

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
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Perfidious England, America

"It is just not true to say Britain is not part of Europe. There are today in Belgium enough British graves to prove the contrary."
The voice is that of Belgian Prime Minister Theo le Fevre; he speaks for that other Europe which remembers Verdun and the Marne, Dunkerque and Caen and the Ardennes, not for the "Europe of fatherlands" envisaged by Gen de Gaulle.

To de Gaulle Britain is the Trojan Horse which would represent the United States in the Common Market, swinging it around to "Anglo-Saxon" control. Indeed, to the President of France and certain sections of the French press, "Anglo-Saxon," "insular," "maritime," and "Atlantism" have become dirty words.

It is not too much to suggest, as the "Financial Times" of London has done, that de Gaulle has encouraged "anti-Americanism" in France.
LITTLE more than a week after the explosive Jan. 4 news conference, the French government television system broadcast a program tracing the "special relationship" between the United States and Britain, questioning the reliability of the United States as an ally, and depicting Americans as uncultured and insensitive.

And Prime Minister Georges Pompidou on Jan. 24 contributed to the anti-American theme by indicating that restrictions may be imposed on U.S. investments in France.
Very real fear of American encroachment into the European Common Market was engendered by the recent deal by which Chrysler increased its holdings in the Simca automobile works from 25 to 63 per cent. General Motors and Ford already are heavily represented in West Germany.

DE GAULLE'S distrust of the United States goes far back; it may stem from his real or imagined mistreatment in World War II. In a press conference of November, 1959, he presented what James Reston of the New York "Times" calls an "apocalyptic vision" of the United States and the Soviet Union each "deciding not to launch its missiles at the main enemy so that it should itself be spared."

The French President went on to draw a picture of Western Europe destroyed from Moscow and Central Europe from Washington. "And who can even say that the two rivals, after I know not what political and social upheaval, will not unite?"
This is more than "anti-Americanism," more than suspicion. As applied to an ally, it borders on disloyalty. And it disregards the fact that the United States has stationed 400,000 of its finest troops in Europe who would be squarely on target in the holocaust de Gaulle envisions.

It ignores too, the massive U.S. contribution to the Atlantic shield, while the French contribution remains niggardly.
DE GAULLE'S anti-Americanism, as a practical matter, puts the whole Western Alliance in jeopardy. It has opened the terrifying possibility of a French-led Europe turning to Russia to spite the "Anglo-Saxons." The French government already has had to deny a report in an Oslo newspaper that de Gaulle had offered Soviet Premier Khrushchev his own "grand design" for a demilitarized, NATO-less Europe.

The "Gazet van Antwerpen" has at least the Belgian answer to the threatened dilemma: "If a choice must be made . . . we still prefer to be placed under the wings of a powerful America rather than the influence of France, where nobody knows what will happen after de Gaulle has gone."—E.R.R.

Retraining and the Three R's

A start is being made on rectifying a serious flaw in application of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. As passed by Congress, the act provided that all training be job-related; no explicit provision was made for basic reading, writing and arithmetic courses.
Most local and state officials thought this meant that Washington would not allow them to offer literacy training. But it soon became clear that such a limitation made it impossible for the training program to reach the hard-core unemployed. About half of those out of work have too little schooling to pass aptitude tests that would qualify them for training projects.

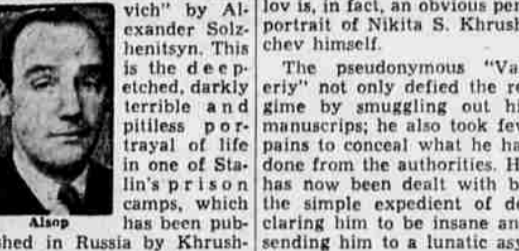
NOW, officials have announced they will soon start a pilot program in the District of Columbia built upon basic education. Some 12,500 residents of the District are unemployed, and the vast majority of them are functionally illiterate. To start with, 50 jobless men and women will be trained for service and maintenance jobs. Four-fifths of their time will be spent in the classroom learning to read and write and do simple arithmetic.
Federal officials have given unofficial assurance that such a program will be acceptable under the act. They have decided that basic education is job-related; a waitress must read a menu, write down an order, add up the bill; a maid has to take telephone messages and read grocery lists. The District of Columbia example may encourage other states to put larger doses of basic education in their retraining programs.
Who can doubt that basic literacy is a prerequisite to successful training for even the simplest jobs in a technologically advanced society? There is a lesson here for educators. Former Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg once noted that the flow of poorly prepared people into the labor force must be halted "at the source—the schools."—E.R.R.

