

Medford Mail Tribune

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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. 22, 1947 (Sunday) Medford exceeded both Salem and Portland in the clothing drive

20 YEARS AGO: Nov. 22, 1937 (Friday) Dr. Charles T. Sweeney, prominent Medford physician and surgeon, will be installed tonight as president of the Oregon State Medical Society

30 YEARS AGO: Nov. 22, 1927 (Tuesday) An old fiddlers' contest will be held as part of the entertainment of the Better Homes' Exposition and Merchants' Holiday Jubilee

40 YEARS AGO: Nov. 22, 1917 (Thursday) Every Oregon boy in the service of his country, at home or abroad, will receive a little scrapbook issued by the Girls' National Guard of Oregon

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

1. What is "cloture"? 2. Bible: Did the Bible's translation into English begin as early as the 8th, 9th, or 10th century?

3. Approximately how many Negroes served in the Army of the U. S. during World War II? 4. What French actress was called "The Divine Sarah"?

5. What is "rigor mortis"? 6. What animal is popularly said to have "nine lives"?

7. Through what European Sea is the "lifeline of the British Empire" said to run? 8. Wang Lung is the principal male character in what well-known book about China?

9. Are the words "recollect" and "remember" interchangeable? 10. "With this pleasant merry toy, he... made his friends believe the moon was of"—what?

Answers: 1. A method of eliminating debate in parliamentary bodies; 2. 8th century; 3. 700,000; 4. Sarah Bernhardt; 5. The muscular rigidity of the body that follows death; 6. Cat; 7. Mediterranean; 8. "The Good Earth"; 9. No; 10. "Cheese"—Erasmus (1542).

Keep Plugging

If anyone has ever given a complete and accurate description of "juvenile delinquency" and its causes, we've never seen it.

For the activity which is thus generally described is too broad to permit pat definition, and the motivations which give rise to it are as varied as young people themselves, and their environments.

But one of the best attempts to do this was made not long ago at a hearing of the state interim committee on judicial administration at Klamath Falls. And the witness was himself in the age group under discussion.

HE WAS Terry Beyer, a senior at Henley High school, and he testified before the committee as a result of a series of discussions about juvenile delinquency in his social study group at school.

He said the group concluded that there are three major contributing causes to young people getting off on the wrong foot. They are:

- 1. Too much spare time at home and when not attending school.
2. Broken homes, which often result in improper guidance and insecurity for children.
3. Too much or too little money available to a youngster. He said too much can result in a youth "buying" his way into trouble; too little can result in feelings of inferiority which are countered by attempts to gain recognition in other ways, usually bad.

THE boy's well-thought-out testimony also emphasized something which is too frequently overlooked—that young people need a balance of independence and security.

Too much independence can result in too much aggressiveness and a loss of parental control.

Too little security can result in frustration, leading to his seeking security from outside the home—often from sources ill-equipped to furnish the needed guidance and assistance.

From this we draw three conclusions. First, that young people cannot be expected to "just grow" into fine people without guidance, control, supervision and assistance; second, that the best place for this is in the home, and, third, that in today's changing society, the influence of the home must be supplemented by agencies of society—such as the schools, the churches, youth organizations, and recreational facilities and programs.

JUVENILE delinquency—which ranges all the way from happy and relatively harmless hi-jinks to serious crimes—is not a single problem, or even set of problems. It has as many quirks and turns as there are youngsters who get into difficulty through anti-social or unsocial behavior.

And, it cannot be repeated too often that it is a minority of today's young people who are so involved.

The stable, well-oriented, well-adjusted majority of youngsters today are testimony to this. They have either received the needed guidance and help at home and at school, or have called upon their own resources to provide them with the strength and character needed to resist the temptations that lead to delinquency.

THERE is not too much that can be done to correct delinquency - causing conditions in individual homes, short of court action when it is already too late.

What we can do, however, is to keep plugging away at the things which will assist an ever-increasing majority of young people to grow up into the kind of citizens who will not, as parents, aggravate the problem within their own families.

This is no cure-all, no panacea, no flash-in-the-pan solution. There isn't any. But it does offer us our best hope for a long-range improvement of society. And that should be the business of us all.—E.A.

