

Vastness of America Impresses English Students Working in Area



WORK IN GRANTS PASS—Ian Fawcett and Paul O'Leary, left to right, are working in Grants Pass at Spalding Lumber company and Rogue Dairy Products. Fawcett is studying medicine at Cambridge, and O'Leary is in engineering. Fawcett resides with the William Sloans, 1429 Cherry lane, and O'Leary at the Gordon Burns home, 1599 Willow lane, Grants Pass.



SHOWN AT JOB—Tony Payne, who is qualifying for real estate management at Cambridge, is shown on his job at Mt. Pitt company, where 15 per cent of the summer crew is made up of college students. He is living with Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Lacy, 2092 Scenic ave., Central Point. He described his trip across the states as "jolly good."

By EVA HAMILTON
Mail Tribune Staff Writer
Cambridge University,
Cambridge, England, is still approximately 6,000 air miles from southern Oregon, U.S.A. In thinking and understanding, however, Cambridge students and southern Oregon residents will never again be that far apart, thanks to the Cornerstone of Democracy program, members of the Oregon Junior Chamber of Commerce are convinced.

The Jaycees are responsible for adding 18 Cambridge students to Oregon's summer population, five of them in the Rogue valley.

The five in southern Oregon are Tony Payne, now of Central Point; Paul O'Leary and Ian Fawcett, Grants Pass; and Nick Halton and Terry Jenkins, Medford.

Third Year of Program
This is the third year that Cambridge students have been brought to Oregon by the Jaycee program, in which Ernest R. Kennedy, last year's state chairman of the program, started working as international relations committee chairman in 1960.

Under the program summer jobs and homes are found for the youths. The students pay for their transportation across. All flew from London to Montreal and then motored west in private cars or buses.

Next year the Jaycees hope to expand the program to include West Germany. Kennedy said. Gordon Burns, Grants Pass, is now state international relations director for the Jaycees. Robert Burton and Wayne Medford are this year's co-chairman of the Cornerstone of Democracy program.

Prepare for Professions
At Cambridge, the five visiting students have been preparing for a variety of professions—doctor, solicitor, engineer, actuary and real estate manager. Here, four are working in sawmills and one in a dairy.

Screening of students for the 1963 project in Oregon was done by Frank Brierley, who spent the summer of 1962 in the Rogue valley, returning to Cambridge for his senior year.

In spite of the variety of interests and ambitions represented in the Cambridge quintet, there are certain fields in which there seems to be strong agreement, interviews with the students revealed.

The vastness of America is the thing with which they have been most impressed, if, as Terry Jenkins, 22, put it, they may be forgiven for "a rather trite remark."

"America seems to contain in one country everything I've seen in all the other countries I've visited," O'Leary declared with enthusiasm, adding that he has traveled in 18 or 19. "The change of scenery in this country is really fantastic," he added.

Halton said he knew his geography well, but is still a "bit overwhelmed by the enormity of the country." He expected it, he made it clear, but is "impressed with the sheer space of the countryside in this valley. It's beautiful," he exclaimed.

Misses Hedge Fences
Tony Payne misses the hedge fences and the sheep, and he hasn't seen a garden "that compares favorably with the worst English garden."

All these students obviously approve of the National Health and Insurance program in England, the Royal family, and the manner in which students are accepted at Cambridge. Several of them took a hefty job at English politics but not one word was spoken in criticism of the Queen or members of her family.

Fawcett, who is in his third year at Cambridge and studying medicine, said he is free to choose any branch of medicine he wants. He may also engage in private practice although everyone is under the national health program.

Pay Private Rate
"Many older people," he explained, "often pay the private rate imagining that they are getting better care. So you see we do have private practicing physicians. All hospitals are completely state. The only general complaint with the system is connected with foreigners." Fawcett, who now plans to enter surgery, continued. "Both foreign doctors and foreign patients."

To elucidate, he said the only doctors with whom the people express dissatisfaction are doctors from other countries who enter the hospitals. The people also resent the fact that citizens of other countries, who become ill in England or develop a need for glasses or dentistry, while there, receive these services for the same price that is paid by the English, who support the program.

This situation has been improved, O'Leary volunteered, by the fact that five European countries have developed reciprocal programs. If English residents need medical care while in one of these countries, they received it for the same price they would pay in their homeland.

