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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 April 17, 1953 (Friday) A new passenger elevator in the Jackson county courthouse was expected to be ready for use today.

20 YEARS AGO April 17, 1943 (Saturday) Choir of 1,000 voices composed of soldiers from various units of 81st Infantry division to feature musical program at Camp White Easter sunrise services.

30 YEARS AGO April 17, 1933 (Sunday) Plans under way to build park atop Roxy Ann butte in memory of Officer George Prescott.

40 YEARS AGO April 17, 1923 (Monday) Broadcasting set stolen from local radio station. Funds allocated for four new roads to be constructed in Crater Lake National park during coming summer.

50 YEARS AGO April 17, 1913 (Wednesday) Medford firemen give newlyweds ride through city on fire truck. Rogue valley "runs riot with wonderful coloring" as pear, apple, peach, plum and almond trees come into bloom at same time.

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

- 1. Is the U. S. estimated to have about one-fourth, one-half, or three-fourths of all passenger automobiles in the world? 2. What insect was songfully blamed for the death of a man who was thrown from a horse and buried beneath a "simmon tree"? 3. A document by which a stockbroker signs over voting authority to another is called a what? 4. Is the capital of Nebraska, Hastings, Lincoln, or Omaha? 5. What is the next line after "Young Lochinvar has come out of the West"? 6. Against what nation, by whom, and on what occasion was the "Hymn of Hate" directed? 7. Where is Mohammed buried? 8. How many is eight score? 9. Complete the names of three American frontiersmen whose first names were Davy, Daniel and Kit, respectively. 10. Who was called "The Man of Destiny"? Answers: 1. Three-fourths. 2. Blue-tail fly. 3. Proxy. 4. Lincoln. 5. "Through all the wide border his steed was the best." 6. Against England by the Germans in WW I. 7. Medina. 8. 160. 9. Crockett, Boone, Carson. 10. Napoleon Bonaparte.

An Investment in Hope

Jackson county's health officer, Dr. A. E. Merkel, provided us with some eye-opening statistics the other day. As of this week, 118 Jackson county residents are patients at the Oregon State Hospital. On the average, about 20 Jackson county people enter the hospital each month, and approximately the same number are released. Of the admissions, 65 per cent are voluntary; 35 per cent are committed to the hospital after a court hearing.

THESE raw statistics speak of many things. For one thing, they disclose many of the new techniques of therapy and treatment at the hospital, including new drugs, which have drastically cut the length of hospital confinement. When a mental patient formerly went to the hospital, it was with little hope of coming out short of months or years — and oftentimes, never. The average hospital stay is now about two to four weeks.

Along with this shortened hospital stay, increasing reliance has been placed on the treatment of mental patients, or those with emotional problems, within their own community, either by their private physicians, through the Family and Child Guidance Clinic, or by way of minimal supervision by the public health nurses.

ALL this, of course, is exceedingly good news. It is good news to present and prospective patients (and who among us can be sure we won't be someday?), to friends and relatives, and, ultimately, to the taxpayers.

But, as with all good things, there is cost—in time, in effort, and in money—involved. Local facilities, heretofore not equipped for the type of work they are called upon to perform, are stretched to the limit. Trained personnel are scarce. And in the meantime, Dr. Merkel reports, there are waiting periods as long as a year.

This is not sound economy. With added funds, the health department and the Family and Child Guidance Clinic could do much to help these patients with their problems, and increase the percentage of productive citizens in the community.

THE state hospital, too, has problems. Dr. Dean Brooks, the able superintendent, has strongly denied rumors that patients are being sent home sooner than they would otherwise be, due to lack of funds and staff.

The contrary is true, he explained. The hospital is short about 80 people, due to cutbacks in spending by the Governor and Board of Control, to keep within the current budget.

But rather than speeding up releases, this actually tends to slow them down, Dr. Brooks explained. The shortage of personnel cuts down on the intensive treatment it takes to bring a patient to the point where he is ready for release.

ALSO many of the patients who have been released are those who are in good control of themselves, and who have worked in the hospital, supplementing the work done by the paid staff. Thus, as they leave, a heavier work load is put on the staff, which in turn slows down the whole treatment procedure. It is sort of a vicious circle, caused by lack of money.

Some of the scare stories about the hospital which have come out of the legislative session are undoubtedly motivated by politics. But there is evidence to show that the state hospital is suffering from a shortage of funds, and as a result is not doing the job we have a right to expect.

THE state hospital, over the past several years, has made an enviable record of progress until today it is looked upon as one of the better mental hospitals in the nation—in stark contrast to the snake pit it was some decades ago.

