

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

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Flight o' Time: Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO Nov. 27, 1945 (It was Tuesday)

Robert L. Mullin, formerly of Gold Hill, replaces Mrs. Marcella Stansbury, as secretary of Ashland Chamber of Commerce.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The scent of fermenting sauerkraut is now wafted on the evening breezes of the rural regions and will eventually drape pig backbones, with some meat left on same.

20 YEARS AGO Nov. 27, 1935 (It was Wednesday)

Medford National Bank sold to United States National Bank of Portland; George T. Frey appointed manager.

Fruit shipments from Rogue valley to pass 2,000-car mark.

30 YEARS AGO Nov. 27, 1925 (It was Friday)

Work on covered grandstand for Salem-Medford football game starts; to seat 500.

Central Point city council adopts ordinance requiring permits to erect, alter or raze buildings.

40 YEARS AGO Nov. 27, 1915 (It was Saturday)

Ashland residents express desire to have city pay one-third of street paving costs.

From Local and Personal column: Track work on the west side of the Bullis electric line to Jacksonville has reached Holly street, the rails having been laid to that point. It begins to look like Manager Bullis will be able to inaugurate the through service to the county seat next month, as promised.

What's the Answer? Can You Get a 7? Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. A typical American family spends much more during the year on clothing (including shoes), or on housing, or about the same on each?
2. Practically all diamonds in the world are mined in Canada, North Africa, South Africa, India or Australia?
3. Average pay for first-grade police patrolmen in largest U.S. cities is around \$3400, \$4200, \$5000 or \$5800?
4. The Lusitania was sunk in World War I by icebergs, German submarine, floating mine, bomb from a plane, or collision with another ship?
5. A New York, Chicago, Washington, Milwaukee or Los Angeles paper published most advertising in first eight months of this year?
6. Less than one-third, about one half or two-thirds, or more than three-fourths of all car owners carry collision insurance on damages to their own cars?
7. The samba is the national dance of Mexico, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Brazil or Spain?
The Answers: 1. About the same. 2. South Africa. 3. Around \$5000. 4. German submarine. 5. Los Angeles (The Times). 6. About two-thirds. 7. Brazil.

Mexico City — (U.P.) — Mrs. Ofelia Castanon de Juarez told police she never would have called them just because her husband was beating her but said it was just too much when he let his mother and brother help.

Do Speeches Win Elections?

Are campaign speeches a determining factor in a presidential election? The Republican party seems to think so.

At least, according to our special operator in Washington, D. C., the GOP expects to spend \$10,000,000 on the Pacific coast to defeat public power candidates, a large portion of same will be used to defeat Senator Morse—or try to.

His figure may, or may not be correct. We don't vouch for it. But we have no doubt many millions will be spent and a large share of it to finance the campaign against Oregon's senior Senator.

Also a major share of that Morse portion will be spent for political speeches, from the platform, over the air via TV (and some—we hope—with the newspapers).

The point we are interested in, at the moment however, is just how effective campaign speeches by representatives of either party really are, when it comes to getting the votes and determining the result.

Our idea, which we have held for some time, is that the actual vote-getting power of campaign speeches is, and for many years has been, considerably over estimated.

CERTAINLY if speech-making were as determining a factor as many of the professional politicians maintain, William Jennings Bryan would have been elected President twice and perhaps 3 times.

For as an orator, a platform persuader, a star performer on the stump-speaking partisan circuit, William Jennings, in his prime, stood out head and shoulders above all his competitors.

And the "Boy Orator of the Plate" while a great actor, and a master of all the political tricks of the trade, never failed to give the impression of complete honesty, sincerity and dedication to his political beliefs and principles—so much so that many who went to hear him with their fingers crossed, came away with the same fingers blistered from the violence of their applause.

In many cases the magnetic and oratorical spell, had spent its force by the time the voting booths were open—or the final roll call in the convention had started, if the speech had been entirely a party one. But the effect at the time was tremendous.

WE DON'T mean to suggest that campaign speeches have no effect, or deny that when they deal with new issues, or clarify old ones, present new facts, they may make votes and change them—many of them.