Enthusiastic About Program
Fawcett seemed enthusiastic about the program and insisted that doctors do well in England ("Not so well financially as they do in the United States, but no one else does.")

The two students, who were accompanied by Medford from Grants Pass by Del Renfro, Grants Pass chairman of the Cornerstone of Democracy program, agreed that some "newly qualified doctors" are leaving for Australia and Canada.

Everyone in England is covered by the program, Fawcett and O'Leary emphasized. When a person reaches 18 he is given a card. If he is employed, the employer puts a stamp on the card each week. These stamps are obtained at the post office.

England, also, has private insurance plans, the students reported. Under these an individual pays 1 per cent for every \$3 earned and can choose his own physician and a private room at the hospital.

Into English Politics
Guided into an assessment of English politics, several of the youths sounded like their counterparts in the United States, finding fault with both parties. One insisted that the political situation "is so bad" he just isn't interested. O'Leary and Fawcett insisted they weren't referring to the Profumo scandal, either.

"Your system is much better," they added, tossing a bouquet to the United States on its regular elections. "The conservatives have just been in too long, 13 years. But what will we get if we put them out?"

Jenkins seemed to feel a bit differently about it. He voiced the opinion that "the conservative party will pull through." And the opinion had the sound of an expressed hope.

Halton said the British were not truly concerned about the social scandal involved in the Profumo case, but the fact that perjury was involved. That, he made it clear, is the sin.

The Magic Age
Turning the conversation to cars, speed limits and entertainment, Halton said "Twen-



NOW IN ASHLAND—Terry Jenkins, who is currently at home with the Edward H. Barrys, 1916 Military rd., is working for McGrew Brothers, Ashland, now engaged in dismantling the sawmill at Bellview. When he returns to England he will enter the offices of Mercantile and General Reinsurance company in London as an actuary in insurance and investment. While other members of the English quintet play rugby, tennis and squash, Jenkins prefers chess and bridge.

ty-two is the magic age at Cambridge. Students at Cambridge cannot have cars until they are 22. (Halton is 22.) Few American cars are bought in England because of the petrol they eat. And motor boats, they are a sign of great wealth in England. Here I see them everywhere."

Halton and Jenkins have already enjoyed water skiing at Emigrant lake.

Halton thinks Cliff Richard, singer, is the idol of the English students. Payne, who also likes classical music, finds Elvis Presley "is the greatest." Fabian is popular too. The twist and the Mad-

O'Leary, Fawcett and Jenkins said they didn't eat pancakes for breakfast in England. In fact, O'Leary said, they are rarely eaten by the English except on Shrove Tuesday. The students, who tried them dry upon first arrival in the United States, were glad to learn of the butter and syrup treatment.

The abundance of motels (there is only one on the drive from Liverpool to London); the presence of speed limits (there is none on the dual carriage way in England); the drivings, the super markets and the sophistication of young girls are all differences that the students notice in America, they agreed. They haven't noticed excessive drinking by young people in either country. They are allowed alcoholic drinks at age 18 in England.

Offer Criticism
They offered criticisms of the educational system in England under which 11-year-olds are required to prove themselves. If a student is weeded out of academic education at 11½ years, they maintained, it is difficult for him to get back in. It does happen, but rarely in England.

The five students, voicing their appreciation of the Jaycee program, said their long desire to visit the United States could not have been satisfied otherwise.

"This way we really see the American way of life. We get to know people in their homes and believe me there is a lot that the English and Americans need to know about each other," they agreed.

"For instance," O'Leary pinpointed the contention. "These are two of the questions I have been asked repeatedly. 'What language do you speak in England, and do you celebrate the Fourth of July?' Imagine that."

Druids Celebrate
Asked if the English don't celebrate mid-summer in July, O'Leary said, "Only the few



WORKS ON GREEN CHAIN—Nick Halton, who is working on the green chain at Delah Timber Products, White City, is also living with the Barrys on Military road. He is going to be a solicitor, a lawyer, who does not appear before the bar. He has traveled extensively and climbed many mountains. Last year in Austria he built houses for refugees, a job he obtained by applying through the United Nations.

Druids, who remain. They do have a celebration at the oldest monument in the world—Stone Henge, the primitive temple constructed by the Druids in the south of England."

