

Augury

While the legislature is haggling and niggling over the costs of higher education, the Oregon State Employees Association, in cooperation with the American Association of University Professors, conducted a survey.

With only a 45 per cent return from professors, associate and assistant professors and instructors on four state campuses, it showed that 606 of them are planning to leave the state, are considering it, or have been contacted by colleges and universities in other states.

This is only a small sample, and from a non-uninterested source. But it is a hint of what could happen unless the legislature stops picking at nits and decides our future citizens are too valuable an asset to play politics with.—E.A.

Great Men's Monuments

A good friend of ours named Bob Frazier has been in the east the last week and a half, and while he was gone he wrote a series of articles for the Eugene Register-Guard, of which he is associate editor.

Washington, D.C., he wrote, is a city which has over the years been a site of operations for thousands of men, great, near-great, and nefarious. But to him, Washington is always the city of Abraham Lincoln.

He wrote:

"Whenever I can, I visit the Lincoln Memorial. This I did just now, as soon as possible after my arrival. I approached it the right way, along the reflecting pool, so that I could see it first at a distance, reflected in the water.

"Unfortunately the weather is beautiful. Abe Lincoln is best visited when the weather is bad. He knew so much of it himself. Also bad weather keeps the crowds down. Today there must have been 300 Americans swarming over the great steps that lead to his statue. I joined them for my own little talk with Abe. I didn't talk out loud this time, although at other times, when he and I have been alone up there, I have spoken aloud to him . . .

BOB, who is something of a historian, goes on to recount some of the lesser-known tribulations which confronted Lincoln the President, among them foreign affairs problems which plagued him.

And, after his chat with the 16th President, our friend turned to look down the great, green mall toward the Capitol, and deplored the long files of "temporary" (since World War I) barracks-like buildings which house governmental offices, and which are a blot and an excrescence on the loveliness of the city.

"Is this nation really so poor, I asked myself, that I can't put the torch to those old barracks that cut Lincoln off from Washington and the Capitol? We're in a bad way if we can really tolerate this desecration of the beautiful Mall just because of a small amount of money, the like of which we shoot into the air many times a year.

"Then I looked back up the reflecting pool and wasn't mad any more. I realized that Abe probably would have laughed it off."

BOB concluded his piece this way:

"To me a visit to the Lincoln Memorial will always be a moving experience. I wondered as I looked at it this afternoon if maybe sometimes, when the news is bad and the weather is bad, maybe Jack Kennedy himself doesn't kind of sneak down here for a little chat. I'll bet he does, or at least that he'd like to."

We hope Bob also had a chance to visit the Jefferson Monument, further down along the Mall toward the Potomac. If he did, we hope he did it the "right way," at night, when the great circular temple rises in the light, and the tall Negro in the neat National Park ranger uniform has time to chat with visitors personally about his job and the Monument, and how people react to it, and when the high, gold-engraved words encircling the massive statue of Jefferson stand out like words of light. They say:

"I HAVE SWORN ON THE ALTAR OF GOD ETERNAL HOSTILITY AGAINST EVERY FORM OF TYRANNY OVER THE MIND OF MAN."

FOR some reason, one doesn't chat with Thomas Jefferson the way one can chat with Abraham Lincoln. There is an austerity to our third President that was lacking in the homespun Abe. And yet, how fortunate it is that we do not have to choose between the two as to which was the "greatest"! We can simply be grateful that both contributed such strong pillars to the structure of freedom in which we live.

The contributions of Lincoln, the backwoods lawyer, were largely those of heart and character; those of Jefferson, the born aristocrat, the democrat by choice, were principally those of the mind.

Both were masters of the language. Lincoln was at his best in the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural; Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence.

IT IS well, on occasion, to visit the monuments of these men—if only in memory or imagination—for they still have much to tell us of the ideals to which true Americans subscribe, of the lofty aims of our forefathers, and, perhaps most important of all, of the responsibilities we still bear for these ideas and aims.

It is well, in this day when cynicism and "practicality" tend to dominate too much of our thinking, to recall that idealism must not die. If it dies, America dies.