"Come On—How About Dismantling Them?"



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate



CHADAAEYEV AND "VALERIY"
Washington—A book everyone should read is "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" by Alexander Solzhenitsyn. It is the dearest, darkest, and most pitiless portrait of life in one of Stalin's prison camps, which has been published in Russia by Khrushchev's direct permission.

Two English versions exist. One is the handiwork of the outstanding young English scholar, Max Hayward, who so admirably translated "Dr. Zhivago." The other was prepared in Moscow by the English quasi-defector, Ralph Parker, whose wife is a school teacher in the Soviet secret police. These facts should be sufficient to determine the choice of version.

In one version or the other, the book should be read, not just because it is a literary work of great power and truth, but also because it is a highly significant political event. Khrushchev's decision to permit publication was, in itself, a political act, akin to his macabre decision to rebury Josef Stalin.

LIKE the public inquest on the past that culminated in the re-burial of Stalin, this permission to publish was also an act of some daring. The book, like the inquest, in fact raises grave questions about the inner nature of Soviet society. Its author's bold intention to raise such questions may be judged from the symbols he uses. Consider the prisoners' construction of a "socialist community development," in which the first stage is putting up an encircling barbed wire fence.

Yet one must not be misled by the approved appearance of this astonishing book. It means that intellectual life in the Soviet Union is more free, but it does not mean that it is truly free.
The right balance is suggested by another case that is due to make considerable noise before long. A member in good standing of the Soviet writers' union, who has been given the Western pseudonym of "Valeriy," has now joined the ranks of Soviet authors who have smuggled out their works for publication in Western countries.



In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Big question: What's really going on in Cuba?
When we told the Russians back in October to take their deadly toys and GO HOME—and take their nuclear missiles with them — did they do it?
Or are they finagling?

IT'S hard for us ordinary citizens to say — with conviction.
The reason it's hard for us to say — and to be SURE that what we're saying is RIGHT — is that the whole Cuban question is so heavily loaded with politics.
If the Russians DID get out — taking with them the whole kit and kaboodle of their offensive nuclear armament — it was a great victory for the Kennedy administration. If they DIDN'T — if they hid a considerable part of it out, in caves and elsewhere, where it can't be seen by our spies in the sky — it will be very damaging indeed to the Kennedy administration.
That's the politics of it.

WHOM shall we believe?
Well, Secretary of Defense McNamara, a former industrialist who is undoubtedly anxious to get out of politics as soon as he has finished his mission there and get back to the good clean business of making a good product and selling it to people who want it and thus making a profit for his company's shareholders, lays it on the line.

HE SAYS:
"I believe beyond reason."

Protests Park Proposal
To the Editor: Owners of unoccupied land near the lakes in the Oregon Dunes Seashore Park are no doubt delighted by the news from Washington, D.C., that the lakes and most of the adjacent land will not be included in the new legislation.

The public should not be delighted. The public loss will be immense private gain. This land's value will now soar even faster than previously and its use will be confined to the very few people who are rich enough to buy land there.

The late Sen. Richard Neuberger, with whom I worked in Congress on the formation of the Park, would not have been delighted. On the basis of our studies and hearings, including the advice of the best qualified experts in recreation planning, we concluded that the Park had to include the lakes and the land around them.