All will be assisting on opening night at Ashland when the Jaycees sponsor the "Feast of Will."

Events From Newspapers of Early Days Being Catalogued

When the alphabetical card index filing system which is being prepared by Giles Green at the Jacksonville museum is completed, accessibility to local events chronicled in early Jackson county newspapers will be quickly available.

Microfilm copies of these county papers, which date back to 1856, are inserted in a "Recordak," a projector made especially for enlarging the small print on the microfilm. Green, librarian at Ashland High School, reads and catalogues those articles of historical interest, and Miss Gayle Offenbacher, a senior at Medford High school, does the typing and filing.

Items or topics pertinent to Oregon and northern California history are listed on individual cards using a cross-filing system similar to that used by libraries.

In four weeks at the museum, Green has compiled cards for the Table Rock Sentinel (the first Jacksonville paper) from 1856 to 1867.

Stories of stagecoach travel were common, and some of the listings in the card catalogue under stage coach travel

might be accidents, Indian assaults, and physical difficulties.

During this period, articles in the papers were filled with excitement and agitation about the proposed telegraph line and the verbatim message is reproduced of the first telegraph message from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Ore.

The possibility of a railroad was hopefully discussed since the nearest shipping point was Roseburg and all valley transportation had to be by oxen or horses.

Has Had Two Papers
Jacksonville always had two, and sometimes more, papers at the same time, and the museum files are especially valuable since they contain copies of the two major papers.

The division between papers was particularly acute about the time of the Civil War when one of the papers was pro-South and the other pro-Union. The language used in editorials in papers today might be designated as "sissy" in comparison with that used by editors in those days. Nearly any expression was permissible.

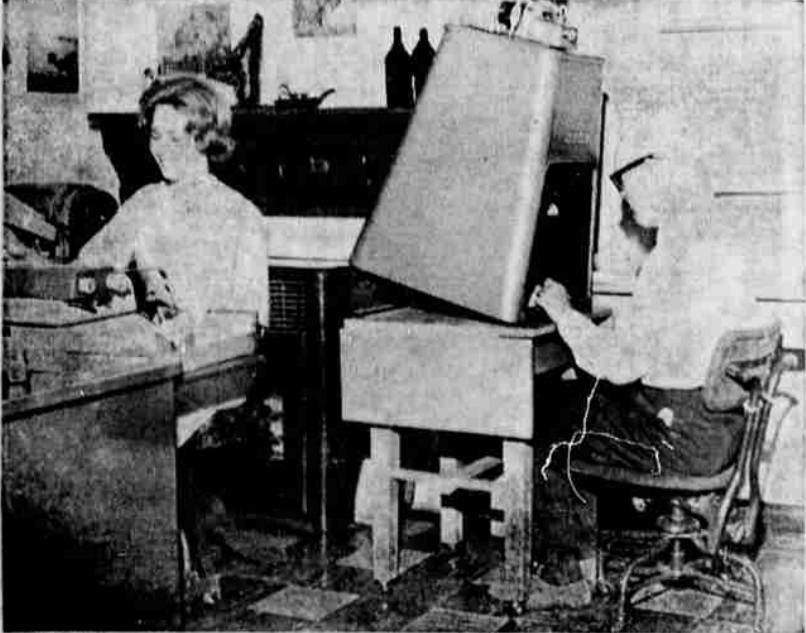
Mail was a problem in those days. Delivery northward seemed to stop at Yreka, and southbound mail came to a dead end at Canyonville. Local residents were left in a vacuum.

Troubles with the Indians were detailed in the papers, but readers had to remember that only one side of the dispute was presented.

Interesting Problem
An interesting problem exists which some future historian might solve. "Is there a relationship between Sachs, an early Jacksonville mercantile establishment, and Saks of Fifth avenue, New York?"

Some people think there is. An impediment to the completed index are the occasional blacked-out spaces found in the papers. Since the papers in the museum came from many sources, censorship was apparently exercised by various individuals for assorted reasons.

Among the more than 20 papers at the museum are the Central Point Herald, the Gold Hill News, the South Oregon Eye, the South Oregon Monitor, the Medford Inquirer, and the Medford Mail.



RECORDING EVENTS—Giles Green is shown at the left, Offnbacher, typist, is shown at the left. They are recording events from valley newspapers dating back to 1856.

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