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ERIC ALLEN JR. Managing Editor
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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. 15, 1947 (Sunday)

Architect Frank Clark and Portland associates have completed plans for Medford's new YMCA building.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "The apple cider, vintage '47 is reported vested with more authority than any time since Pearl Harbor."

20 YEARS AGO

Nov. 15, 1937 (Monday)

The Civic Music association enrollment went over the top at the close of the campaign Saturday night.

Hunting in Grant county over the weekend the Phoenix sharpshooter brought down a huge elk weighing 800 pounds.

30 YEARS AGO

Nov. 15, 1927 (Tuesday)

Two teams of horses and five men started work this morning excavating on the lot at the corner of Holly and Sixth sts. which is reported to be the future location of a movie theatre.

Members of the Medford Rotary club enjoyed an impromptu address by a distinguished Rotarian visitor this noon when Archie Flower, Stratford-on-Avon, England, spoke. He said William Shakespeare would have made an ideal Rotarian.

40 YEARS AGO

Nov. 15, 1917 (Thursday)

"People now demand utility qualities along with perfection of feathers. The show hen must lay," a poultry expert said, speaking on poultry shows here.

Interest in the Red Cross day, at Central Point, is growing. Offers of all sorts of commodities are being received from sources.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Name the first permanent settlement in the United States.
2. Which noted American invented the lightning rod?
3. Bible: Did Noah condemn Ham for disrespect, greed, or idolatry?
4. How many Presidents of the United States have been assassinated?
5. What valuable medicine is obtained from the bark of the cinchona tree?
6. What does the word "Nisei" mean?
7. Who was the founder of the Society for Ethical Culture?
8. The Kilkenny cats fought until nothing but what was left?
9. Which is the principal vowel in "abyss"?
10. "What at the top is a lovely woman, ends below in a black and ugly fish." —Horace. Name the subject.

Answers: 1., St. Augustine, Fla.; 2. Benjamin Franklin; 3, Disrespect; 4, Three, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley; 5, Quinine; 6, Americans of Japanese descent; 7, Dr. Felix Adler; 8, Their tails; 9, "y"; 10, A mermaid.

Records of "Sumer"

Science has been much in the news since the two tiny, artificial moons took up their orbits in the skies.

And, with the cold war being what it is, this emphasis on science has largely been on the physical sciences—such things as physics, nuclear developments, ballistics, propulsion, and so on.

But work in other sciences—far less spectacular but of great importance in adding to mankind's knowledge of himself and his environment and history—goes on with less public notice.

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THE International Geophysical Year now in progress has brought to the foreground many areas of research, too, but these also have been mostly in the physical sciences—such things as meteorology, oceanography, electromagnetism, astrophysics, geology and geography.

But quietly, on many fronts, other sciences are making progress. One of the most fascinating of these is archeology, and its offshoot, which could be called archeo-history, or the study of mankind in the dim and distant days far before the recorded history we have heretofore known.

Men are prodding through the ruins of Indian cultures in Central and South America and Mexico, and, most notably, in the Middle East, the cradle of today's civilization.

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FOR instance, recent issues of the Scientific American have told of a cave where men or pre-men have lived, with only a few interruptions, for some 100,000 years, and where their artifacts and other objects give us added knowledge of our distant ancestors; and of recent discoveries about the Sumerians, who formulated "substantially every invention at the base of modern culture."

The Sumerians, according to Samuel N. Kramer, professor of Assyriology at the University of Pennsylvania, were a people who lived in a wind-swept barren land, with no minerals, almost no stone, no trees and no building material of any kind.

Yet, he says, the beginnings of our law, literature and technology can all be traced to them.

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AND Dr. Kramer adds:

"In many ways, these people were like the pioneers who built the U.S.—practical, ambitious, enterprising, jealous of their personal rights and technologically inventive. Having no stone or timber, they built with marsh reeds and river mud, invented the brick mold and erected cities of baked clay.

"They canalled the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers into the arid fields and turned their land of 'Sumer' into a veritable Garden of Eden. To manage their irrigation systems they originated regional government, thus emerging ahead of their fellow members of the world community, from the petty social order of the family and village to the city-state.

"They created a written language and committed it to permanent clay tablets. They traded their grain surpluses to distant peoples for metals and other materials they lacked.

"By the third millenium B.C. the culture and civilization of Sumer, a country about the size of Massachusetts, had spread its influence over the whole Middle East, from India to the Mediterranean. There is hardly an area of our culture today—in mathematics or philosophy, literature or architecture, finance or education, law or politics, religion and folklore—that does not owe its origins to the Sumerians."

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THE archeologist finds it astounding that the accomplishments of this people had not been more widely known. But only in the last century have scientists begun to recognize the Sumerians' stature in the ancient world, and more recently, rich finds of the clay tablets they used for their documents have been made, adding greatly to present knowledge of them.