But we do maintain that as such things go, the "run of the mill" table-thumping orations of the 100% partisans, regardless of their political label, have always had far less effect on the final decision of the voters than the political professionals have maintained, and have less today than ever before.

The "give 'em hell" partisans like the "noise and fury" of course and yell for more. But they are going to vote for their party anyway. Only those who haven't decided how they are going to vote—the Independents—can be influenced by speech making, and unless the speaker affects their decision, he might, as far as any practical result is concerned, just as well have skipped the date and kept his mouth shut.

WE DON'T deny there is another side to this question—as there is to most. Nor is there any doubt former President Truman and Governor Harriman of New York would take the contrary view, as would Senators Bridges and McCarthy of the opposing political faction.

But that happens to be our opinion and we believe if some student of political economy would take time off to do some careful researching, a mass of evidence to sustain the negative side of the question could be presented.

Among other things it would be discovered, we believe, that it was not the "give 'em hell" speech making of President Truman that elected him in 1948, it was the ineffective speech making and unfortunate personality of Tom Dewey—in other words the American people didn't so much vote FOR Truman, as vote AGAINST Dewey.

Not that campaign speeches don't make votes—and sometimes lose them—but they could, we believe, be eliminated entirely and the election results would seldom be changed materially.

As for the 1952 campaign, we believe it was in spite of General Eisenhower's speeches instead of because of them, that he won such a decisive victory. The unknown genius who invented and circulated the brief slogan "We Like Ike" won that election with an "assist" from the fact that after 20 years of Democratic rule, the American rank and file wanted a change.

THE beauty of such remarks as above is that no one can disprove them—or prove them for that matter.

They add up merely to an expression of opinion, which whether speech making really is the determining factor in presidential campaigns, or a waste of time and lung power, will we trust, remain free in this free democracy so long as elections endure.—R.W.R.

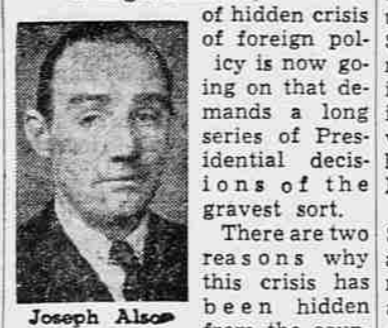
Tipton Home Children Ask For Oregon Holly

Oregon holly is requested by children who live in the Tipton Home for Children at Tipton, Pa., according to members of the Intermediate Lutheran league of Zion Lutheran church.

Slessler, 846 West 13th st., telephone, 2-8220. Students of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades make up the local league. They will wrap and ship the holly. Recently the league sent 10 dolls, valued at \$20, cartoon books and candy to Sitka Community hospital at Sitka, Alaska. Girls of the league dressed the dolls. You can wash your best china and glassware safely if you use a rubber sink liner which pads the sides as well as the bottom of the sink.

Matter of Fact By Joe and Stewart Alsop

THE HIDDEN CRISIS Washington — It is very lucky that the President is now gradually resuming command of the American government; for a sort of hidden crisis of foreign policy is now going on that demands a long series of Presidential decisions of the gravest sort.



There are two reasons why this crisis has been hidden from the country thus far. The Eisenhower team has been trying desperately hard, first of all to keep up the appearance of government-as-usual; and this could not be done, obviously, without denying the need for grave decisions which the President was in fact not ready to make.

The other reason why the crisis has been hidden lies in the nature of the crisis itself. It is shapeless, amorphous, scattered. Superficially, it does not look like a crisis at all. It resembles, rather, an accumulation of critical but local situations, without any unifying, overall pattern. The pattern is seen to be there, however, of the several situations that compose the crisis are listed and analyzed together, item by item.

Item one on the list, in alphabetical order, is Afghanistan. Soviet infiltration of the historic approach-route to India is now so deep that the Afghan government has actually forbidden any foreigners but those approved by the Soviet Embassy to visit the richer and more important half of the country lying to the north of the Hindu Kush. The Afghans already have a mission in Prague, haggling for Soviet arms. When Khrushchev and Bulganin come home from India by way of Kabul, the Afghans are expected to accept a modified status as a Soviet satellite in return for economic and military aid.

