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He Will Be Remembered

Here ends a way of education, a way of thinking and a type of sportsmanship, characteristic of a passing generation. This will undoubtedly be said by many today, those who mourn the passing of E. H. Hedrick, retired superintendent of the Medford schools.

But it will not all be true. For in this case, to contradict Shakespeare, it is the good that a man does which lives after him. Now, more than in the prime of his educational career, the influence of this Oregon man, who was equally at home with cow hand and Latin scholar, is being recognized.

E. H. HEDRICK was essentially a very kind man. He wanted for children the type of security that is born of self reliance and resourcefulness. He wanted every child, regardless of position, to develop to the maximum of his potential, and he worked constantly to give children that opportunity.

He believed that the most tragic insecurity is experienced by persons who are too long protected from the realities of life. He had faith in school children. He expected great things of them. And they didn't disappoint him—on football field or in classroom.

In a period so infiltrated by status seekers that authors labeled them as the typical Americans, he refused to compromise for any rewards. He stood for, and fought for, the things in which he believed in spite of social or financial pressures. His sincere interest in education continued until the close of his life.

HE WORKED, always, without consideration of self and asked for no special privilege. He called a spade a spade in the old terminology, and when strong words were needed to achieve an end he drew upon his army background for the proper phrase without flinching. At the same time he had a gentleness which commanded the respect of his strongest adversaries, and a sense of humor which transcended the solving of practically every problem.

Busy as he was from early morning until late at night, as administrator of a rapidly growing school system, he found time to become, himself, an educated person. He spoke a common language but he was a very uncommon man.

He will be missed. But best of all, he will be remembered.—E.H.

Those Guard Scandals

The scandals involving some members of the Oregon National Guard are chilling, particularly in a state which has been as historically free of corruption in official places as has Oregon.

The Oregon Journal comments: "The record on the scandal in the Oregon National Guard is still disturbingly incomplete. That is true. It also calls to mind that there have been unverified rumors of irregularities in the Guard for several years. Some, indeed, were motivated when the Medford Armory was completed, only to be found lacking in chairs and other facilities to make it the multi-use building that Medford and Jackson county people had been led to believe it would be.

ALMOST three years ago—in March, 1960, to be precise—we raised some questions concerning certain aspects of the renovating the home of the adjutant general at Camp Clackamas, and were assured it "... was done at the personal expense of the adjutant general with the exception of the painting, wall papering, and minor carpenter work which is normal maintenance for this type of building."

IN LIGHT of the revelations of recent weeks and months, there remains a substantial doubt that this earlier explanation of seeming irregularities would hold water. The questions were brought to the attention of state authorities at the time, but nothing resulted except assurances that all was well. In any continuing investigation of the scandals, perhaps the matters touched on three years ago would bear further scrutiny. One hates to drag dirty linen into the open, particularly if the individual chiefly involved is no longer living, but it is necessary if we are to assure ourselves that nothing similar can happen in the future.

The current suggestion that an inspector general be named for the Guard, a man independent of the regular chain of command who could investigate all reports of irregularities, sounds like a good one.—E.A.

"What Does He Think This Is—A Legislative Body?"



... 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.

Little Pittsburgh To The Editor: Thank you for your recent article on air-pollution. What a powerful source for good an editor can be!

Yesterday part of the family played tennis on the courts near the high school. The white balls soon became black with soot, as did hands, clothes, and some faces. Showers removed the external dirt, but what about dirty lungs?

If you lived above the valley, as we do on a ridge of hills to the south, you would be even more convinced of our Little Pittsburgh problem. A startling contrast is often apparent on week ends. Almost all of the 20-25 belching burners (visible to us) are then quiet. And if a clearing wind is present a most beautiful sight unfolds itself. The valley really sparkles!

Are the people asking too much—the right to breathe wholesome air? I heartily agree with you. We should not merely request action, we should demand it, and do whatever is necessary to achieve results. We are urging our legislators, as a first step, to pass Senate Bill 259.

Filthy Air To the Editor: May God's blessing rest upon the head of E. A. for his forthright and honest appraisal of the valley's filthy, stinking air pollution problems. I am glad there is someone with enough foresight to see the absolute necessity of ridding the area of this problem.

Schools Criticized To the Editor: An article in the Mail Tribune last fall stated that the Medford School District was having difficulty because of the lack of classrooms in many of the elementary schools. Yet, now with a budget of \$4,683,457 they are only planning additional classrooms for two of these schools.

and hope many others will take the time to do the same. Irving S. Thomas Route 4, Box 4276 Medford

Editor's note: As an ironic note, it could be pointed out that Pittsburgh, Pa., once one of the worst offenders as far as air pollution is concerned, finally licked it. Which proves that it CAN be done.

To the Editor: After 60 years of eagerly reading and listening to our Presidents, I cannot remember one Commander in Chief of this great Christian nation ever writing or uttering the Sacred Name of Jesus.