Recent translations show most of them are concerned with economic, legal and administrative affairs—not unlike the commercial and governmental records of our own day.

But there are also literary works, including myths and epic poems, hymns and lamentations, proverbs, fables and essays. They are man's oldest known literature, nearly 1,000 years older than the Iliad and the Hebrew Bible. They indicate, the scientists say, the Sumerians became an aggressive people, prizing individual liberty, wealth, renown and social prestige.

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AND the article adds that their teachers seem to have been held in the same sort of regard as teachers in the United States today — their salaries were low and they were looked upon with a mixture of respect and contempt.

The tablets suggest the Sumerians were far more concerned with financial accounts than with academic learning.

The finale of this civilization came about when their restless ambition led to bitter rivalry among their cities and kings, and Sumer itself disappeared into the Babylonian kingdom in the 18th century B.C. after they were invaded by Hammurabi.

People don't seem to have changed too much, even in thousands of years.—E.A.

Disgust and Sadness

Usually the marital pecadillos of the entertainment world's great, near-great and would-be-great leave us with no emotion save a faint disgust.

We do not feel quite the same about Ingrid Bergman, however. We feel a sadness.

There are several reasons for this. For Miss Bergman is a woman of unusual artistic and dramatic ability; a woman of beauty and obvious intelligence and emotional depth.

But she never learned what all happily-married people know—that there is more than one kind of love; that a marriage lives on a combination of love and trust and compromise, and that a "sacred love" is a lot of hooey unless it is backed up by determination, good faith and plain hard work by both partners.

Miss Bergman could have learned it if she would. The others generally just plain don't care.—E.A.

"POOR OL' RUFF WANTED A COOKIE, OKAY?"

Ike's Call to Adlai Reminiscent of FDR's Use of Opponents

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent

Washington —(UP)— It was the old maestro, Franklin D. Roosevelt, back there in the year of the third term ruckus and fear of war, who rewrote an old saying to read like this:

Lyle C. Wilson

"If you can't lick 'em, get 'em to join you."

So President Eisenhower has invited Adlai E. Stevenson to become an arms-length participant in next month's consideration in Paris of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Stevenson knows his way around the world and possesses political prestige, perhaps enough to blunt some of the Democratic criticism of administration foreign policy and national defense achievement. All is not well with the administration on those fronts.

FDR was a master hand at getting the enemy to join up with him. It was in June of 1940 that he shell-shocked the Republican Party by announcing two new members of his cabinet: the late Henry L. Stimson to be secretary of war and the late Frank Knox to be secretary of Navy.

Served Taft And Hoover

Stimson had held cabinet office under Presidents Taft and Hoover. Knox was the Republican vice presidential nominee in 1936. The 1940 Republican National Convention was meeting in Philadelphia on the bright summer day that the Stimson-Knox appointments were announced. The announcement jarred the assembled Republicans, none more so than Alf M. Landon, the party's 1936 presidential nominee.

Landon thought he had an agreement with Knox that neither would enter FDR's cabinet. The offer had been made to them and had been rejected some months earlier. Your correspondent caught Landon with the news by means of a telephone call which interrupted his lunch in the coffee shop of a downtown Philadelphia hotel.

The man from Kansas was still standing there by the cashier's desk, a far away look in his eyes when your correspondent arrived from across town to discuss the Knox appointment further.

FDR also kidnaped the late Wendell L. Willkie whom the Republicans nominated for president in that third term year. Willkie was painlessly inducted into the Roosevelt team in 1942 almost before he knew it. FDR's later biographers claim the old master had political plans for his new boy, but nothing came of that.

Truman Chose Hoover

Roosevelt's use of big-time Republicans was as notable, however, for the man he ignored as for those he chose. Former President Hoover never was given an opportunity by Roosevelt to participate in the war effort, despite some obvious qualifications. It remained for President Truman soon after Roosevelt's death to summon a living former president back to public life.

And when Roosevelt desperately was shopping around during World War II for administrative talent he, somehow, overlooked James A. Farley, the man who brought off the first Roosevelt nomination in 1932. Farley had what it took to run a big war agency but never got the call. Back there in 1940 Farley made a costly decision. It was to oppose a third term. FDR always was a better hater than forgetter.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

A look at the future:

A top American scientist calls this week for federal scholarships to provide the United States with future scientists. He is Dr. I. I. Rabi, chairman of President Eisenhower's scientific advisory committee.

He thinks the U.S. must meet the new Russian challenge in the field of science and he thinks the best way to do so is to insure that American youths starting college are equipped with the essential mathematical tools.

He says the federal government should award a $500 scholarship to every high school senior who passes a properly devised federal mathematics test and he would award a $500 scholarship to every college student who passes a federal test in calculus (top bracket mathematics) at the end of his freshman year.