ITEM TWO is Ecuador. Offers of Soviet arms have also been made to this small Latin American country that is involved in a bitter dispute with its larger neighbor, Peru. There is some evidence that an Ecuadorian mission has left secretly for Prague, to negotiate an arms purchase agreement. The situation is regarded as sufficiently serious to justify Henry Holland, the Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, hurrying to Quito for talks with the Ecuadorian government.

ITEM THREE is Egypt. Here the problem arises from the fact that the Soviets have offered to build the High Aswan Dam for the Egyptians, and to lend them no less than \$600,000,000 on easy terms for this purpose. The deal, if it goes through, will give the Kremlin something close to a

stranglehold on the Egyptian economy. But the alternative is for America to offer to build this gigantic dam on the Nile, with foreign aid funds plus a loan from the World Bank. For us the cost will be no less than \$1,200,000,000, since our engineering estimates are not politically shaded. And the situation is further complicated by the Soviet-Egyptian arms deal, which has so inflamed the whole Middle East.

Item four is Saudi Arabia. The Saudi Arabians also have an arms deal with the Soviets simmering on the fire. Since their army is inconsiderable, the Saudi Arabian arms deal is not intrinsically serious. But it is strongly suspected that it carries a subordinate clause. If this suspicion is correct, the Saudi Arabian government will expel the Strategic Air Command from its biggest Middle Eastern airbase, Dhahran, when the airbase agreement comes up for re-negotiation next spring.

THESE items are only a brief selection to illustrate the new ways the Soviets are playing the game they call "competitive co-existence."

Two different and novel devices have now been adopted by the Kremlin. The first is to offer arms at bargain basement prices from the vast Soviet surplus stocks, to those countries where the arms will make the most trouble and/or most effectively extend Soviet influence.

The second device is a kind of parody of a leaf from our own book. The Soviets now have their own foreign aid program, typified by the High Aswan Dam project. But there is nothing glibly about this program. There is no nonsense about telling the aid-recipients that they cannot do this and must do that, because "it's all for your own good." Where aid is offered, only the Soviet political advantage is considered.

The Soviet aid program is thought to be financed by the huge Soviet annual gold output, which the new masters of the Kremlin are too shrewd to go on hoarding as the old Georgian peasant Stalin hoarded it. Other manifestations of this program, in India and Burma for example, are soon to be expected.

WHILE these new devices have been adopted, the old methods of underground infiltration and overt military pressure have not been abandoned. The preparations for an air blockade in the Formosa Strait are going forward apace. The Communist infiltration in Malaya and Indochina has never abated. Even Thailand, once so closely allied with this country, is now reported leaning towards neutralism.

In short the hidden crisis that is now going on is caused by far more intense, far bolder Soviet pushing into soft but strategically vital areas. How to hold the line for the free world is the question the President must somehow answer. And, any effective answer will require this country to make much greater efforts and run much greater risks. (C) 1955, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Today and Tomorrow By Walter Lippmann

THE SHORTAGE OF EDUCATION—II

In a preceding article I argued that the White House Conference on Education, which meets next week, should make definite recommendations on whether and on how Federal aid should be given to education.

There is a grave shortage, which threatens to become much worse, in the supply of class rooms and of teachers. The class rooms can be built when the money is provided; the only question is whether all the necessary money can be provided by the states separately, or whether Federal contribution is required. The shortage of teachers calls also for more money to attract and to hold competent men and women. But money alone will not solve the problem. The arithmetic of our rapidly growing population shows that by the conventional standards enough teachers cannot conceivably be found.

The problem is set forth clearly in a pamphlet called "Teachers for Tomorrow," which is published by The Fund for The Advancement of Education, a creation of the Ford Foundation. (I should say for the sake of the record that while I have had nothing to do with the preparation of the pamphlet, I am a member of the board of the fund which is responsible for the pamphlet.)