Going Calling

"Whatever happened to that pleasant, old-fashioned custom of 'going calling'?" a friend asked us the other day.

Well, what has? In search of enlightenment, we wandered over to the society editor's corner, and asked her.

She didn't know, either. We discussed the problem. Is it too much TV, which kept people at their own homes and not out visiting? Is it the pace of today's living, so that there "just isn't time" to do it? Or is it, as another staff member ventured, the apparently prevalent idea that there are so many organizations in Medford that one doesn't see friends in their homes, but at club meetings?

ONE newcomer to Medford, some time ago, was told, "Don't expect anyone to call on you. That's just the way we are here."

Well, maybe so, maybe so. Maybe the pleasant old custom simply "isn't done" in Medford. Or maybe it "isn't done" anywhere any more.

In either case, it is a loss. For, as our friend said: "I'd like to call up one or another of our friends in an evening, and say 'We're coming over for a little while,' and then go, and talk about things, and then go home before everyone gets tired. But my wife says we can't; that it 'just isn't done.' It's too bad." And it is, too.—E.A.



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.

McCabe Versus Odin

To the Editor: After two weeks I have an answer to Mr. Ray Odin of Butte Falls (letter in issue of Nov. 1). He says, "How does he know so much?" Well, I don't claim to know a lot but what I do know is the result of study and observation. I'll challenge Mr. Odin to any intelligence quotient test, considered by authorities as standard for that purpose, and find out which of us has the higher rating.

Mr. Odin says, "He doesn't get away from home often to see the county maintenance on our roads." The devil I don't! I see just about as much as Mr. Odin does. Plus I've spent a total of 14 years outside of Jackson county and the state of Oregon. In my travels throughout the state of California and elsewhere I have never seen boulders poking up as much as six inches above the surface of the road, nor any more crooked except where the terrain required, military service excepted. Mr. Odin has, so far as I have been able to find out, worked a very short time near Visalia, Calif., in the summer of 1949.

The county rock crusher has been set up on at least two occasions near the mouth of Bowen Creek east of Butte Falls but there is no sign of gravel having been dumped anywhere between Bowen creek and the Willow creek road, on the Fish lake road. Anyone who wishes can see innumerable rocks sticking up into the surface of the road plus uncounted "chuck holes", but the road department does absolutely nothing about them.

If we desire to protect our tires and other component parts of our automobiles and trucks from an unmerciful pounding we find it necessary to become adept at "chuck hole dodging." As for stockpiling, the expense would be much less if the proper number of trucks necessary to keep up with the crushed material placed directly on the roads, thus eliminating the high cost of rehandling which any competent engineer knows is not necessary.

Floyd R. McCabe, Mt. Pitt Star Route, Butte Falls, Ore.

Says U.S. Should "Match" Russia

To the Editor: A recent editorial stated that the talk about "matching" Russia in education left the M.T. very cold. I think it would be well to point out that the United States could very well "match" Russia without imitating them. The Editor wrote that in Russia, young people are selected and assigned to various institutions, according to the needs of the government—where they must make good or else!

The United States has long maintained both a Military and a Naval Academy. These institutions are steeped in tradition and no one would classify them as un-American. Young people are chosen on a selective basis to attend these schools and are educated at government expense. High physical and mental standards must be met to obtain admission, and once enrolled the student is subject to rigid discipline, and to stay enrolled he must make good or else. Our government recognizes the need to train military and naval personnel to serve their country. We don't leave their education to chance—for our own security we do not dare.

Events of recent months seem to prove that we have a real need for trained scientists, both in the research and teaching lines. We are all busy appraising our dismal lag in science education but seem to arrive at the conclusion that because of our "love of freedom" and "sense of human values" we must not try to "match" Russia's education. That, it seems, would be beneath the dignity of the United States of America. We read in the newspapers and magazines that we must sacrifice a little, pay a little more property tax, spend a little more time with each child, appoint a committee to reappraise

our short comings and miraculously, all our educational troubles will be over.