J. Wesley Sullivan, news editor of the Oregon Statesman in Salem, is familiar with the problems of the hospital, and with its progress. In a recent issue of that paper, he reported that the new decentralized system of administration, into geographical units, makes possible quicker, more personal attention. There is better liaison between staff, patients and the public, he says. Group therapy techniques have also accounted for "a large share of the increased stature of the hospital."

ALL these innovations are, as Sullivan points out, "worth saving." But financial stringency (would it be unkind to say penny-pinching by the board of control and legislature?) has not only cut down on lower-level staff personnel, it has also, at least indirectly, resulted in the loss of top-level people.

Dr. Herbert Nelson, assistant superintendent, is leaving for more pay in the mid-west. He also cited criticisms of the board and legislature as among his reasons for leaving. Dr. Maxell Jones, who with Dr. Nelson was the innovator of many of the successful techniques, has left so he can be free of "political interference which made it difficult to do a professional job."

IN THE past decade, immense strides have been made in the treatment, care and cure of mental illness—although mental patients still occupy more hospital beds than all those physically ill. A new and "open" attitude toward mental illness—facing it for what it is, a sickness, instead of something to be hushed up or whispered about—is one of the best indicators of hope.

The day may come when all but the most hopeless mental cases can be treated in their home communities. But that day will be delayed so long as short-sighted budget committees and legislatures fail to comprehend that to save it is often necessary to spend a buck.—E.A.

"We Have Discovered A Particularly Dangerous Piece Of Radical, Subversive Propaganda"



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.

For Our Children

To the Editor: It was in the spring of 1959 that the survey team appointed to study the entire Pacific coastal strip reported to the National Park Service that of all the areas along the Pacific Coast it found the Oregon dunes seashore and Point Reyes in California the most unique, beautiful and worthy of preservation. Point Reyes has now been set aside as a National Seashore and so is protected and preserved for future generations to enjoy. Now it is heartening to learn that our beautiful dunes area may soon receive the same protection through passage of Senator Neuberger's bill to create an Oregon Dunes National Seashore, a bill which Secretary Udall has endorsed.

The past four years have been filled with misunderstandings and the misgivings of some of the residents in the area. Few have realized the great economic benefits which establishment of the park will bring. Those who are reasonably content with the present fear any innovation which might possibly change their accustomed ways. In other areas, however, such as Cape Cod and Hatteras, the reality of the national seashore development, with all the improvements and economic gains it has brought, has won the doubters from their former opposition to a happy acceptance and there are signs that this change is already beginning in Oregon.

The advantage of the Neuberger bill over that of Congressman Duncan is that it will preserve a natural and beautiful environment on both sides of Highway 101, which will be the main road through the park. Were this not done there would surely be unsightly and unwanted commercial developments on privately held land on the east side of the highway. Also, this bill gives greater control over lake access and use while in no way disturbing the private homes now built there.

It will be a beautiful National Seashore and one we will all enjoy and take pride in. And so will our children and theirs. Elizabeth C. Ducey 2773 N.W. Westover rd. Portland 10, Ore.

Kindergartens and Progress

To the Editor: This letter is in answer to Floyd McCabe's letter, 4-11-63, on kindergartens, stating: "We need a kindergarten like a dog needs fleas... a paid baby sitter service."

Our 5-year-old son is presently attending the Central Point kindergarten along with 14 other children. We feel this will help prepare him for the routine of school and establish a basis for his formal education.

Mr. McCabe may say "In my school days, I was just bundled up and sent off to school walking every step of the way." True—that was the old way and it applied to many of us. But would you prefer to have the good old fashioned dentist pull an aching molar, or are you like me? The new methods and a little novocain? I say any man who says he'd prefer that "old doc" is a procrastinator!

California educators feel kindergarten is so essential that it is a first grade entrance requirement. This, I believe, establishes it as a valuable asset to the child. While we are making no great sacrifice for our son to attend kindergarten, we are stretching our budget to give him this additional training, as are several of our friends.

It is people like Floyd R. McCabe with his horse and buggy ideas that keep the wheels of progress stuck in the Butte Falls mud and the state of Oregon out begging to industry.

Tom and Sandra Winn 410 Freeman rd. Central Point, Ore.

What a Change To the Editor: Ability to pay. What a problem it is for the home-owner today? And this evidently includes the union-man who manages to get by in the popular do-it-yourself-way. But it is the elderly who are hit the hardest. For taxes must be paid or the old home will no longer be theirs.