FEW of us, myself included, have realized until recently how enormously and how suddenly the American birth rate

is increasing. During the '40s the enrollments year by year in elementary schools remained steady at about 20,000,000 children. This year the enrollment has jumped up to 29,000,000. But when the babies born in the past five years record-breaking years are ready for school, enrollment will be pushing 35,000,000. This means that for every 100 enrolled in elementary schools during the '40s there will be 170 at the beginning of the '60s. The big increase in the secondary schools will come a little later, as the children grow older. By the end of the '60s, which is only four Presidential terms away, the children who have already been born will be enough to push secondary school enrollment up by more than 70 per cent of what it is today.

The burden of the colleges will be still greater, in part because of this increased birth rate and in part because a growing proportion of the young demand a college education. College enrollment will be double the present number some time after 1966.

WE COME now to what we call the Impossible Arithmetic of the Teacher Problem. Our present ratio of teachers to pupils is supposed to be one teacher for every thirty elementary pupils, one teacher for every twenty-five secondary pupils, and one teacher for every thirteen college pupils. To have enough teachers—if the present teaching system is to be maintained—it would be necessary to recruit by 1965 an additional half million elementary and secondary school teachers. For the colleges we shall by present standards need in the next fifteen years about double the number of existing teachers. We cannot hope to find that

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.

Against Ordinance

To the Editor: Seventh-day Adventists as well as other liberty-loving citizens in the Medford area are watching with tremendous interest the outcome of a case involving the arrest of an Adventist minister in Gresham, Ore., on Nov. 8. Elder C. Lloyd Wyman, assistant pastor of the Gresham Adventist church, called on several homes offering Bibles and religious books for sale. He was arrested, as a test case, for violating the Green River ordinance which forbids door-to-door selling.

We take the position that religion is the most sacred thing any person has, and that in America everyone should have the right to practice and teach religion without interference by any regulating ordinance.

The Green River ordinance, which has been adopted by many towns and municipalities throughout the country, prohibits house-to-house soliciting for the sale of goods, and such soliciting of sales is declared to be a nuisance and punishable as a misdemeanor. Adventists contend that this ordinance is made to apply to the conducting of religious work, such as the selling of Bibles, it is an infringement of the religious liberties guaranteed in the first amendment of the constitution of the United States.

Many on this locality feel that no state or municipality has a right to enforce statutes or ordinances which interfere with the unrestricted propagation of the Christian faith, which is in harmony with the American way of life.

Elder E. F. Coy, Pastor Seventh-day Adventist Church, Medford, Ore.

Up To Judges

To the Editor: We will soon observe another Safe Driving Day. Our local courts can greatly assist in making this, and every day, safer through the imposition of more severe sentences for infraction of our traffic laws. It is understood that we will not have 100 per cent compliance with all our laws, they are too complex for that and we do have an element in our midst that takes sadistic delight in flouting the rights of others.

There are two basic methods by which our inconsiderate drivers can be penalized—first by fines and second by imprisonment. In this day of high income and high expenditures a minimum fine serves no good purpose. Fines imposed should at

number of teachers. We cannot hope to do so even when—as we must—we have raised teachers' salaries. The number of teachers needed will be one-half of all college graduates of every variety. At present one-fifth of all college graduates go into teaching. It is just not possible that in the next ten years one-half of all college graduates will go into teaching, that as many college graduates will go into teaching as go into all other professions and vocations combined.

"IT WILL be impossible," says the Ford pamphlet, "under the present pattern of teacher recruitment and teacher utilization to secure anywhere near enough good teachers for our schools and colleges over the next fifteen years."

It will be necessary, therefore, to find ways of enabling teachers to teach a larger number of pupils. The arithmetic of the situation allows no escape from this conclusion. That being the case, the obvious remedy is to supply the qualified teachers with aids who can take over the housekeeping and clerical chores, leaving the teachers more time to teach. We shall have to apply to the teaching profession the general principle which Dael Wolfe, director of the Commission on Human Resources and Advanced Training, states as follows: "A trained expert seldom works alone. A lawyer has his clerks, an engineer his draftsmen, a doctor his nurses and technicians, a research scholar his assistants. How much the expert accomplishes is partly determined by his own ability, but partly by the number and skill of his assistants and by the effectiveness with which he uses these."

