

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-6141

Subscription Rates: By Mail—In Advance Per Copy 15c Daily and Sunday—One year \$15.00

Official Paper of the City of Medford Official Paper Jackson County

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

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 Feb. 11, 1947 (Tuesday) Rogue River Orchards of Medford files application with civilian production administration for permission to build \$59,000 addition to its plant.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The latest popular song, "Open the Door, Richard!" is now being extensively executed locally.

20 YEARS AGO Feb. 11, 1937 (Thursday) Tax rolls for current taxes, amounting to \$1,317,257.34, will be turned over by the assessor's office to the tax collection department Saturday.

Major improvements to building at northeast corner of Main st. and Central ave. will start soon by U.S. National Bank of Portland, according to George Frey, Medford manager.

30 YEARS AGO Mayor O. O. Alenderfer returns today from Salem praising Jackson county delegation at the legislature.

40 YEARS AGO Feb. 11, 1917 (Sunday) Short story by Edison Marshall, of Medford, receives place among 190 best short stories written in United States in 1916.

G. L. Schermerhorn and L. Niedermeyer organize a Farmers committee to oppose a local irrigation district.

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

- 1. In 1809 there were 180 paper mills in the U. S. Prior to that year, were rags imported for the manufacture of paper? 2. The supreme self-existent god of the Hindus, Brahma, is usually represented as having four heads and how many arms? 3. Bible: "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of" —who? 4. In which country is Harbin? 5. Samuel L. Smith wrote the words for which U.S. national hymn? 6. "God Save the Queen" and which U.S. hymn have the same musical score? 7. Is red alder a hard or soft wood tree? 8. Is the Stone Mountain in Georgia or West Virginia? 9. Is the word "above" ever acceptable as a noun? 10. "Two heads are better than" —what? Answers: 1. No. 2. Four. 3. Esau. 4. China. 5. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." 6. My Country, 'Tis of Thee." 7. Hard. 8. Georgia. 9. Yes, in a business letter. 10. One.

Only The Beginning

Roger Babson, writing on this page last Friday, is excited over the vast potential of the human brain. Well he may be, for it is believed by some psychologists that most of us use our brains to only 3 per cent of their capacity.

Most of his message—to the effect that increased attention in schools to the development of brainpower will pay off—we can go along with.

But with one of his passing references we must disagree. He said:

"I am convinced that these children (today) do not get the training that I had 50 years ago. Moreover, every employer will say that the product of our schools is not as good as it formerly was..."

MR. Babson, you've fallen for surface appearances, and haven't thought this through.

Consider: Fifty years ago there were no compulsory attendance laws. Only the wealthy or well-to-do could afford to keep their youngsters in school. These favored youngsters had every chance to succeed. But the vast majority of children could not, or did not, attend even high school. Yet it is the graduates, the "cream of the crop," to whom Mr. Babson refers.

Nowadays, with few exceptions, every youngster attends high school—the wealthy and the poor, the talented and the dull, the ambitious and the lazy.

UNDER these circumstances the AVERAGE high school student of today may not stack up with the AVERAGE student of 50 years ago. But if Mr. Babson were to make a more valid comparison—that of the best students of today against the best students of his youth—he'd arrive at far different conclusions.

And we are sure he would find that the best students of today are far better prepared to face up to the vicissitudes of life than the best students of 50 years ago. And what's more, today's top students come from every segment of society. Their worth is measured in what they can do—not in who their ancestors were or how much money their father has.

If, as has been claimed, "Johnny can't read," this does not apply to a generation of students, but to part of them. The best can read, do read, and understand what they read.

NO, Mr. Babson, don't fall for the easy catch-words and slanders which the schools face today.

The top students of today can out-spell, out-read and out-think the top students of your generation. And, what's more, there are more of them, both percentage-wise and in total numbers.

The schools of today, and their products, are part of a social and educational revolution which is still in mid-stride. They are, perhaps, the truest social exponents of our democratic tradition. They have opened their doors to all, and do their best, under amazing handicaps, to permit each student to rise to his own full potential, no matter what his interests or talents may be.

It is too easy to look at the defeats and the failures. What is too often obscured is the high degree of success they have attained in bringing the level of education in America to the highest point ever attained. And this, we believe, is only the beginning.—E.A.

Debunking The Debunkers

"Old wives' tales," we were told long ago, are the bunk.

As the "age of science" burst upon an unsuspecting populace about 100 years ago, the scientific fraternity set out to "debunk" a host of tales, legends, customs and habits which had not had the aura of "scientific investigation" to support them.