Instead of all this theorizing, why not start a definite program to produce the technical personnel our country needs? A plan to assist in the education of students who want to become teachers will not lessen our sense of human value. A program to assist college professors to obtain advanced degrees will not interfere with our love of freedom. If an Academy of Sciences were to be established to educate young people, it certainly would not violate our concept of a democratic way of life. We all know such a school would be deluged with applications from students desperately anxious for such an opportunity. To educate the scientists and teachers we need, just as we educate our military and naval leaders, seems to be just using good American common sense.

Mrs. Robert Kagy, Old Stage Road, Medford, Ore.

Editor's note: We suggest our correspondent give the editorial in question a second reading. We clearly used "match" in the sense of "imitation" or "things", as our dictionary states, that "are similar, alike, or go well together."

Orchids for Medford

To the Editor: This is something the public should know, especially when it could be termed normal to presume that the world and all that is in it has changed for the worse.

The little incident I'd like to mention is proof that hearts of well meaning folks have not been affected by a radically changed world, at least not here in Medford. Quite recently I (myself) contacted the heads of business firms in Medford, over the phone, too, mind you, to sell bazaar tickets for the Lady of Fatima church at Shady Cove, which is under the jurisdiction of The Sacred Heart church here.

The response was most enjoyable, and lucrative, we exceeded our expectations incredibly. I can sincerely say the business people here are magnanimous. The most impressive part of it was, all except two are members of other denominations, and one of the two was equally grand.

I was merely a voice over the phone, but to me it was a happy experience to get that kind of response to a request, when there are numerous other requests.

To me personally it was a morale builder, to hear the sound of their voices, ever eager to help a good cause. Ladies and gentlemen of very high caliber is what Medford's business world is made of. All concerned with The Lady of Fatima bazaar are extremely grateful. As for myself it was great, and I'm especially grateful as I got the joy out of doing it.

Emma Lou Carpenter 811 Sherman st. Medford, Ore.

Child Delinquency

To the Editor: We read and hear much about child delinquency which is only a natural consequence of man's disregard for God and His word. The Bible plainly states in 2 Tim. 3:13, (evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived.) The following statements were made in Medford Ministerial round table meetings. These statements were made by men who are supposed to preach God's word.

The word is not inspired. The word does not mean what it says. It is optional whether we believe and obey the word or not. And the worst part of it all, there was not one present to challenge such statements. In 2nd Tim. 3:2 we get a complete answer to the present situation. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholly. God is the only one that can

Weapons Speed-Up, Difficulties Of French, Lead News of Week

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

Plans to speed American development of nuclear weapons were put on what appeared to be a crash program basis this week.

Reports of projects for ballistic missiles, anti-ballistic missiles, an earth satellite and an atom-powered plane came in a steady stream from Washington.

Linked up with this program were plans to strengthen the defenses of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to tighten the unity of its 15 member nations.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles announced that the United States will seek to establish nuclear missile bases in those countries in Western Eu-

rope which want them. Responding to an invitation by President Eisenhower, Adlai E. Stevenson, his Democratic opponent in the 1952 and 1956 presidential campaigns, set up an office in the State Department to aid Dulles in promoting NATO unity.

French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau came to the United States to confer with Dulles on the near-crisis in relations which resulted from the sending of American and British weapons to Algeria.

In Washington and New York, Pineau also sought the support of the United States and other countries in the debate which the United Nations Assembly is to hold next week on Algeria.

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia flew to Morocco to confer with King Mohammed V on a possible plan to end the long revolt of the Algerian Nationalists against France by compromise.

Mohammed is due in the United States Monday to visit Eisenhower in Washington and to

address the U.N. Assembly in New York.

Felix Gaillard, Franco's new premier, was given a confidence vote of 256 to 182 in the National Assembly, the controlling house of parliament, on his plan to meet a treasury shortage by raising taxes.

Unfortunately, the vote emphasized the weakness rather than the strength of Gaillard's government. Of the total of 599 members, 158 either were absent or deliberately abstained, including many members of parties which are represented in the cabinet.

Russia announced it would grant economic credits of up to 200 million dollars to Egypt.

The aid was given, it was announced, in response to an appeal by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

There was some speculation whether Nasser also had asked—and obtained—additional Russian military aid.