For America, while it is many other things too, is also the home land of freedom, and freedom is the child of idealism.

If the monuments of our great men do nothing more than speak to us in those terms over the decades, they are serving the role for which they were intended.—E.A.



Mystery Car

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

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THE POLITICS OF PROSPERITY

Washington-The politicians are wonderfully confident, but the policy-makers are visibly frustrated.

This contrast in the bosom of the Kennedy administration is very striking to a returning traveler. The reasons for the policy-makers' frustration are too obvious to need emphasis. From Cuba to Laos, our problems abroad are currently proving intractable or worse. And at home, a Congress asked to pass a fairly modest domestic program has also proved intractable or worse, at least thus far.

The reason for the confidence of the politicians, including the master politician of them all, President Kennedy himself, is the unexpectedly brisk performance of the U.S. economy. These days, the President is given to mocking reminiscences of a large rally of advisory economists organized last spring by Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon.

THE seers looked at their statistical form-charts and favorite economic indicators, and almost unanimously predicted a recession this year. The argument that a recession was on the way led the President to make his last year's promise of early, massive tax cuts, which in turn produced the program of tax reduction and reform now being mulled over by the House Ways and Means Committee.

But instead of a downturn, we have an upturn, or so it is believed. Consider as illustration of the contrast, the history of the gross national product forecasts. The chairman of the President's Economic Advisors, Walter Heller, never joined the Treasury panel in forecasting a recession. Yet his technical staff was sufficiently infected with the prevailing pessimism to wish to make a low forecast of gross national product for 1963.

Heller had to deliver many a pep talk to his technicians, in order to persuade them to agree to the final forecast figure of \$578 billion. In November-December, they feared they were overestimating by about \$5 billion lower. Now, however, there is widespread agreement in the Treasury, in the Economic Advisory Council and elsewhere, that the \$578 billion figure is an underestimate, once again about \$5 billion.

YET the fact that times are better than had been expected, has in no way shaken the Administration on the need for a massive tax cut. Instead, it has increased the confidence of both Secretary of the Treasury Dillon and Economic Adviser Heller that the proposed tax cut will produce the desired results.

As Heller has put it, "Reversing a downturn is very much harder than augmenting an upturn." In other words, when a recession was still feared, there were also turking fears that the business and investment incentive provided by a tax cut would merely hold the economy on an even keel, without promoting a real take-off.

A major take-off, to a wholly new level of productivity, is what is wanted by the Administration. Nothing less, according to the President and his economic advisors, will permit the reduction of the unemployment rate to an acceptable 4 per cent, while permitting the economy to absorb the 8.4 million persons who will be added to the labor force in the next five years.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, the prospects for a tax cut have not been at all impaired

by the economy's better-than-expected performance. At first, it was thought that a Congress loudly averse to budget deficits would be more reluctant to cut taxes, with no hope of a coming recession to get votes for the bill.

IN reality, however, another bogey seems to be having an even more powerful effect. The word is being passed that the expectation of a tax cut is already stimulating business; that a recession will indeed be caused if this expectation is disappointed; and that Congress will then be blamed, by the country as well as the President.

In these circumstances, the Administration now relies on getting a tax package with less reform than the President requested, but with plenty of reductions to provide handsome incentives for business investment. From the President on down, the conviction is sincerely, even passionately, held that incentive-providing tax cuts are now not merely justifiable, but urgently required.

The primary motive of the pressure for tax cuts is not political, in short. But the fact that tax cuts, if voted, ought to produce very good times indeed in 1964, and the further fact that good times are good politics in election years, are by no means forgotten either. Doing the right thing, in short, is also held to be the best way to win votes; and this rare combination is always delightful.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Washington: The United States will send two battle groups, one of Army infantry and one of paratroopers, plus jet fighters, into communist - threatened Thailand next month, the Defense Department announced.

The Pentagon said these troops will be accompanied by supporting aircraft and logistic elements.

