

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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

Oct. 10, 1946 (Thursday) Because local districts in Oregon have about reached the end of the rope...

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot column: "Many deer hunters have returned home with the bacon..."

20 YEARS AGO

Oct. 10, 1926 (Saturday) All Royal Arch Masons in southern Oregon urged to attend a joint district meeting...

The community chest campaign in Medford will get under way at 8 a. m. tomorrow.

30 YEARS AGO

Oct. 10, 1926 (Sunday) The Medford Auto company, Bulck Agency, is located in new display room on North Riverside ave.

The Jackson County Pioneer association holds 50th annual reunion, the golden jubilee, in historic Masonic hall at Jacksonville.

40 YEARS AGO

Oct. 10, 1916 (Tuesday) Porter J. Neff and E. E. Kelly open campaign in Rogue River last night in a discussion of the national issues.

50 YEARS AGO

Oct. 10, 1906 (Wednesday) A meeting of the Commercial Club was held last night; there was a large attendance.

Last season J. W. Perkins of Medford beat the world's record in the returns received from a car of Comice pears shipped from Medford to the New York market.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955 Editorial Research Report

- 1. Have the voters picked a President of one party and a Senate and House of the other at the same election in the last 100 years?
2. Average prices on the 1957 Fords are about \$25, \$50, \$75, or \$100 higher than comparable prices on the 1956's, or about the same?
3. Most Negro church members in the U. S. are either Baptists or Methodists; right or wrong?
4. More babies are born in the U. S. in hospitals or in private homes, or is it about 50-50?
5. Has any President or Vice President of the U. S. ever resigned?
6. John L. Lewis's salary from the United Mine Workers is \$20,000, \$35,000, \$50,000, \$75,000 or \$100,000 a year?
7. What was the former name of the large city in Europe now called Istanbul?
The answers: 1. No. 2. About \$75 higher on average. 3. Right. 4. More in hospitals. 5. Yes, Vice President Calhoun in 1832 to enter the Senate. 6. \$50,000 in salary. 7. Constantinople.

Teen Age Boys

What do teen age boys think about? Girls? Undoubtedly. Schoolwork? Probably. Sports? Of course.

But what do they think about such things as their future, their education, what they want to do, what they want to be like?

What, in other words, are their serious thoughts—the thoughts which often are covered up by day-to-day activities, and obscured by teen age lingo, and what amounts almost to a convention which often limits conversation to trivia?

It is always difficult to generalize, and too often, in this subject, there is no sound basis for any conclusions.

But one recent study offers some interesting clues to the apparent fact that teen age boys do, indeed, have some serious moments, and have a healthy concern for matters of importance.

The study, conducted on a cooperative basis for the Boy Scouts of America, consisted of private interviews with more than a thousand boys aged 14 to 16, in all types of schools, in 64 communities throughout the country.

The boys were selected to constitute a true "probability sample"—that is, a real cross-section of all kinds of boys.

A majority had a healthy concern for the future. Three-quarters of them had given much thought to their future education; two thirds of them had seriously considered their future occupation.

These were the major serious concerns, ranking far above the third and fourth place subjects, which were problems of military life (22 per cent) and marriage and family life (18 per cent).

Nearly half of them discussed matters extending beyond the period following high school when asked what things they thought they'd have to decide within the next few years.

When asked what they felt is important and useful, the majority of the boys by-passed mention of such obvious things as grades, awards and athletic prowess.

Two thirds of them replied that they felt most important and useful when they had an opportunity to do those things that were adult-like.

Only one out of 20 named leading athletic figures as the ones they would most like to resemble. A quarter of them named their fathers, and another substantial number named other family figures.

Organizations play a big role in the life of the average boy. About two thirds of them belonged to some organization or another.

A FEW other sidelights were brought out by the survey. One of them was confirmation of the popular impression that the age at which boys and girls start "dating" has decreased.

About one-fifth of the 14-year-olds now have dates on an average of once a week, and more than half of the 16-year-olds do.

But the boys were divided in their opinions as to whether or not girls should participate in some of the organized activities outside of school. Some 37 per cent liked the idea of a coeducational club, but 42 per cent did not. The other 21 per cent expressed no strong feelings one way or the other.

While they were divided on having girls in the group, the boys were almost unanimous in desiring adult leadership (although they wanted a hand in selecting the leaders).

THE picture which emerges from these figures is far different from the one mis-drawn too easily from the stories of juvenile delinquency we sometimes let stand in the place of an objective look at today's teen agers.

This picture—which shows the vast majority of young people as responsible, wholesome and constructive members of society—is, we believe, the true picture.

