed testing, he heard the same scientists who used to warn most loudly against cheating, just as loudly swearing that underground tests were no real substitute for atmospheric tests. For these and other reasons, government opinion is all but unanimous that the risks of a reasonably policed test ban will be far less than the potential gains.

THE QUESTION is, therefore, whether Khrushchev will also compromise. According to report, a prediction that he will do so has been made by the President's official Kremlinologist, former Ambassador to Moscow Llewellyn Thompson. Thompson is said to consider that the test ban negotiations to date exactly resemble the tedious haggling which finally produced the Austrian peace treaty.

In these circumstances, it is

not too early to look ahead a little, and to ask what will happen if a test ban is agreed upon. One thing that will certainly happen is a Soviet move to open talks on other subjects. Communist leaders have quite frankly said that Khrushchev needs a test ban, both to prove that fruitful agreements with the U. S. are really possible, and as a prelude to other negotiations, about Berlin for example.

Then the question of China's nuclear effort will quite unavoidably arise after Soviet-American agreement on a test ban. The long awaited Chinese test of an atomic device can in theory occur, according to the U. S. analysts, at any time this year or thereafter.

In reality, a later date seems to be more likely, it is known, for instance, that even the relatively small experimental reactor given to the Chinese by the Soviets is not now being operated at maximum capacity, for want of adequate supplies of heavy water. But soon or late, it is plainly necessary to anticipate a Chinese test in defiance of the Soviet-American test ban if such a ban exists.

PERHAPS optimistically, many of the American policy-makers hope that the existence of the ban will give Moscow and Washington the needed leverage to cope with the Chinese. A cynical minority suspects that this is rather like planning to fumigate the largest imaginable elephant with the smallest possible perfume atomizer, unless, to be sure, Moscow is willing to use military sanctions against Peking.

Some leverage will clearly be gained, however, and the dangerous proliferation of nuclear powers will also be halted by a test ban, providing that one other problem can also be solved. The final problem is summed up as so often nowadays, in the alarming person of Gen. de Gaulle.

It will not be at all easy to put pressure on Peking, even of the mild sort that is unlikely to bear fruit, if France is still conducting nuclear tests without let or hindrance. There is talk, therefore, of buying off the General, by giving the French the thermo-nuclear warheads they so conspicuously lack at present.

In view of the impotence of the French delivery system, Khrushchev should not be excessively upset by an improvement in French warhead type. But buying off de Gaulle is easier said than done.

BRAVO, CLEMSON! They did not want him. They were, in fact, petitioning the Supreme Court for authority to reject him at the very moment when he reached the campus. In what was happening here there was no abandonment of adherence to the old idea of the "all white" school, no conversion to the new idea of segregation, and this must be clearly understood. Nevertheless—

Once the issue was drawn, once all present legal means of delay had been exhausted, Clemson and its sponsors and the authorities of South Carolina faced up to the issue honorably. For weeks in advance of this ultimate denouement Governor Russell had conducted an effective campaign for obedience to national law.

On the decisive day the student body itself behaved admirably. Resentment and reluctance there may have been; but there was none of the violence and threats of violence, none of the open flaunting of racial hatred, none of the rowdism wearing the mask of white supremacy that have characterized events of this kind elsewhere. Instead, there was an encouraging display of order and self restraint.

What a contrast to Mississippi!—New York Times. Back east they get 70 inches of snow and we can't get more than five per cent of that. That's discrimination and a committee should be appointed.—Sherman County Journal.

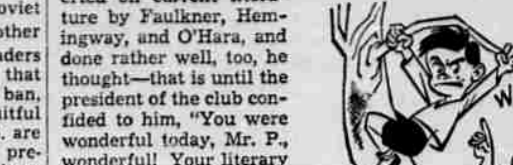
There is a difference between an official attitude and an official policy. For this slowly festering pool of displaced humanity there in Florida an attitude very soon will not be enough. A positive policy, even if short of armed invasion, but promising a specific schedule of pressures severe enough to realistically foreshadow Castro's downfall, would seem to justify the idea of a Cuban government in exile, for a host of useful purposes, including Cuban cohesion in Florida now and limiting the anarchy and fraternal violence in Cuba later.

It would also permit and inspire serious advance thinking here about the nature of the post-Castro Cuban political and social order. It is a new vision of Cuban life in liberty and social justice, thought out in some detail, that ought to be crackling through the air waves now, to the ears of all within that island fortress. They ought to hear it night after night, as they now hear the mechanical drumbeat of Communism's slogans, insults and alibis. Where the vision is unstated, as where there is no vision, people perish, whether in their homes or abroad and seeking to find their homes. (Distributed 1963, by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.) (All Rights Reserved)

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A PROMINENT literary critic came back from a ladies' club meeting in New Jersey last week in a rather chastened mood. He had lectured on the influences exerted on current literature by Faulkner, Hemingway, and O'Hara, and done rather well, too, he thought—that is until the president of the club confided to him, "You were wonderful today, Mr. P., wonderful! Your literary criticisms were as welcome as water to a drowning man!"