As a top scientist, Dr. Rabi knows that mathematics is the handmaiden of science.

WHAT is Russia doing?

The U.S. office of education says a two-year study of the Russian educational system shows that more than half of a Russian student's first ten years in school is devoted to science subjects.

The study reveals that during this first decade of their education Russian students are required to take 10 years of mathematics, five of physics (physics is that branch of knowledge treating of the material world and its phenomena), five years of biology, four years of chemistry and one year of astronomy.

That provides a pretty good scientific foundation.

WHAT do OUR students take?

Well, whatever else they take, they SHY AWAY FROM MATH. (Most of them, that is.)

THIS much is certain:

The world of the future will be increasingly a technological world (technology is industrial science; systematic knowledge of the industrial arts.)

Someone will ask:

"Do you mean SPACE TRAVEL?"

I wouldn't know. Somehow I doubt it. It seems to me that space travel is more rewarding as something to TALK ABOUT rather than as something to DO.

BUT—

The world of the future, which will be increasingly a technological world, must include such things as:

Physical changes in the structure of the atom, resulting in new raw materials, new products, new kinds of power.

New processes, foreshadowed by automation.

New machines, foreshadowed by electronic brains.

And so on.

ALL these will make engineers and technicians, researchers, scientists, essential to our progress—perhaps essential to our SURVIVAL—in the world of the future.

And—

All this will require mathematicians.

I think Dr. Rabi has something.

Speed-Up in U.S. Missile, Arms Programs Marks News of Week

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

The United States started this week to get into real competition with Soviet Russia in the nuclear missiles field. Russia's Sputnik earth satellites had provided the necessary stimulus to action. President Eisenhower announced that the United States must face a "very considerable" increase in defense spending to meet the grim challenge of Russian scientific progress.

Charles M. McCann

To offset this increase, the President said, spending in other categories of the federal budget must be slashed. He implied that any hope of a tax cut next year had gone.

In a "flag-showing" exhibition that was part of the Eisenhower campaign, Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, vice chief of staff of the Air Force, piloted a jet stratotanker plane on non-stop flights from the United States to Buenos Aires and return.

LeMay's plane flew 6,350 miles to Buenos Aires in 13 hours and 2 minutes at an average speed of 480 miles an hour. Returning, by a more direct route, he made the flight of 5,204 miles in 11 hours and 5 minutes at an average speed of 469.5 miles an hour.

At North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters in Paris, smaller countries of the western alliance expressed fear that the United States and other large nations were permitting their preoccupation with nuclear weapons to overshadow the threat of Russia's conventional war-making strength.

There was a sudden and potentially serious flare-up in relations between the United States and France over the demand of Tunisia, France's one-time protectorate which obtained its independence in 1956, for weapons.

France fears that any weapons sent to Tunisia will be used actually to help the rebels in Algeria, Tunisia's neighbor on the west.

The United States fears that unless Tunisia gets weapons from western countries, it will turn to Russia.

Premier Felix Gaillard conferred with American Ambassador Amory Houghton Thursday on the situation. He was reported to have protested vigorously against any move by the United States or Great Britain to arm Tunisia.

Then it was announced that Foreign Minister Christian Pineau would fly to Washington to put France's case before Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

President Carlos P. Garcia seemed assured, on the basis of partial returns, of reelection in the Philippines national election. But his vice presidential running mate, Jose P. Laurel Jr., on the Nationalist Party ticket, seemed doomed to certain defeat by Liberal candidate Diosdado Macapagal.

Babson Eyes Stock of Banks as Investments

By ROGER W. BABSON

Babson Park, Mass.—A very popular book of 40 years ago was entitled "Acres of Diamonds" by Russell H. Conwell. The story was the true account of how a diamond expert had sought the entire world over for the largest diamond, and it was finally found on his father's farm.

Roger W. Babson

So many readers are today seeking the safest good-yielding investment that it is a pleasure for me to suggest that it may be in his own city. I refer to your local bank stock as an investment. Your local bank will probably show an increase of 10 per cent in 1957 earnings, compared with 1956.

Furthermore, banks are the only investment group showing such an advance in earnings under today's competitive conditions. I know of no banks which are decreasing their dividends; while most banks are planning some increase in dividends for 1957.

Interest Increases

The real reason for the prosperity of banks is the increase in the basic Federal Reserve rate. Since the middle of 1955, interest rates of the popular "3-to-5 year" U.S. Government issues (the world's most conservative and most active bonds) have increased 55 per cent; while the rate on the "9-to-12 months" U.S. issues has increased 110 per cent. Rates on prime commercial paper have increased about 90 per cent. Yet current indices of bank stock prices are practically unchanged since mid-1955.