William S. Girard, the 22-year-old American soldier tried by a Japanese court for killing a woman on an Army firing range, was found guilty. He was given a three-year prison sentence—but the sentence was suspended. The court put Girard on four years' probation. However, as he is to return to the United States in a couple of weeks, the probationary period is purely technical.

Investment Incentives Discussed by Babson

By ROGER W. BABSON Babson Park, Mass. — Many ask how high prices can be reduced, or at least be kept from going higher.

My answer is that the best way to reduce prices is by producing more goods at lower cost. Then I am asked: "But how can costs be lowered in the face of current high wage rates?" To this I reply: "By increasing the investment in labor-saving machinery. This will raise real wages for all who work, not just for those who belong to strongly organized unions."

Labor-saving machinery is expensive to buy. Today's tight money situation—and the high cost of borrowing—and the difficulty for many firms to help themselves. Before World War II we outproduced the world, with steadily falling prices, by continually increasing the amount of money per worker invested in labor-saving machinery. We have made further progress along this line since the end of World War II, though not so much as we should have made.

In order to assure the economic future of America, we must have incentive to save and incentive to invest those savings profitably. Unfortunately, our present sharply progressive tax system is destroying capital that has already been accumulated. It is also making it difficult to amass new capital. This destruction of our capital bodes ill for the nation as a whole. It can eventually result in a declining standard of living for all.

England a Warning The wiping out of capital by high income taxes and by death taxes is harmful enough in itself. But it has a side effect which is even more dangerous. Since profits are cut sharply by ill-advised and poorly conceived tax rates and methods, the flow of new capital into industry is slowed. Investors hesitate to take some risks because they know that even if they win, taxes

will siphon off most of the reward.

Today we are still prosperous. Our economy appears well cushioned against drastic declines. Even though sources of capital are drying up, our people as a whole have not yet felt any pinch. Reassured by high wages and moderately good profits, we are not so disturbed as we should be by high taxes. But I predict that high and runaway taxes can lead to our downfall if we don't watch out. We see in England a classic example of the fate that can befall a tax-ridden nation. Once the proud mistress of the seas and center of world commerce, England has been brought to her knees, not by the breakup of the empire but by burdensome taxation.

The State Tax Bite

As I write this, I have before me some startling figures on the state tax burden and the tremendous rate at which it is increasing. For the year ended last June 30, the average state tax burden on every man, woman, and child in the U.S. reached the record high of \$86.75. This is an increase of \$5.15, or 5.1 per cent, over the record set in the previous year.

This heavy state tax bite reflects the good business we have enjoyed. It also reflects the high and increasing costs of materials and labor. It reflects, too, the foolishness of the people generally who expect the states to extend their services. Often selfish motives impel people to advocate entirely unwarranted increases in state services (and costs).

Trimming State Waistlines

This year, Congress has made good progress toward cutting Federal expenditures. Barring Sputniks, we might even have expected some Federal tax relief next year. At the state level, the outlook is gloomy. We need to trim state waistlines before we can reduce State taxes.

We must exhibit more interest in our state governments or we will find ourselves in very serious trouble. Many factors contribute to high state taxes today. One such factor which should be investigated thoroughly and promptly is the pension system for state employees. In many states, the pension system is a hodgepodge and often favors unworthy employees at unnecessary expense. State costs have increased tremendously because of ill-advised and poorly framed pension plans. Such plans have permitted many state politicians to play fast and loose with your money and mine, while at the same time trenching themselves in power.

give a true answer and a perfect solution to man's problems. Children are only following the examples that are set before them. They have about the same respect for their parents and the law as man does for God and His word. Frank Howell 205 Laurel st. Medford, Ore.

Rose Transit Company Asks Fare Increase

Portland—(AP)—The Rose City Transit company wants to boost its fares on Portland buses to 25 cents.

The company asked the city of Portland for the substantial increase, with the observation that more revenues are needed if the company is "to survive."

The company is asking to boost the straight adult fares from 20 cents to 25 cents, and two rides for 45 cents, and it wants to eliminate the weekly \$3 pass. It would like to hike the fare for high school students to 15 cents, but it would leave unchanged the current \$2 books of tickets for grade school students, or 10 cents a ride.

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