This is borne out, too, by the fact that nearly half of them had jobs during the school year, and nearly three quarters worked during the summer.

This is not a picture of irresponsible, loafing, or "flaming" youth, just waiting to get into trouble. It is a heartening picture of young but thoughtful citizens of the future.—E.A.

Music - - Alive

We have been requested to call attention editorially to the fact that tickets for the Civic Music association are available this week only.

While we prefer to take our music in recorded form most of the time (no necktie, slouched in an easy-chair, with slippers and pipe), we concede nothing can quite take the place of "live" music performed by outstanding artists.

THE association provides about the only way such music, of absolutely A-1 caliber, can be brought to a town the size of Medford. Tickets are sold only for the season as a whole, thus guaranteeing in advance what the year's income will be. On this basis, the board can select the most outstanding performers the budget will allow.

The rock 'n' roll crowd probably won't be interested. But if you're serious about good music, the CMA offers you your best chance to hear it—alive.

FRANCF GETS DESTROYER CRASH KILLS 19

Top Gun, France—U.P.—The U. S. Navy hands over the 1-700-ton destroyer Le Normand to France today. It is the 31st warship built under the offshore construction scheme.

Nehru's Ambivalent Attitude Toward Communism Emphasized

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The strange policy of Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India toward Communism is about to be re-emphasized.

It was announced Tuesday that Nehru, the No. 1 "neutralist" of East Asia, will be host to Chinese Communist Premier Zhou En-lai at the end of this month.

There is no doubt that Nehru and Chou will be able to agree on a number of world problems, including the evils of Western "colonialism."

But Nehru at present is making a series of speeches in which he loses no opportunity to denounce India's own Communists.

He has said that Indian Communists are reactionary and that they do not believe in peace or democracy.

Hits Communist Philosophy At the same time, Nehru has taken a couple of free cracks at Communist philosophy in general.

He said in a speech Monday, that Karl Marx, the founder of Communism, was a great philosopher. But Marx, he said, wrote about conditions that existed 150 years ago.

Next day Nehru followed up by saying that Communism started as a revolutionary gospel but that it had become more and more rigid and that it sometimes was divorced from reality.

Nehru never happens to mention the fact that the aim of Communism is still world domination—and that Communist China is rapidly building up its influence all around him.

First the Chinese Reds moved in and took over Tibet, Nehru's neighbor to the north, with which India for years had maintained the closest relations.

Invade Burma Within the last few weeks, Chinese Communist troops have invaded the northern part of Burma, India's neighbor on the East.

Last month the mountain kingdom of Nepal, a buffer between India and Tibet, has entered into an important treaty of friendship with Red China.

Nepalese Prime Minister Tank Prasad Acharya is at present on a one-month visit in Red China.

Until quite recently India had been the dominating influence in Nepal.

Things like this seem not to worry Nehru. They certainly would worry any statesman who thought along orthodox lines.

Nehru a Realist Whether Nehru has any private thoughts on the situation, whether his warm friendship with Red China is partly defensive, nobody but he knows. But he is a political realist, not a dreamer, and it would not be surprising if he sometimes had misgivings.

It is possible that he feels India is too big a dose for any aggressor to swallow.

India's own Communists are a pretty feeble lot. They claim a party membership of only about 70,000 in a country of about 380 million. But as in other non-Communist countries, like Italy and France, the Reds poll a vote in some areas entirely out of proportion to their card-carrying strength.

That is one reason for Nehru's attacks on them. He may feel that the way things are going in East Asia, his own Communists might one day become dangerous.

Man is good. That humanist view colors my politics. Given a fair chance, man can solve his own problems. That means reasonable opportunity to education, work, play, love, individual religious views, physical well-being, financial security and right of privacy.

Life is primarily a personal responsibility, but the climate for good life is increased or lessened by politicians.

Legislation can oppress the weak (a sales tax); overburden all to benefit a few (a veterans' bonus); destroy citizens' control of government (ballot title No. 1); provide new educational opportunities (Portland State College act); enlighten young and old (educational television); and control the degree of participation in political affairs (election laws).

These and countless other acts of legislators effect mankind's fair chance.

Politicians by ambition, special interest control, greed, laziness and incapacity defeat the object of government, mess up society. Or by hard work, open minds and humanistic approach they give the good in men a chance to express itself. Such leadership is badly needed.

Perhaps such views are unpopular in Marion County? I would rather hold them, however, than any public office. I have come by them through 42 years of full life, 11 years in varied law practice, three years Navy duty, two years overseas, seven years college, 17 years as a small-town farm youngster; as

counting their chickens prematurely. At least in Louisville, (though perhaps not in Kentucky's farm areas) the President's popularity appears undiminished. Indeed, the day's polling produced almost exactly the same slim majority for Eisenhower as he actually received in Louisville in 1952.