Now that the scientific age is a bit more mature, however, it is being found that more and more of these folkways really had something to them.

ONCE upon a time, when a man suffered from certain types of chest pains, the old wives cooked up a batch of foxglove for him. Silly? Well, foxglove is a source of digitalis, which the medical fraternity now use in many heart cases.

Other herbs and nostrums of old, on analysis, have proven to have real healing powers.

We also remember being told that the adage, "An elephant never forgets," was silly and not true.

Well, it IS true—or almost, anyway.

A GROUP of scientists working at a zoo in Germany tested a young Indian elephant over a period of time, and found that her general intelligence level was much higher than that of most animals. They taught her to recognize a whole series of different symbols printed on cards, and to discriminate among them.

After a full year had passed, the symbols were presented to her again—26 of them. In a total of 520 trials, she scored between 73 and 100 per cent right in remembering each of them. The scientists wonder if a human being could do as well.

NOT only that, they found elephants can do quite a bit of thinking on their own. They'll use a branch to switch away flies, and will pick up a stick to scratch themselves in places they can't reach with their trunks. And there are well documented stories of elephants stuffing mud into the bells hung on their necks to muffle the sound before they go out at night to steal bananas.

So much for the debunking of old wives' tales. Maybe spunkwater at midnight will cure warts after all.—E.A.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

PEACE MAKING

The United States is with good reason opposing the movement to have the United Nations intervene in the Algerian disorders.



Walter Lippmann

such that public peace making by means of open resolutions is for all practical purposes impossible. The alignment of the blocs in the Assembly does not now permit the United Nations to exert an even-handed pressure where there is an issue between West and East.

If, therefore, the General Assembly were to take over the Algerian problem, the net effect would almost certainly be to encourage the Algerian Arabs to be irreconcilable and to refuse those compromises which will be necessary if there is to be a peaceful settlement. Far from promoting peace, the United Nations would almost certainly find itself promoting disorder.

IN my recent article, I cited the voting strength of the various blocs among whom combinations must be made to produce the two-thirds majority which is needed for an important resolution. The basic situation may be summarized in this fashion: that it takes 52 votes to pass a resolution, that it takes 27 votes to veto a resolution, and that while neither the East-nor the West-nor the Eastern side the Soviet Union or India, switch sides.

Thus when there is a major issue, be it over Hungary, Suez, Gaza, Aqaba, Kashmir or, for that matter, Algeria, the two vetoes are enough to stop the General Assembly from acting at all. This deadlock can be broken only if certain of the great powers—on the Western side the United States, on the Eastern side the Soviet Union or India, switch sides.

THIS is what happened in the Egyptian affair when the United States voted on the same side as did the Soviet Union and India. There was no stalemate and the U.N. took effective action to compel the withdrawal of Britain, France and Israel from Egypt. But there has been no corresponding switching of sides, as there needed to be, to

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.

Put It To A Vote To the Editor: To the residents of Medford who do not want our little city cut in two by the freeway—a remedy may be put to it to a vote of the people. Call your city councilman and request such a procedure. Save our park—and our homes too. Mrs. Mary Morgan 618 East Ninth st. Medford, Ore.

Praise From USO To the Editor: As president of the United Medford Crusade, it was my pleasure recently to receive a letter from Admiral John L. Hall, U.S. Navy, Ret., Campaign Chairman of the United Service Organizations. As this letter from Admiral Hall was written primarily to thank the contributors of this community to the USO, I would like to quote from it as follows: "Your community was one of those which gave thought to the nearly three million young people serving their country by including the USO in your United Community Campaign last fall. "USO is deeply grateful for your part in making it possible for us to take a measure of home to service men and women around the world. "Many of these young men are stationed overseas where world tensions are acute, and where the American service-man finds little friendliness in his foreign community. For them the secure familiarity of the USO is more than desirable—it is essential. "I tender my deep appreciation to all the conscientious citizens of your community who took part in the campaign. Such demonstrations of good will towards others renew our faith in the American way of life. "The United Medford Crusade included, for the USO, \$2,018 in its 1956-57 Campaign and, thanks to the generosity of the Medford people, this amount will be paid in full. "I feel sure that our United Medford Crusade contributors will be glad to know that their gifts are contributing to the welfare of the more than one thousand young people in the armed forces from Jackson county. William H. Prentice President United Medford Crusade

apply equal pressure to Egypt. There has, of course, been no equal pressure about Hungary and none about Kashmir. If Algeria were taken up by the U.N., the whole pressure would be on France, and none on the Arab Nationalists.