On a recent trip over to Tillamook way to see the new great-grand daughter and for a family reunion, we noticed some 12 milk cows being driven from the pasture to the milking barn. But the one driving them was not the traditional boy, which the writer used to be. This modern one was grandma, slow of step and hair white as driven snow.

After greetings were over, my first question was why an obviously aged grandma was bringing the cows home in the evening dusk. "Heck," was the answer from a state highway worker. "I see that all along some 200 miles of the coast highway. They're all gray or white-haired running the small home dairies here. Wage demands are so high they can't afford to do any crop-raising, but with machines for milking they can get by with that. Although carting the filled milk-cans to the pickup-stand is the near limit for both of them to do."

Kremlin-Vatican Accord Still Distant, Despite Reaction to Encyclical Letter

By K. C. THALER United Press International London—The Communist welcome to the papal "peace on earth" encyclical has revived diplomatic speculation that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev may be planning a visit to Rome. Moscow has said nothing officially on the project so far, but a series of gestures in recent months has pointed to a deliberate Kremlin policy to ease relations with the pontiff.

Satellite countries, presumably with a go-ahead from the Russians, went out of their way to praise the Holy Week encyclical. Diplomatic reports have suggested the Kremlin aims at establishment of formal relations with the Vatican that would allow the Church of Rome to set up a number of consulate-type representations in Communist countries, including the U. S. S. R.

There has been speculation that Khrushchev, who plans a visit to Belgrade this spring or summer, may take that opportunity to go to Italy and return an official visit Italian leaders paid him last year. He might call on the Pope. Whether Khrushchev makes such a trip depends on a series of major developments. One is the status of the conflict with Peking with which he is preoccupied presently and the outcome of projected Sino-Soviet talks in Moscow next month.

Another is whether the ground is sufficiently prepared for a Khrushchev pilgrimage to the Vatican. The Communist press, in welcoming the papal encyclical, read into it a virtual endorsement of the concept of Moscow's so-called peaceful coexistence policy.

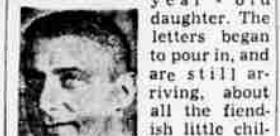
The Vatican quickly put the record straight by reminding the Communists that the cornerstone of the "peace on earth" pronouncement was the freedom and dignity of the individual which the Red reports ignored. Vatican radio said the call for settlement of international controversy through negotiations, for racial tolerance and for world disarmament all constituted an important part of the encyclical.

But, it told the Communists, the central nucleus of the encyclical was "constituted by the dignity of the human being, his rights, his duties." The implications that the basis for a Soviet-Vatican rapprochement has yet to be found. Khrushchev's soundings have included an audience with the Pope by his son-in-law Alexei Adzubei last month, preceded by greetings which Khrushchev personally sent the Pope on his 80th birthday and on the occasion of the new year.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris Field Enterprises, Inc.

CHILDHOOD'S CLEAR EYE Some weeks ago, I wrote a little piece of fluff about the brainy father being beaten at Concentration by his five-year-old daughter. The letters began to pour in, and are still arriving, about all the fiendish little children who delight in humiliating their elders at cards, games, puzzles, and other contests of perception and memory.



The most interesting letter, however, came from a man in Florida who is a retired magician of considerable professional standing. He wrote, in part: "When I was performing sleight-of-hand, and similar feats, it was always easy to fool the adults—in fact, the more intelligent and educated the adult, the easier he was to fool. College professors were my favorites."

"But any child under 12 is poison to a sleight-of-hand man. The child is not distracted by patter, the way an adult is. He keeps his eyes focused on the right card and the right hand, and the slightest hesitation or fumbling is immediately evident to him. Growing up seems to be largely a process of diluting our attention, and diffusing our perceptions."

As we grow up, our field of vision expands, our minds fan out (as it were), and many peripheral objects claim our attention. The QUANTITY of our comprehension increases, but the QUALITY goes down. We "see" what our sophistication has trained us to see, not what is really there.

This is why the intelligent and educated spectator is so easily taken in by sleight-of-hand. He has taught himself to look for subtleties, for shadings of difference, for a certain patterning of expressions and gestures and reactions.

The child, unsophisticated in this regard, looks only for the obvious—and the obvious, of course, is most hidden from sophistication. Poe's classic little tale, "The Unraveled Letter," is an excellent example; a pile of letters is the

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) 1963, The Washington Post

TWO WITNESSES There has come to be general agreement in Washington that the only big and new measure which has a chance to be passed by Congress is the tax bill. There are, of course, many other things that we ought to be greatly concerned about—notably the inadequate quacy of our educational system. But there we are immobilized by the deadlock over the church schools and over states' rights.