Although planning for the move has been under way for months, the arrival of these forces will serve as a show of strength at a time when communists are threatening to take over neighboring Laos.

WHAT of this Laos business that has been in the headlines so long? What is Laos? And where is it?

IT'S a little country down in the hot tropics of Southeast Asia. It's about the size of Oregon—area 91,000 square miles, as compared with Oregon's 96,981 square miles. Its population is about the size of Oregon's—1,850,000, according to the U.N. estimate in 1961. At the 1960 census, Oregon's population was 1,757,691.

Laos is a part of the former French Indo-China. It became a French protectorate back in 1893, when the French got out of it to set up a world empire. France lost it, along with the rest of its Southeast Asian protectorates, back in the late 1940's, when the Chinese communists drove the French out.

WHAT of the people of Laos? Well, they're an easy-going lot who would like to sit in their house by the side of the road and let the world go by if the world would just let them do it. One gains the impression that they don't care a hoot who governs them if government will just leave them alone to live in the easy-going way they want to live.

They regard this whole ruckus over the fate of Laos as a frightful nuisance.

WHAT of Thailand—where we're preparing to send in a very considerable military force designed to serve as a show of strength to get the word over to the communists

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

(c) 1963, The Washington Post

EUROPEAN POLITICS

This week end in Italy there are being held the first series of European elections.

Next year there will be an election in Great Britain, and in 1965 there will be one in West Germany. Moreover there will be some kind of French election in December, 1965, because General de Gaulle's term of office ends in January, 1966.

Unless Premier Fanfani is upset this weekend, we shall have in the Italian election what might be called a preview of the general movement of European politics.

Fanfani, who is a Christian Democrat, has formed a working arrangement with Nenni, the leader of the Socialist party. Until this so-called "opening to the left," the bulk of the Italian Socialists were allied with the Communists.

At the national level, though not so completely in the localities, the Nenni Socialists have broken away from the Communists and have openly denounced the undemocratic totalitarianism of the Communist party.

This political maneuver has strengthened the Christian democratic government and given it a good majority in the parliament. It has at the same time drawn the Christian Democrats away from the right and from the far right.

It is of great historic significance that Fanfani's action has had the blessing of the Vatican. The issue in the elections this week end is whether the working arrangement between Christian Democrats and Socialists will be ratified and thus encouraged to develop into a big coalition of the center.

THE basic pattern of Italian politics is that the two large mass parties are drawing closer together and are drawing away from the true-believing Communists on the left and from the old-believing fascists, monarchists, feudalists and reactionaries on the right.

The same pattern is discernible in West Germany. There the Social Democrats have turned away from their Marxist inheritance and have converted themselves into a party of the left center. The Christian Democrats are at the same time moving toward a coalition with the Social Democrats—presumably after the election of 1965 when, it is believed, the Social Democrats will have become a very large party, though they will be short of being a majority party.

The basic pattern is also discernible in Great Britain. There the conservatism of the younger Tories is far to the left of what is called conservatism in this country; the leftism of the Labor party is

that they'd better stay out of Laos? Thailand is a different kettle of fish. The Thais are a competent, capable lot. They know what they're about. They know what they want. What they want more than anything else is to be LET ALONE to do as they please in their capable, charming way.

enough—the simple argument that Congress balks and that it balks because the mood of the country, which the Congress and election statistics accurately reflect, favors no great exertions. The argument adds that the American people have always behaved this way, between wars and between depressions.

They have, but to be content with this explanation is to explain modern America only in terms of the short-range cycle of years and decades. Yet a case can be made for the proposition that a long range cycle of generations and centuries is also at work, that the evidence for it is now abundant and can explain even such transient phenomena as the fate of the New Frontier.

All previous American generations have considered their country as synonymous not only with perpetual motion but with perpetual youth. The youth of today, even more than their elders, know better, even if they can't express it. They know that quantities have little to do with qualities, that our traditional slogan of "bigger and better" is a non-sequitur.