The fact of the matter is that the veto is always applied one way and it is not always applied the other way. For that reason the General Assembly is proving itself to be incapable of carrying out the prime purpose of the United Nations, which is to promote the peaceable settlement of conflicts.

THIS situation is so bad, so provocative of disorder and so dangerous to the peace that it would be intolerable were nothing being done about it. Something has to be done about it, and what is being done is to try to work out in private understandings what could never be avowed or put to a vote in the General Assembly. This is illustrated by the Israeli-Egyptian deadlock over whether Israel shall or shall not right the wrongs she has committed without assurances that Egypt will right the wrongs that she has committed.

The pressure on Israel to withdraw without any public assurances would make no sense, would indeed be grossly unjust were it not accompanied by private assurances that Egypt will not in fact again blockade the Gulf of Aqaba and will not again use Gaza as a base for guerrilla war. If there were no good reason to believe that Egypt will in fact concede what she will not in principle concede, the President, Mr. Dulles, and Mr. Hammarskjold would in no position to apply pressure to Israel.

IT IS sometimes said that the action of the U.N. in Egypt is in fact directed to the restoration of the status quo ante, and that that was so bad that it must not be restored. That is not, as I understand it, a correct description of what is going on in New York.

What the Secretary General is trying to do is to restore not the status quo ante in fact, for both sides violated the armistice and

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

SOVIET BOOMTOWN In deep sorrow, with the glory of the city's broad sweep of the Volga frozen and snowcovered into semi-invisibility, Kuibyshev is singularly lacking in outward charm.



Joseph Alsop

The people hurrying purposefully through the streets are reduced to mere dark bundles by their waddings against the cold. The new buildings on the outskirts are stolidly utilitarian. The old buildings at the center display an occasional fantasy, but all are marred by cracking plaster and peeling paint.

The goods in the shops are mostly shoddy. The theater and the opera, the movie houses, the two rather jolly but expensive restaurants, the bleak, cheap "dining halls" and above all the warrens that pass for human living space are uniformly overcrowded to the bursting point. Yet this almost totally graceless city is still an absorbing experience mainly because it is a roaring boomtown, and boomtowns, with their vitality and dynamism, are always exciting in one way or another.

THE statistics tell the story. When Kuibyshev was still Samara and young Lenin hung out his lawyer's shingle here this was an easy-going little mercantile center with a population of 130,000. Today, Kuibyshev is a big industrial city of 760,000; and the Kuibyshev boom continues unabated. The first part of the secret of Kuibyshev's boom is of course the Soviet government's stern enforcement of an unchallengeable first priority, an absolute first call on all resources for the expansion of this country's industrial base.

Yet I think, perhaps too boldly, that I have found two other important parts of the secret here.

One of these I began to discover when I visited a "technician." The boys and girls looked bright and alert, but their school had none of the glossy finish and little of the elaborate equipment that you would find in a technical high school in a big American city. Only the most brilliant 5 per cent were expected to go on to college. The friendly, sensible principal, Efim Yefimov, made no bones about it: "The state needs at least three qualified technicians for every graduate engineer," he said. "And the chief job of every 'technician' is to train skilled workers—technicians."

HE was training new recruits from the construction in-

United Press Correspondents Predict Headlines of Future

United Press correspondents around the world look ahead at the news that will make the headlines.

Heat's On

The administration is turning the heat on plans to give economic aid to independent Communist Poland. The reason: To offset the collapse of arrangements for a visit by Yugoslav President Tito, Polish-American talks start in Washington this week. The administration wants to show countries of Communist East Europe that they can get American aid if they show some independence of Moscow domination. Tito's visit, stopped by domestic opposition, was intended to emphasize that.

Much Smoke; No Fire

Look for the national furor over oil price increases to simmer down slowly and finally peter out. Even if indictments are returned charging the big international companies with price-fixing collusion, there will be long delays in any trials. For example, a criminal anti-trust action was filed against five companies, charging conspiracy to control prices, under the Truman administration. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. substituted civil for criminal charges. But the suit is still hanging while oil company lawyers file thousands of documents they say are pertinent to it.

he does not wish to restore the violations. What he is trying to restore is the status quo ante in law—that is to say the rules of the armistice.

A new agreement to observe the old armistice would, if it were respected, solve all the important points now at issue between Egypt and Israel. The old agreement has the peculiar merit that every party to the conflict has already signed it.

The question is whether this old vehicle can again be put on the road. The answer to that question is that this can conceivably be done—given a supreme exercise of private diplomacy, not only on the part of the heavily laden Mr. Hammarskjold, but also by the President, and not only in Cairo and Jerusalem and New York but also, it may be in Moscow.