But the second fact that stuck out a mile was that John Sherman Cooper, who ran ahead of Eisenhower in Louisville in 1952 (as he did in the state) was running sharply behind him—by a margin of more than 15 per cent. An this was largely for a special and peculiar reason.

A heavy majority of voters in Louisville, as in Kentucky as a whole, are Democrats. Almost all the Democrats who said they were going to vote for Eisenhower also liked and admired Cooper — "he's a very good man," they would say. But they were going to vote for Wetherby all the same.

When you talked to them, the main reason became clear. In the special circumstances of 1952, almost all these Eisenhower Democrats also voted for Cooper. But many of them obviously feel that to do so again would jeopardize their amateur standing as Democrats.

THE situation is further complicated by the fact that Kentucky's second Republican Senatorial candidate, Thurston Morton, is also well liked in his native Louisville. Thus all three Republican candidates are in sharp competition with each other for the votes of the Democratic ticket-splitters. And the President, as head of the ticket, naturally gets the best of the bargain.

As always, there are other complicating local factors. Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler, a Democrat, is cordially hated in Louisville, and he is in an open feud with Wetherby. The feud is a great Wetherby asset in Louisville, since most anti-Chandler voters see a Wetherby vote as the best way of punishing Chandler.

But local factors aside, the competition here among the Republican candidates for Democratic votes has real national significance. After all, the Democratic Party is the majority party in the nation. Thus in many areas, local Republican candidates are competing with the President for the votes of Democratic ticket-splitters. This competition is certainly one explanation for the surprising slipperiness of the President's coat-tails, already demonstrated, for example, in states as far apart as Maine and Washington. For President Eisenhower, after all, is a formidable competitor.

1956, New York Herald Tribune Inc.



Charles M. McCann

Candidate States Humanist Attitude Toward Politics

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Egypt rejects the British-French proposal for international control of the canal. Her foreign minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, suggests instead that a negotiating body be established to seek a settlement of the dispute. This, he said, would establish a system of co-operation between Egypt (through whose territory the canal runs) and the USERS of the canal.

He added that there are basic principles on which there is no disagreement at all. His speech, for the most part, was mild and conciliatory.

LET'S keep this fact in mind: THE SUEZ CANAL ISN'T IMPORTANT ENOUGH TO US TO GO TO WAR FOR.

SECRETARY of the Treasury Humphrey, who has to find the money to run the country with, says in a speech to the Detroit Economic Club that the Democrats propose the EASY WAY of tax-cutting and deficit spending.

HE USES big words—which, of course, the professional economists can understand. Let's see if we can simplify it a little for the benefit of the rest of us. What he means is this:

If you worked less and earned less (thus reducing your income)—

And at the same time went on SPENDING MORE (thus increasing your expenses)—

And made up the difference by BORROWING AT THE BANK—

Where would you come out? YOU know where you'd come out.

YOU'd come out at the little end of the horn.

BUSINESS note: An American business man (the secretary-manager of the Detroit chamber of commerce) told New Zealanders that their country will attract bigger dollar investments if there is a firm government policy on repatriation of dividends earned in New Zealand by overseas capital.

He added that in such an event their country would gain more dollars than it would lose and industrial development would be accelerated.

THOSE, too, are big words. Let's see if we can boil them down. Suppose Oregon had said to John-Manville (who will be the first large-scale user of hitherto useless jacking): "You can't TAKE OUT OF OREGON any profits you earn here."

What would JM have done? The answer is simple: JM would have said, "OK. We'll locate our plant SOMEWHERE ELSE."

That, in simple words, is what the Detroiters were telling the New Zealanders, who say to foreign investors that they can't take their profits out of the country.

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Editorial Comment

WHERE PEOPLE HAVE LITTLE TO SAY

President Eisenhower in a recent press conference made a statement which in these days of intense controversy over the farm problem, inflation and foreign policy will receive little attention.

To quote the Associated Press, Pres. Eisenhower said he "does not regard as entirely wise the constitutional amendment that bars a third presidential term."

It is not expected that this question will become an issue in the presidential campaign, but Eisenhower's statement offers some food for thought on two questions—first, whether the two-term limitation is wise, and second, whether the method of amending the federal Constitution is as good as it might be.

We do not intend at this time to go into all the merits of the limitation but merely to note that there are serious questions as to its wisdom. For example, the limitation seriously affects the influence of the executive in his second term. The politicians know he can't run again, so they take over.

Also there is a point that the limitation, instead of breaking up political machines, merely shifts power from the candidate for or against whom the people vote, to the political boss on whom there is no limitation and for whom the people can't vote.