The essence of middle age for a person is that he knows he must begin to live within his means, physical, financial and spiritual. It is the same for a society. At middle age



THINGS YOU WOULDN'T KNOW IF YOU HADN'T READ THEM HERE

Daylight Savings Time causes watches and clocks to wear out faster. Baldness is sometimes a sign of bare hair. The name of the horse was actually Paul Revere and it was really a jockey named Skinny Brown who was doing all the yelling about the British coming.

Indians, too, were bothered by dry scalps. Bullfighting is not allowed in Ashland on Sunday (except by special permit). If the sun ever goes out, you can expect your heating costs to go up as much as 10 per cent. The War of 1812 was thoughtfully called off at midnight of Dec. 31 to avoid any future confusion in history as to the name of the war. A good way to answer the phone instead of "hello" is by saying "Who is this?" in such a way that the caller doesn't know if you know who you are or if you want to play guessing games. There are only 27 members in the Butlers Union Local 403.

PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY STUFF We were sitting around yesterday afternoon thinking about how wonderful it is that the fibrous membrane which represents the future bones is composed of fibers and fibroblasts, which undergo alterations and are called osteoblasts, which become arranged in layers and the matrix which is deposited encloses some of them, which are called osteocytes, in spaces called lacunae.

That's what we were sitting around thinking about yesterday afternoon.

NAMES MAKE NEWS Terry Rean, Rage Ohnson, Vickmill Ness, Gee Knorr, Bobkor Bun, Toe Kneeman Oh, Marr Katfeld, Chetey Rish, Murrig Ardnor, Budpar Sosh, Russjay Missun.

FRIENDLY ADVICE ON A HOME PROJECT One Saturday afternoon a few years ago, we were out in front of our house trying to break up an unwanted driveway railing with a sledge hammer. We were pleased by the number of friends who stopped to take their turns swinging the heavy sledge against the unyielding concrete. Each in turn, the hammer was swung by a man of the cloth, a TV announcer, a truck driver, a clothing store owner and a sales manager. The thing that has always bothered us is that two friends elected to sit in their cars and offer endless advice. The fact they were both lawyers must mean something but we've never quite figured out what.

THE GAME From the answer, you are supposed to guess the question and it goes like this: Answer: Cleopatra, Mata Hari and Florence Nightingale. Question: Name three dead women. Answer: Terry Baker, Beck's and Fluhrer's. Question: Name a football player and two bakers.

WHO ELSE BUT NELSE (UNDER THE MICROSCOPE) HEADQUARTERS ROCKEFELLER THE PRESIDENT REPUBLICANS FOR ROCKEFELLER IN '64

What a catchy little slogan. I know we're going to win this time. A good slogan is half the battle in an election!

A Maturing America Seeks Its Identity

By ERIC SEVAREID

This, I'm afraid, is a short range arrow aimed only in the general direction of a long range target. It's part of the unsorted and unimpemented left over from recent travels. No one can visit modern Greece without re-visiting a n c i e n t Greece through its written classics, and no one can do that without looking, of a sudden, at his own society with different, if not wiser, eyes.

It is an absurdly long jump from the golden age of Periclean Greece and the reasons for its failure in the end, to the New Frontier of John F. Kennedy and the reasons for its failure in the beginning. If there is any connection, it is to be found only in general thoughts about the social biology of nations.

The thought here is that the United States has reached middle age as a nation, knows this in its bones but not explicitly in its mind, and therefore does not reflect it in its speech, including the programs of political leaders.

The familiar explanation for this government's failure to climb the steep passes of the New Frontier is not

enough—the simple argument that Congress balks and that it balks because the mood of the country, which the Congress and election statistics accurately reflect, favors no great exertions. The argument adds that the American people have always behaved this way, between wars and between depressions.

They have, but to be content with this explanation is to explain modern America only in terms of the short-range cycle of years and decades. Yet a case can be made for the proposition that a long range cycle of generations and centuries is also at work, that the evidence for it is now abundant and can explain even such transient phenomena as the fate of the New Frontier.