As a cub reporter on the New Orleans States I once spent a full Sunday afternoon in a most unauthorized interview with William Howard Taft in the St. Charles hotel. Kindly amused by my reportorial awkwardness and by my unwarranted intrusion on his privacy, the then Chief Justice answered all my clumsy queries on what he thought of faith healing. I had just discovered "Brother Isaiah" in the greatest stroke of luck ever granted a young reporter in the South and so, felt myself an authority on a subject of which I knew absolutely nothing. My stories on "Isaiah" the faith healer, made that simple Colorado sheep herder so popular the city of New Orleans had to build a tent city to care for the crowds. He cured many to my suspicious amazement. Mr. Taft stated he knew of the greatest of faith healers who came from Bethlehem and he had his doubts about all others. But he never mentioned Jesus or the Christ.

This, to me, very peculiar hesitancy or indifference on the part of our Presidents causes me to believe that the Medford branch of the National Council of Churches and the Holy Name Society of Sacred Heart might romantically unify and found a Mission to the Presidency for the sole purpose of having our Chief Executive reverently write and proclaim the Sacred Name every time he officially calls upon the name of God. This simple act could advance the power of our Nation in thus having our greatest voice join in "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name."

William Thomas Cuddy V.A. Domiciliary White City, Ore.

Now I noticed a 20 mile speed sign on Terra ave., which is practically a dead-end street, and I have been wondering who lives on Terra ave. that has enough pull or authority within our fair city to get this sign set up.

I forgot to mention that at the time I had this petition signed there was also a private school on Faith ave. with quite a few children attending.

The city police have been quite cooperative whenever I call and complain about a hot rodder, but they have quite a lot of city to patrol with what equipment they have.

I'll not ask you to keep my name on file as I am not ashamed of having written this letter. So, Mr. Editor, place it right at the bottom.

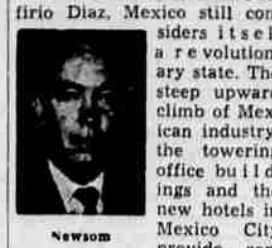
J. F. Perry 733 Faith ave. Ashland, Ore.

Russians to end nuclear testing, with its consequent nuclear fall-out, has been a long, long story of repeated fall-back by us in the face of Soviet pressure for more and more yielding on our side.

Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut has just told the Senate, in a major speech illustrating with rare completeness the agony and anguish of this issue to mankind, of 12 such major American concessions since 1958 alone. All this is apart from the greatest and most generous concession of sharing the atom ever offered—that long ago by the commission headed by Bernard Baruch at a time when the United States had a total monopoly on the atomic weapon.

Lack of Land Reform Is Danger Spot in Mexico's Revolutionary Success Story

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst



Mexico's farm front still is a picture of unrest. In the states of Oaxaca, Chiapas and Morelos in the south, peasants have fought pitched battles with Mexican soldiers. In Chihuahua, just below Texas, squatters have attempted to move against large cattle ranches.

Putting pressure on the government is a new organization called Independent Peasant Central. It is Communist-supported and claims one million members.

The story of Mexico's revolution actually may be divided into two parts, one that is succeeding and another that, if it cannot be called a failure certainly has not been keeping pace.

Mexico's 1917 Constitution provided specifically for land reform, but as President Adolfo Lopez Mateos enters his last two years in office,

It demands immediate expropriation of large farms and ranches.

Prominent among its supporters is former President Lazaro Cardenas, the man who expropriated U. S. and British oil interests in Mexico in 1938 and who in more recent times has been an outspoken friend of the Castro regime in Cuba and the Red Chinese.

He attacks U. S. "oppression" and demands the end of

foreign investments and of "foreign monopolies." Thus he places the Lopez Mateos regime on the defensive on two fronts. On the farm front, Lopez Mateos has announced he will break up every large privately owned farm and ranch within the next two years, but he denies it is because of leftist or Cardenas pressure.

Cardenas' talk is the kind to strike fear into the hearts of American investors who have around a billion dollars invested there. Internally, the country is anti-Communist and the government has not hesitated to jail local Communists or to expel Communist diplomats interfering with Mexican internal affairs.

Lopez Mateos has described his government as "far left" but he himself has been moving toward center. His program fits in well with the Alliance for Progress program. He has spent increasingly huge proportions of the national budget for education.

As for Cardenas, he probably would describe himself as less pro-Communist than pro-Mexican. But he and his kind deal with fire, for politics alone, they seek to divide the country between left and right and undermine confidence in the country's future.

AS THE Algerian resistance fighters had bases across the Moroccan and Tunisian borders, so the Yemeni guerrillas have been allowed to use bases in Saudi Arabia. In sum, Nasser has the same motives for wishing to attack the Saudis that the French had for wishing to invade Tunisia and Morocco.