The tax bill touches all our interests, even education, since an expanding economy would produce more revenue for the states and localities as well as the federal government. It touches almost every other public matter, be it the race for the moon or unemployment and juvenile delinquency. A measure which will stimulate economic growth is the hub of the wheel from which all the spokes radiate.

All three are concerned with the same problem, a sluggish rate of growth accompanied by unemployment. All of them propose in principle the same remedy. All of them derive this remedy from the same school of economic thinking, that of the Swedish economists and John Maynard Keynes.

All of them propose to overcome sluggishness by expanding demand, and all of them propose to do this by reducing taxes and accepting budgetary deficits. (Mr. Maudling not only reduces taxes, but increases government expenditures.) All three believe that the way eventually to balance the budget will be to produce more tax revenues from an expanding economy.

ALTHOUGH the House has completed its hearings, there are few outward signs of what tax measures Congress is in fact going to enact. There has been one decisive important development since the administration sent its proposals to Congress. Though it is not admitted officially, tax reform, except in more or less token face-saving details, has been abandoned. The bill which will go to the House this summer will be a bill to reduce taxes.

This will put before the Congress and the country the basic question: shall we reduce taxes, though this means a bigger budget deficit, in order to stimulate economic growth by evoking a greater demand for consumer goods and a greater investment in capital goods?

Precise comparisons cannot be made between the Maudling budget and the Kennedy budget. For one thing, the British have no budget like our highly misleading administrative budget, which we call THE budget. Furthermore, the British economy and the British population are much smaller than ours. The British national product is about 14 per cent of the American, and the British population is only 30 per cent of ours. But, insofar as the two budgets are comparable, the calculations which I have seen show that in relation to the size of the two economies, the British cash deficit is somewhat larger than ours.

Governor Rockefeller's contribution to the discussion is in a statement issued on April 6. It is, I think, no misrepresentation to say that the statement endorses the theory and the main substance of the administration program. The governor, who is in search of Republican votes, does not, of course, want it too widely realized that there is such fundamental similarity between the Kennedy and the Rockefeller diagnosis of, and the Kennedy and the Rockefeller prescription for, economic sluggishness.

Both the governor and the President want a tax cut as soon as possible, and both of them hope that if the economy responds adequately it will then be possible to balance the budget. They differ somewhat on how much expenditures should be held down in next year's budget. But the differences between them are trivial as compared with their fundamental agreement.

TWO quite separate witnesses have recently testified on this question. The one is Mr. Maudling, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Conservative government of Great Britain. The other is

first place a child would look for a hidden letter, and the last place an investigating adult would look. We laugh at our children's simplistic solutions of war and peace, and we say that the children do not understand the complexities of the world situation. But we are the ones who are distracted by superficial factors, and it is the child who concentrates on the fact of death and the foolishness of adult conflict. What else can it mean to say that "a little child shall lead us"?

STILL — Leaving out defense, the per capita cost of FEDERAL government is about TWICE the per capita cost of Oregon government. That's where the shoe pinches.

LET'S put it this way: If our old Uncle back in Washington weren't so fantastically extravagant, we could afford a lot more of the things we want here in Oregon.

DRAFT CALL TOLD Washington (AP)—The Army said Tuesday it will draft 4,000 men in June, 6,000 less than in May. The draft for March was 9,000 and 10,000 for this month and May. A rise in enlistments with the end of the school year partially accounts for the drop in the June draft call.



"Don't be silly, lady. If the government were managing the news, it'd be better than it is!"

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Salem: When the Oregon legislature recessed last Friday, the Ways and Means committee had passed out 53 of the 105 budget bills making up Governor Hatfield's \$405.2 million budget.

It had been able to reduce expenditures on only 18 of these bills, and the total reduction was only \$702,146.

CONCLUSION: It doesn't look like there's much chance of cutting materially the \$405 million budget requested by Oregon's governor.

QUESTION: Is Governor Hatfield's budget extravagant? BEFORE attempting an answer either way—yes or no—let's take a look at some more figures. Oregon's proposed budget for the next BIENNIIUM (a biennium is two years), as proposed by Governor Hatfield, is \$405,000,000—or \$202,500,000 per year. That comes to a per capita (per person) cost of \$112.

President Kennedy's federal budget for the fiscal year of 1964 is a record \$98.8 BILLION—or a per capita cost of \$532 for the average American.

NOW for the shocker: Oregon's share of the President's proposed 1964 fiscal year federal budget, as estimated by Tax Foundation Inc., is \$899 million—or FOUR TIMES as much as the proposed budget for the State of Oregon.

Which is to say: In 1964, the FEDERAL taxes paid by the people of