Governor Hatfield, after a thorough study, publicly endorsed our legislation which included the whole area.
The Dunes themselves are already publicly owned and devoted to recreational use. Under the proposed "compromise" the only changes would be in the agency of control (Park Service instead of Forest Service) and in adding a strip of land on both sides of Highway 101 and including zone frontage on the west side of the lakes.

Such a "compromise" scuttles the park both as to capacity and versatility. And why? To avoid taking homes, we are told, although that was never contemplated in the post-war pattern of alignments.

This attitude was crystallized in 1942, when de Gaulle concluded with resentment that Winston Churchill had decided, once for all, to bow to the imperious necessity of the American alliance ("War Memoirs of General de Gaulle—The Call to Honour"). Macmillan's compliance at Nassau in December with the Kennedy nuclear plan for Europe merely confirmed de Gaulle in his conviction.

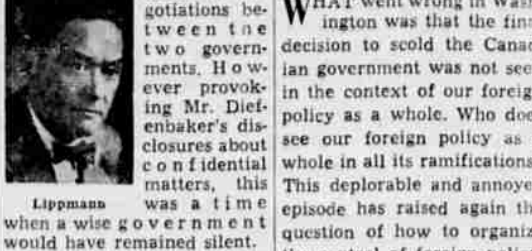
But he did not deliver his blow to Britain because of this, or because his treaty with Germany was signed, or because Russia's fall-out with Red China has been crystallized. He did it when these things had happened, as he has always serenely expected them to happen. No doubt, he now waits with equal serenity for the fulfillment of his prophecy that America will leave Europe. This thought is the child of a wish, and his actions to come will be children of the thought. He will do his best, in many ways, to bring this about.

Near the tap root of de Gaulle's cosmic thinking lies a profound distrust, not only of Anglo-Saxon civilization as a civilization, but of the Anglo-Americans as statesmen. As translated from de Gaulle's past writings, this means, simply, that Britain and the United States will always, in the test, combine together, whatever the loss to France. And what he has now done is surely to bring about what he dislikes the most in

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann
(c) 1963, The Washington Post

THE MESS WITH CANADA
The critical mistake in our affair with Canada was to make any public statement



about the negotiations between two governments. However, provoking Mr. Diefenbaker's disclosures about confidential matters, this was a time when a wise government would have remained silent.

It would have been well to remember that it is not necessary to win every argument, and whoever made the final decision in Washington should have known that this controversy was one which should resolutely have been handled by quiet diplomacy. He should have realized that this was an especially bad moment to engage in a public controversy.

Our dealings with the Canadian government have no doubt been complicated. But the crucial issue is the same one which has disrupted our relations with France and shaken the whole Western Alliance, and has alienated us from General de Gaulle. It is how to reconcile the American nuclear monopoly with the sovereign independence of our closest allies. It was a thoughtless decision to embroil us with Ottawa in a relative minor aspect of the great issue which is posed from Paris. General de Gaulle

What Kind of Man?
To the Editor: What kind of human being is this man who on a cold winter night could (and did) leave a defenseless woman in the mountains to die?
E. W. Bradbury
6950 Old Highway 99,
South
Ashland

Comments on Statements
To the Editor: It is really astonishing, in considering the school consolidation issue, to read the great amount of misinformation contained in the "Communications" letters from District 4.

One letter suggested the 4-H club program would be lost through consolidation, when in fact, the 4-H club program is an extra-curricular activity and would in no way be affected by consolidation.

Another statement, unfounded in fact, suggested a lack of library facilities in Medford's elementary schools in contrast to the elementary schools in Phoenix. There are librarians and library facilities in all of Medford's elementary schools.

And, as for Phoenix-Talent children being "lost" in a bigger system—this is nothing but propaganda and leads this writer to feel that some people have little faith in their children's capacity to make their way in a bigger school and in a bigger "world" outside. Such an attitude would deny to their children the exposure to a bigger and better school experience in both school facilities and curriculum.