Local bank stocks have a poor and irregular marketability. If you wish to buy ten shares, you will probably have to get them through the president or cashier of the bank. He likewise must find a buyer when you desire to sell. On the other hand, the stocks of big banks like the Chase Manhattan, the First National City, and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York City are active and can readily be bought or sold at any time.

Competition and Inflation

Banks have very little competition. Their competition takes the form of getting deposits rather than the starting up of new banks. It will help your personal credit to try to get new depositors for the State or National Bank with which you are doing business. Also, try to keep a good balance yourself.

Banks do not suffer from inflation. If money becomes "cheaper," they take in money of declining value and also pay out the same kind of money. The only way that inflation harms banks is in the decline of their long issues of Government Bonds; but wise bankers will buy only short maturities.

Careful Examinations

Banks are not only audited by their own communities, but also by state or national examiners, or perhaps by both. Stockholders can at any time get a financial statement, free of cost. You, therefore, can keep a constant watch on your bank's financial condition.

Instead of bank statements being padded, they usually contain "hidden assets." Banks may be compelled by the examiners to treat as "valueless" certain notes or collateral; but these are not destroyed and may again become valuable.

Bank Stocks Give Local Prestige

It seldom helps one's credit or social standing in the community to own stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, even if they are of the highest grade. It, however, does help one's credit and standing to be a stockholder in the local bank. I especially advise young people — men or women—to acquire a few shares of their local bank stock every year.

When I refer to such bank stocks, I have in mind the stock of State or National Banks. Most Savings Banks, Federal Loan Banks, and Co-operative Banks are mutually owned and hence have no stockholders. Let me say as a final thought: Banks are one of the few businesses which need not fear new competitors. It would be hard for any group to secure a charter for a new bank in your city or town.

Proposed Big Dams Discussed at Hearing

Portland—(UP)—Pros and cons of two big proposed Snake river dam projects were aired today at the final of a series of four hearings on proposed revisions of the Army engineers' "308 report" master plan for Columbia river development.

The Pacific Northwest Power company, formed by four private utility firms, plugged for its proposed Mountain Sheep and Pleasant Valley dams on the middle Snake.

Public power spokesmen favor the larger Nez Perce dam, which was attacked at other hearings by fish and game spokesmen as salmon - threatening. The Izaak Walton League of America said it would oppose construction of Nez Perce.

Students Initiated Into Phoenix FTA

Talent—Five members of the Talent high school Future Teachers of America took part in initiation ceremonies for eight candidates in the Narcissa Whitman chapter of the FTA at Phoenix high school recently.

In charge of the candlelight ceremony was Talent FTA president Garda Walter who was assisted by Doris Bench, Leah Hazelton, Julie Hanson and Christine Kundsen. Short talks on "Teaching and Why I Enjoy Teaching" were given by superintendent Ernest James and sixth-grade teacher Mrs. Gladys Sloane.

Stray Notes, from Eastern Oregon

By SAGE BRUSH SALLY

Here in Eastern Oregon our Autumn weather is lovely But flu remains with us.

I haven't heard any reports of Sputnik being seen locally. But we did get a good view of the eclipse of the moon. It seems to me if a passenger is required on each Sputnik it would be much more humane to give humans a chance to volunteer for the ride instead of using poor helpless animal's. Probably some of the one time big shots deposed from the Kremlin crowd would gladly exchange their uncertain places behind the iron curtain for the perls of a trip into space

Our TV reception is very good here on both channels 2 and 7 from Boise, Ida. We listened as President Eisenhower spoke a few night ago. It was a fairly good speech. But as I heard him emphasize our need for higher and more thorough education, I was remembering that it was his administration, sanctioning the ideas of our then Secretary of Interior Doug McKay, that handed over to just a few states the offshore oil which had been earmarked by a former administration to be divided among all the States as a fund for education and more and better schools.

This and other "give-ways" depleted fund's that should have been used for the good of all the people. The recent election returns in many States prove that many voters are remembering.

Sage Brush Sally
New Bridge,
Baker County Ore.

Truck Drivers Cited For Safe Driving

Portland—Lon H. Smith, L. E. Stovall and J. L. Gish of Medford were among 56 Oregon truck drivers recently awarded summer safe driving citations by the Pacific Motor Trucking company for driving without an accident from May 1 to Sept. 21 this year.

The men work for the local office of the company located at 202 South Front st. The summer month's period is considered the high density traffic period of each year by the American Truck associations, according to the company.

Savings Bonds Total Tops Previous Year

Portland — Jackson county sales during October of E and H series savings bonds were $1,705 more than the October 1956 amount of $107,239, or a total of $108,944 for October 1957, according to George W. Mimnaugh, state director.

However sales totaled for the year through Oct. 31 were $200,797 less than last year's total of $1,018,020. This year's total through Oct. 31 was $817,233.

October sales in 27 of Oregon's 36 counties were above those of 1956, Mimnaugh said. October was the highest sale month in 1957, he added.

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