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Blockbuster

Western diplomats expect the Russians to drop a blockbuster proposal at the meeting of the five-nation disarmament subcommittee in London next month. The Soviet government has already tipped its hand by asking that the foreign ministers of the five countries—United States, Canada, Britain, France and Russia—attend the meeting in person. That would set the stage for a big Russian propaganda proposal.

Fight

Temperatures have already flared in the House of Representatives subcommittee studying President Eisenhower's \$1.3 billion four-year school construction bill. But the real battle will come on the floor of the House. The school segregation issue will make headlines then. Some Republicans will offer an anti-segregation "rider," providing that

no funds shall go to segregated schools. The outcome may hinge on how much pressure President Eisenhower puts on the Republicans to kill the rider. A similar rider, tacked onto the bill last year, helped to defeat it.

H-Bomb Tests

It's a pretty safe bet that the United States will resume H-bomb tests in the Pacific, but probably not until next year. It looked for a while as if reports about the danger of strontium-90 fallout would interfere with future tests. But the latest scientific study has confirmed findings that fallout is unlikely to be dangerous unless the test rate is multiplied thousands of times. President Eisenhower said in his budget message that the United States would continue efforts to cut down fallout from H-bombs during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. That means more tests.

Money Troubles Said Haunting Eisenhower At First of New Term

By LYLE C. WILSON, United Press Correspondent

Washington—(U.P.)—The second Eisenhower administration is three weeks old today and in more trouble than might have been foreseen when the President agreed about a year ago to run again.

No. 1 trouble is Mr. Eisenhower's failure to hold the line of government spending. The administration's 1958 fiscal year spending program is for a peacetime record breaker—nearly \$72 billion.

From trouble No. 1 flows trouble No. 2: The increasing possibility of disastrous money inflation in the United States.

No. 2 leads directly, although not instantly, to trouble No. 3 which could be a block buster. No. 3 is the certainty that a major inflationary spiral would be followed by disastrous depression.

FDR Outspent Hoover

Fear of an Eisenhower depression probably haunts the President. There was a so-called Hoover depression way back there before the Roosevelt era. The citizens still are talking about it and sometimes voting against it.

Mr. Eisenhower could—probably will not—get some comfort from the fact that presidents before him have talked big about cutting government spending without making it stick. An almost forgotten big issue of Franklin D. Roosevelt's first campaign for president was his ridicule of Hoover administration

spending and FDR's promise to cut government costs by 25 per cent.

That was in the 1932 presidential campaign and before FDR had heard about the John Maynard Keynes theory that big-time deficit spending would haul a nation out of depression. Mr. Roosevelt adopted the Keynes theory, and the record will show that he outspent the Hoover administration many times over any way you figure it.

Eisenhower Inherited Boom

Keynes theory did not work for FDR, but he stuck with it until the World War II boom lifted the United States out of depression toward present business levels.

Mr. Eisenhower inherited the boom-time employment and business from the Truman administration. He was distrustful of their soundness, however, during his 1952 presidential campaign.

Mr. Eisenhower ended that presidential campaign with a list of 10 pledges to the people of the United States. One of them was to throw "the full resources of our new administration into the battle against inflation." The effective method, he already had indicated, would be by controls over money and credit.

A paradox is something which seems opposed to common sense but which may yet be true in fact. So, perhaps it is a paradox that in the field of national economics, Mr. Eisenhower is as troubled in the midst of his boom as FDR was in the midst of unemployment and depression—and almost as powerless, maybe, to cope with the problems involved.

The Great Lover

Geo. N. Taylor God the Eternal One willed all things and by Christ, He made them. All things were made by Christ—John 1:13—BIBLE.

So came our earth, the sun, moon, and every other universe seen out beyond the range of the unaided human eye. When Christ, as our Saviour had died for our sins. He ascended back to glory and sent God the Spirit, so that by your prayer, the Spirit convicts the unrepentant of their lost state and by daily Bible and prayer, He builds the saved into Christ-likeness. This Message sponsored by a Scappose family.—Adv.

New Entrance Tests Alter College Record

San Francisco—(U.P.)—Almost nobody is being flunked out by the University of California, San Francisco, a school official says.

Before 1948 about one-third of every entering class failed to graduate. Since then the figure has ranged between zero and eight per cent.

The change has resulted from a new entrance examination, university spokesmen said. Would-be dentists, for example, are given six-hour tests for their finger dexterity to determine if they are capable of drilling cavities without accidentally drilling the patient's tongue.

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