Aside from merits of this particular amendment is the issue of the way this and other amendments have been added to our Constitution.

The amendment was proposed by congress and approved by the legislatures of three fourths of the states. How many are there who can say whether Oregon was one of the states which approved and if so, when and how this approval was given?

The fact is that Oregon was the sixth state to ratify and that ratification was given by the legislature in 1947. There was no fanfare. Probably most people did not realize that the proposal was before the legislature.

Certainly, when they voted for state senators and representatives in the fall of 1946, the question of how those legislators would vote on the amendment was not an issue.

It was the four terms of Pres. Roosevelt which provided the impetus for the two-term limitation. Oregon's legislature voted for the limitation, yet the people of Oregon cast a majority of their ballots for Roosevelt every time he ran.

The question is not whether four terms are right or wrong but whether the people of Oregon had any say in the matter or even knew that the Constitution, greatest bulwark of our freedom, was being amended.

George Washington in his farewell address advised resistance to "the spirit of innovation" upon the principles of the Constitution, "however specious the pretexes."

Certainly the resistance of which Washington spoke is not fostered by a system under which the people have very little to say.—Oregon Journal, Portland.

TV NO SUBSTITUTE FOR STUMP

Walter Lippmann says of the national campaign that we are having, "not a great debate, but a great inspection." He draws this conclusion on the indication that the television political programs are not proving very effective. What the voters are interested in, thinks this Washington reporter, is to see the candidates and "size them up." That explains why Nixon is kept on the go, why Stevenson and Kefauver are wearing themselves ragged flitting from spot to spot, and why Eisenhower is pressed to make more campaign trips.

One reason for the failure of TV is that people have become accustomed to look to it for entertainment. The political managers try to set up a show when a candidate is appearing on television, but he can't compete as an attraction with Edward Sullivan, Steve Allen, the \$64,000 Question or Elvis Presley. Voting for President is one privilege the American people cherish (though many fail to vote) and they are eager to see in person and to hear those who aspire to this high office. Personal warmth which FDR had in great measure and which Herbert Hoover lacked, is a potent factor in the winning of votes, and that is conveyed best in personal appearance before the crowds.

Another reason for TV's fall down may be that people still feel fed up with politics on TV as a result of the orgy of the national conventions. Anyhow, it seems that the TV studio and screen haven't displaced the stump.—Oregon Statesman, Salem.

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 initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

They Are Strong For Morse To the Editor: We are two U. S. citizens who have no vote because we live in the District of Columbia. Thus, we are governed by those who are elected to Congress by our fellow citizens out in the states. We would like to thank the people of Oregon for having sent us Wayne Morse, whom we consider the finest man in the Senate, and Richard Neuberger, who is a close second.

The noted cartoonist, Herblock, recently depicted Wayne Morse fighting for his political life against the Republican elephant, who is trying to knock him out with a bag of money. Wayne Morse's record proves that he is concerned with the welfare of all the people, not just a few, and that he will vote for what he believes right, whether it is popular or not. If men like this can be thrown out of Congress because their opponents have more big money at their disposal, we ought to tremble for the future of democracy.

Naturally, it is our opinion that the Oregon electorate is the most enlightened in the Union. Therefore, we have real hope that no amount of money can prevent the re-election of the most courageous man in the Senate—Wayne Morse.

(Miss) Janice Holland Miriam Holmes 3508 Morrison St. N.W. Washington 15, D.C.

What Is A Man Worth? To the Editor: What is a man worth?

That was the question that was asked of the Ministerial Association on KMED on Sunday evening, Oct. 7. If I had been the person asking the question I would have found myself still wondering at the close of the program; because it seemed to me there were too many ifs; for instance, if he did this, or if he did that, etc. I feel like the question should be answered so there is no doubt in anyone's mind as to "What is a Man Worth?"

In regard to the worth of man in the sight of God, "man" is God's creation and was made in His likeness and was redeemed with His blood, so "man" is infinitely precious to God.

Now, in regard to man's worth in the sight of other men, inasmuch as man was created in the likeness of God and His Spirit was infused into man he should be just as precious to man as he is to God. If every time we walk down the street we see "God" in every person we meet, we will realize more clearly man's worth. It is true that in some men the Spirit of God is very dormant but it is there, so he is just as precious to God as the one who does things. It is necessary for a man to do good and love God to enter the kingdom of heaven, but that wasn't the question; it was, "What is a man worth?" I hope there will be no doubt now as to man's worth in either the sight of God or in the sight of man.

Mrs. William Carrillon 214 Fluhrer Bldg. Medford, Ore.

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