Tongue-in-cheek news item in the Dublin, Ireland, Free Post: "A man arrested on O'Connell Street yesterday was found to possess a loaded revolver, three sticks of dynamite, a fuse, and a number of detonators. He is suspected of being a politician."

"Little Willie" poems—the "sick jokes" of forty years ago—are making the rounds again. Three examples:

- 1. Little Willie, oh so bright, Bought a stick of dynamite. Curiosity seldom pays: It rained Willie for seven days. 2. Into the oven Little Willie Pushed his baby sister Lillie. Mother took one sniff and said "Really, Willie, that's not well bred." 3. Willie, bored with pinching cars, Stole a rocket and flew to Mars. He there pursued his normal pattern So all the Martians moved to Saturn.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Question: What's this THIRD FORCE President De Gaulle keeps talking about as his objective for the France of today? The usual term for it is BALANCE OF POWER.

AS De Gaulle sees it, there are TWO FORCES in the world of today: 1. The Western Alliance. 2. The Soviet Union. It might be more accurate to say that the TWO FORCES of today's world are communism and the free way of life, but De Gaulle, who is a realistic thinker, probably discards Red China as too weak to count for much, at this critical moment, and sees only the Soviet Union and the Western Alliance.

WHAT he is playing for, one must presume, is to pull France out of the Western Alliance, then to stand in the MIDDLE, and by threatening to go over to ONE SIDE if the other side doesn't toe his mark, to make himself, as

the leader of France, ALL POWERFUL. Thus he would become a second Napoleon. DE GAULLE has much in common with Napoleon. Napoleon had a brilliant mind. So has De Gaulle. Napoleon had delusions of grandeur. So, apparently, has De Gaulle. These delusions outweigh their good points. Napoleon, after saving France from the consequences of the Revolution, RUINED FRANCE by his ambition to run Europe.

SUMMING up: Napoleon wound up in exile on the island of Elba. Where will De Gaulle wind up? One can't help wondering. MORE about this third force. It isn't original with De Gaulle. It is an ancient device. For centuries, it was the foundation of Britain's foreign policy.

Editorial Comment

THE essence of this third force idea, as Britain saw it, was never to let ANYBODY get too strong in Europe. Whenever, over the centuries, Britain saw anybody getting too strong, she lined up with the OPPOSITION.

By means of that device, the little island of Britain—not a great deal bigger in area than the not-too-big state of Oregon—was able to make herself top dog in Europe and stay that way for hundreds of years.

WILL De Gaulle be able to copy Britain's formula for POWER and get away with it? One wonders. Also one has doubts. This is a quite different world from the world that Britain was able to rule so long by means of the third force device.

Where There Is No Vision, People Perish

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From here the refugees are scattered, all the way up the keys, through and to the north keys, their Mecca of desperation, their gathering and their festering place. There the complete agony is assembled out of its tens of thousands of human parts—the pride, the soul-sickness, the blind but urgent hopes, the shapeless plans to somehow turn the heroes of the Bay of Pigs was short-lived; the fiery, promising words of President Kennedy in the Miami Stadium fade from the conversation or are repeated in ironic echoes. The demurrer of the Attorney General on the question of the air support

patrol that supply the vigor and the sound. The tip of freedom points toward Cuba which is closer than Miami, and easily penetrates the azure curtain of sea and sky. One has only to switch the television knob to channel five and Castro, Communism and the new songs of old Cuba, lyrics by ideologues, suddenly fill one's motel bedroom with clamor and tense reality. Nothing but the sea and sky separates this place from the tragedy, ever present in the faces and the conversations of Cuban waiters, Chambermaids, drivers and fishermen all over this riddled spit of land.

Key West, part Spanish, part Anglo-American, is an architectural mish-mash of lovely, balconied New Orleans style frame houses lost in a neon-lighted nightmare of gas stations, shops and joints. The tourists are few, middle-aged and middle-western Youth consists of pairs and trios of bored U. S. sailors drifting along Duval Street under the eye of the shore patrol. The cars move at sedate speeds, the pelicans glide very slowly and even the gulls seem rarely to scream. It is the frequent jet fighter planes on

BY ERIC SEVAREID Key West—This is where freedom comes to a point. The southeastern tip of this southernmost fragment of the United States is a low stone seawall curving from the Navy installation, along the George Smathers beach, past the Howard Johnson emporium, the long row of stabled fishing boats and the food fair until Roosevelt Boulevard becomes Truman Avenue. At the corner of Truman Avenue Margaret Street stands the

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