All previous American generations have considered their country as synonymous not only with perpetual motion but with perpetual youth. The youth of today, even more than their elders, know better, even if they can't express it. They know that quantities have little to do with qualities, that our traditional slogan of "bigger and better" is a non-sequitur.

The essence of middle age for a person is that he knows he must begin to live within his means, physical, financial and spiritual. It is the same for a society. At middle age

a person struggles to realize his final personality and a society struggles to give form, not merely dimensions, to its life.

This has little, if anything, to do with conservatism or liberalism. It has to do with reason, which the ancient Greeks revered, and a concept of the "good life" which they institutionalized.

Today, in America, reason is crying many halts, if only sotto voce. In the most obvious, measurable realm of natural resources, it cries halt to the depletion of water levels in the name of more and more factories. It cries halt to the indiscriminate spreading of pesticides, in the name of shinier red apples. It cries halt to the vast use of barbiturates and tension relievers in the name of momentary nirvana. It cries halt to engulfment of us all by more and more "news" when we can hardly grasp the meaning of the present news.

Its gathering instinct is to cry halt to free immigration if this is to mean the compounding of tragedy, Harlem upon Harlems. It would like to cry halt to the piling of weapon upon weapon to kill enemies ten times over; to the fantastic spending for outer space when the problem lies in inner man and on terra firma.

Reason says that we are overextended in foreign places, not in terms of our money but in terms of our comprehension, and our attention span; reason tells us our moral obligation to help others cannot extend beyond our practical capacity to do so. Reason would cry halt to further increases in our population.

It tells us that more and more superhighways, bridges and parking garages in the already dense megalopolis is a self-defeating process; for the automobiles, thus encouraged to proliferate, always saturates the temporary margin of space.

Reason says the 50-mile hike is silly. The trouble with America is not hardening of the arteries. Its trouble is merely that it has grown up, reached maturity, and, like the athlete of middle age, is feeling bewildered and annoyed.

America knows, in its subconscious at least, that more bursts of "vigah" are likely to produce nothing more positive than a heart attack. It knows that what it really wants to do, what it really must do, is to slow down and sort itself out. For 300 years it has been told what it was going to become. Now it wants to know what it is. (Distributed 1963, by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.) (All Rights Reserved)

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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 28, 1953 (Tuesday) Officials of West Coast Airlines Inc., which yesterday was given Civil Aeronautics Board approval for a Medford-Klamath Falls flight, are "pleased," but "surprised," by the board's action.

30 YEARS AGO... April 28, 1933 (Wednesday) Medford track and field team raised favorite to take district high school meet; Medford stars includea Chuck Brasley, Bill Bayless, Lowell Fleser and Dale Niedermeyer. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pile" column: "The recent rainfall revealed to several they have a pin-point hole in the sole of ration card No. 17."

40 YEARS AGO... April 28, 1923 (Saturday) Record pear crop predicted; heavy bloom reported in Table Rock area orchards. Cars run away on slide hill of Griffin Creek ranch, hitting garage and overturning chicken brooder.

50 YEARS AGO... April 28, 1913 (Monday) Federal judge announces that 2,300,000 acres of land, left from grants made in 1866, 1870 by the federal government, in order that Oregon and California railroad might be constructed, is forfeited because of failure on the part of the company to comply with terms of the grant.

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

1. The month of fasting during the daytime specified for Moslem believers is called what? 2. A sentence containing only one main clause is called a sentence? 3. Is the name of the South American country correctly spelled Columbia, or Colombia? 4. In what country was Madame Curie born? 5. On what large river is the Chinese city of Chungking? 6. What is the capital of the Republic of Indonesia? 7. In what language was the novel "Don Quixote" originally written? 8. Do human beings inherit the fear of snakes? 9. Give the name of the General who successfully directed the defense of New Orleans in the War of 1812? 10. What American statesman was imprisoned in the Tower of London for fifteen months during the Revolutionary War?

Answers: 1. Ramadan. 2. Simple. 3. Colombia. 4. Poland. 5. Yangon. 6. Jakarta. 7. Spanish. 8. No. 9. Andrew Jackson. 10. Henry Laurens.