Experiments along these lines are being conducted in a number of school systems and colleges. The results have been encouraging. But we are only at the beginning of what is bound to mean great changes in the system and practice of teaching.

IN THIS field the White House Conference is not called upon—as it is on the question of Federal aid—to make recommendations to the government. Here the problem belongs to the schools and colleges in the states, and any recommendations that come from the conference will be addressed to them. For the Federal government as such is not involved. (Copyright 1955, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

POTLUCK (By M-T Staff and Contributors)

The staff member who usually assembles Potluck was out of town part of last week, and didn't put the thumbs-screws on the rest of the staff sufficiently tightly to amass the usual amount of trivia for publication in this column.

All in all, it's been quite a week for members of the news staff. One was in the throes (and the word is used advisedly) of getting a daughter married. Another was winding up affairs and leaving for a new job. Another was getting ready to assume new and added responsibilities. And all of them still on the job filled in to make up for the lack of those absent.

In the middle of it all came Thanksgiving, which gave rise to the information that city firemen, who are called out occasionally to rescue cats or help residents who are locked out of their homes, had a new one to add to the miscellaneous file on Thanksgiving day. They were summoned to the Jackson school playground to free a small boy who had caught his leg in a barbed wire fence. The firemen's report states that the youngster was "released without injury."

One of the absent news staff members also was "released without injury"—from an airplane which had engine trouble and had to return to the airport. Back on the ground a discreet count revealed there had been 13 passengers, which information gave palpitations to the staff member's wife until an extra passenger, the 14th, boarded at the last moment and made the second take-off a success.

Everyone, for the good of his soul, ought to take an airplane flight sometime in his life. Somehow, being high in the air, looking far, far down on the things that usually loom so large, gives one a sense of perspective that no other experience can.

Last week, when it was cloudy and hazy on the ground, the air at 9,000 feet was crystal clear and smooth. The sun was bright on the fleecy blanket of clouds below. And in the middle distance, the majestic, snowcapped bulk of Mt. Shasta was an almost unbelievable vision of beauty, capped by its customary plume of cloud.

As for weddings and wedding receptions, and such-like excitement, these too are experiences in which everyone ought to participate, some way, at one time or another. The very special glow which lights the cheek of a bride, the half-embarrassed pride of the groom, the combined ache of happiness and pain of the families involved—these are a part of life which should be seen and savored and remembered. Any one with any spark of sensitivity realizes the high emotional charge which fills the air at times such as these, and reacts to it. A wedding is a special time in a person's life, something that can never be recreated. Perhaps this is why there is always a sense of loss at a wedding as well as the joy of watching two young people starting what will, in reality, be a new life.

Automobile Accidents Reported to Police

Two automobile accidents, neither of them serious, were reported to state police Friday evening.

One occurred on Highway 99 north of Medford, at about 7 p.m., and involved cars driven by Lillie Margaret Oakes, 51, of 1111 Oak Grove rd., and Charles Rollin Pedigo, 40, Grants Pass. The other, at about 10:20 p.m. was at the intersection of Keene Way and Waverly, officers said, and involved cars driven by Benny Lee King, 20, Roseburg, and Jane Stuart Little, 37, of 1700 Lenora dr., Medford.

No injuries were listed, and police said damage to all four cars was of a minor nature.

County Sanitarian To Attend Meeting

Orie Moore, county sanitarian, will be in Corvallis Nov. 28 and 29 to attend the annual sanitarians' short course sponsored by the state department of agriculture.

The course is required for all milk inspectors. Moore conducts milk inspection in Jackson county as well as most restaurant inspections. The two day course will deal with dairy legislation, water supply requirements for dairies, butterfat testing and labeling laws, and milk shipments.

that the highway must be within a few blocks of these stores? I would like to know. "Poor taxpayer." (Name on file)