The signs that Nasser may yield to this temptation are rather impressive. To begin with, he has frankly told at least two recent American visitors that he intended to wind up the Yemen affair by "going to the root of the matter" in Saudi Arabia; and he has added that his troops "could be in Jidda," the second Saudi capital near the sea coast, "in no more than two or three days."

In the last fortnight, Nasser has also quite disproportionately increased his shipments of arms to the Yemen. This suggests preparations to move on the ground against the Saudi Arabian border oasis of Najran, which Egyptian planes have already bombed.

Way to Power To the Editor: After 60 years of eagerly reading and listening to our Presidents, I cannot remember one Commander in Chief of this great Christian nation ever writing or uttering the Sacred Name of Jesus.

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BY THE same token, the head of the Saudi government, Prince Faisal, has been strongly pressed to cease lending aid and comfort to the Yemeni popular resistance. Prince Faisal's contention, that a Nasserite Yemen will be a dagger at Saudi Arabia's heart, has been airily dismissed. It has even been contended that Nasser's Yemeni puppets will help to show Prince Faisal the road to progress and reform.

It can be seen, then, why it is fortunate that the President has taken the matter personally in hand. It is high time for a hard-headed judgement such as the President can be expected to make.

The stakes in this game, after all, are the important American interest in Saudi Arabia, the equally important American interest in neighboring Kuwait, and the British interest in Kuwait, which is, literally, a matter of economic life-or-death for Britain. Hard-headedness is certainly in order.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE YEMEN CRISIS Washington—The President is currently considering whether to move additional units of the Sixth Fleet into the Red sea. The movement has been proposed by the U.S. Fleet commander in the Mediterranean, in fulfillment of U. S. pledges to Saudi Arabia.

These pledges are in question, in turn, because of the signs that an attack on Saudi Arabia is at least being considered, if not actively prepared, by Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Some months ago, Nasser established a bridgehead on the oil-rich Arabian Peninsula, by promoting a Nasserite coup d'etat in the imamate of Yemen, and then rushing to the aid of the new republican government. The Yemenis, disliking the prospect of subjugation by Egypt, rallied to their royal family and organized a determined guerrilla resistance.

The popular resistance was so effective that Nasser was forced to pour no less than 20,000 troops into this tiny country, and these Egyptian forces are now the sole support of the puppet Yemeni regime. Nonetheless, the resistance has continued, leaving Nasser in a position identical with that of the French in Algeria before the fighting ended.

AS THE Algerian resistance fighters had bases across the Moroccan and Tunisian borders, so the Yemeni guerrillas have been allowed to use bases in Saudi Arabia. In sum, Nasser has the same motives for wishing to attack the Saudis that the French had for wishing to invade Tunisia and Morocco.

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Strictly Personal

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

WHY THEY WIN I happen to know a bridge player in Florida who wins consistently, year in and year out, against some of the finest players in the country. Technically, most of his opponents are better than he is, and they cannot understand the reason for his success. In bridge, as in most competitions of skill, the technical ability is not the determining factor. Above a certain plateau of prowess, it is the psychological elements that swing the balance one way or the other.

A couple of years ago, I picked up a master work on bridge, written by the two French champions, Albaron and Jais, called "Comment Gagner au Bridge (la partie libre)." The authors insisted that there are three factors that make the difference between a winning and losing player.

In the order of importance, they are (1) Strength or weakness of personality; this is, of temperament and psychological qualities; (2) The methods employed; and (3) Technical ability. And it is true that some of the finest technicians are the biggest losers across the table.

Then the authors listed the five commonest faults among bridge players, which cost the greatest number of points. It will surprise the laymen to learn that none of these has to do with ability per se:

These five crucial failings are (1) Carelessness and lack of concentration; (2) Selfishness and obstinacy; (3) The art of making simple situations difficult; (4) Arrogance and conceit; (5) Obvious contempt for partner and opponents.

All these failings, be it noted, are psychological and temperamental, not one is connected with the actual play of the cards, with coups and eliminations and throw-ins and end-plays. Indeed, as the authors take pains to point out with plentiful illustrations, the good players suffer more from these above faults than the mediocre players do.

This is not a column on bridge, but on competition generally, and on the over-estimation we commonly make on technical skill in any endeavor. It is true that we need to master the rudiments of any given game, but technical mastery is often a boomerang if it is not accompanied by the proper attitudes and reactions.

In bridge, as in most pursuits, fine technical ability is called for on perhaps only one hand out of ten, and here the expert shines. But it is on the ordinary hands that temperament and character prevail; and this is where stubbornness, conceit, contempt, carelessness and the temptation to be cute wrecks so many otherwise good players.

The winner, in more serious games than bridge, is the one who understands himself, his partner, and his opponents more than the cards.



"It's not fair. We integrate without incident and get very little publicity. Perhaps we should put up token resistance!"