There is no question in my mind that a vote for consolidation is a vote for better schools and a vote for a better education for our children.
R. H. Travis
1100 Mira Mar
Medford

De Gaulle Seeks to Resurrect Europe

By ERIC SEVAREID
If Charles de Gaulle is crowning his giant's career with a gigantic mistake, it will be because his sense of time, not timing, is out of joint with that of his contemporaries. His mind inhabits the far distant past and the far distant future. He wishes to resurrect the European hegemony of the Mediterranean culture which passed with Napoleon's defeat. He envisages the end of the cold war and the rapprochement with Soviet Russia, although most of the current evidence surely means that what he has now done is to encourage the Russians to intensify the cold war in order to expand the breach.

Near the tap root of de Gaulle's cosmic thinking lies a profound distrust, not only of Anglo-Saxon civilization as a civilization, but of the Anglo-Americans as statesmen. As translated from de Gaulle's past writings, this means, simply, that Britain and the United States will always, in the test, combine together, whatever the loss to France. And what he has now done is surely to bring about what he dislikes the most in

alone — "what Gaullism implies for the West is almost total repudiation of the Grand Design for peace and security as conceived and labored at for 15 years." I added that if de Gaulle's "Europe des Patries" means anything different from the old system that was the affliction on Europe and the world, it is hard to see what it is.

It remains quite as hard today, for there is no implicit reason to believe the French-German alliance is made of more durable stuff than the American alliance with Europe; no overwhelming reason to think that France will not again become politically disoriented, or to think that France can permanently lead a Europe that contains the German race, fundamentally more disciplined and more militant than the French.
In a sense, de Gaulle still uses weakness as a weapon, a stratagem of which he proved himself master in World War II. At one point, quarreling with Britain over the Levant and East Africa, he broke off relations between the Free French and his allies, though he possessed but a few battalions, supplied by his allies, existing through their agreement. At another point in those quarrels, he threatened to take the Free French out of all fighting and use them to

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. 10, 1953 (Sunday)
Early action on an application for construction of a television station to serve the Medford and Grants Pass areas was forecast today in a story in the Grants Pass Courier.

Men who constructed the new Mercy Flights, Inc., hangar at the Medford airport, and firms which donated or sold at cost materials used to build it, were honored at a dinner last night.

20 YEARS AGO

Feb. 10, 1943 (Friday)
Medford VFW post decides not to hold annual program commemorating sinking of battleship Maine because of travel difficulties brought about by war.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The Espee train from the north was on time the first of the week, and the miracle all but occurred again the last of the week."

30 YEARS AGO

Feb. 10, 1933 (Sunday)
Jackson county Lincoln club votes confidence in all county officers and "wave of agitation" in county is deplored.

Oregon state game code is changed to allow anglers to keep "little" fish.

40 YEARS AGO

Feb. 10, 1923 (Monday)
Medford moving picture theaters announce plans to show pictures of proposed new armory building.

Local group opposes plans for construction of new high school building.

50 YEARS AGO

Feb. 10, 1913 (Wednesday)
Rogue valley Socialists "abolish" and "abolish" "capitalists, war, taxes and the gold standard."

Local post office officials report heavy mail load believed caused by approach of Valentine's day.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. Name the three formerly independent Baltic states that were incorporated into the Soviet Union.
2. In what manner did Judas Iscariot commit suicide?
3. What is the capital of New Zealand?
4. Does one set or sit in a chair?
5. In which state is the annual Belmont Stakes run?
6. Who was President of France when the Nazis obtained French surrender?
7. Where is the United States gold depository?
8. In which of Browning's works is there a priest Caponach?
9. The name Toplady is associated with what hymn?
10. Four states of the U.S. have names that begin with the letter "w"; can you name them?
Answers: 1. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania. 2. He hanged himself. 3. Wellington. 4. Sit. 5. New York. 6. Albert Lebrun. 7. Ft. Knox, Ky. 8. "The Ring and the Book." 9. "Tide of Ages." 10. Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, Wisconsin.