

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

September 9, 1948 (Thursday)

Medford's 99-degree tempera-
ture yesterday was the sec-
ond highest in the nation.
Gasoline supplies here re-
main plentiful despite a re-
finery workers' strike, but an
increase in sales is reported.

20 YEARS AGO

September 9, 1938 (Friday)

Hog-calling and child-calling
contests will be features of
the Gold Hill county fair
tomorrow.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "The
nearness of the deer season is
heralded in sporting goods
windows by displays of red
hats. As yet, no careful hunt-
er has shot what's underneath
them for a deer."

30 YEARS AGO

September 9, 1928 (Sunday)

A monument will be un-
veiled at Table Rock marking
the spot where Gen. Joseph
Lane signed a peace treaty
with local redskins in 1852.

The Humane society will
have a booth at the county
fair.

40 YEARS AGO

September 9, 1918 (Monday)

The three-day Radcliffe
Chautauqua opens here Satur-
day.

H. L. Percy, manager of the
Rialto theatre, has volun-
teered to donate all the net
proceeds from performances
at his theatre for two days
this week to the Red Cross.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. A chauffeur is an auto-
mobile driver; what is a chauff-
seur?
2. Which of these is a kind
of thermometer: centrifuge,
centigrade, centrosome, centi-
meter?
3. During World War II,
what was the OWI?
4. What is a prie-dieu?
5. Is a resident of Utah
known as a Utahite, Utahian,
or Uthaher?
6. As a geographic designa-
tion, what do the initials
"T.H." stand for?
7. What is the name of the
lower house of the parliament
of the Dominion of Canada?
8. What is the official lan-
guage in Mexico?
9. Natural gasoline is de-
rived from what source?
10. How many squares are
there on a checkerboard?

Answers: 1. A woman auto
driver. 2. Centigrade. 3. Office
of War Information. 4. A
kneeling stool for prayers.
5. Utahian. 6. Territory of
Hawaii. 7. House of Commons.
8. Spanish. 9. Petroleum. 10.
Sixty-four.

TRANSFER ATOMIC BASE
London—UPI—The whole of
Britain's thermo nuclear project
will be transferred from
Harwell to a new center at
Winfrith Heath 100 miles
away, the Atomic Energy Au-
thority said today. The
changeover will be completed
during 1961-63.

Neanderthals - and Others

Every once in a while, editorial writers, like other humans, are constrained to say "I wish I'd said that" when they read what has been written by someone else.

The object of our admiration today is Hal Boyle, a columnist for the Associated Press, who does some of his best writing as a self-styled "Pavement Plato," and in philosophic vein.

The column which drew our envy had to do with education—not the education of the youth-ful, but of the mature; the education which continues beyond the high school and the college age student.

"THE trouble with formal schooling," Boyle says, "is that it ends with most people when their real education begins. There is no bridge between the two—the vast library of books, and the vaster library of living."

He also wonders why only youth should be educated—for education, like youth itself, "is too splendid a gift to waste on the young. They don't get enough mileage out of it."

And Boyle questions who needs education the most, the young, who are still "largely helpless and harmless," or the ones he describes thus:

"The people who tear the world apart with hate, prejudice and fear are the middle-aged and elderly. They make the wars, both hot and cold, and break the peace—if any. It is their massed ignorance that threatens the safety of mankind in a perilous time."

HE POINTS out that the world is changing rapidly, and that too many mature people are operating on what they learned of the world 20 or more years ago—information that is now sadly outdated. "They have become Neanderthal without knowing it," he declares, and adds, "They need new facts, wider knowledge, on which to base decisions growing ever more critical—because mistakes are growing ever more costly."

And Boyle concludes that it might be worth trying to send men and women over 40 years of age back to school for a year every decade—to go back to the classroom and "face new ideas."

"It might help if the school bells rang for the middle-aged and the elderly, as well as the young. If they studied together, they might even learn to make a better world together."

THIS sort of thing does go on, on a limited scale.

Most teachers continue their schooling from time to time during their professional careers, and benefit greatly thereby, not only as teachers but as human beings.

Some few other professions have programs for "refresher" courses—or even full-fledged programs involving several months of work. Doctors in many cases take advantage of these.

Newspapermen, too, have a few programs whereby mature individuals may return to school. A number of Oregon newsmen, for instance, have been selected for the famous Nieman fellowships at Harvard University.

But by and large, the academic field is the only one in which formal study, usually for an advanced degree, is a normal part of things in the years following graduation.

THIS sort of thing does more than simply broaden one's field of vision. It smashes professional ruts like nothing else; it forces one to think; it gives one a chance to stand back and assess what one has been doing; it provides the chance to obtain a whole new perspective on life.

And it may be surprising to know that at an age older than the usual student, one has a far different attitude toward study itself. One is more apt to work at it because one can see the end result better, rather than just because it is required.

More and more people are seeing the value of a continuing education, not only through a program of reading and self-instruction, but through formal courses, preferably away from home.

Police agencies, and other public officials, are constantly taking "refresher" courses, as are others whose skills are in a constantly-changing field.

A more widespread use of this pattern—even if it were limited to a greater usage of night-school facilities already available—would be of benefit to just about anyone you can name.—E.A.

The Senator's Illness

The sympathies of this newspaper—and, we are sure, of every right-thinking Oregonian—go out to Senator Dick Neuberger these days.

There is strong reason to hope and believe that his brush with cancer will be a temporary thing, with no unhappy consequences. Even so, this disease, with its connotations of pain and debility, is a frightening and still-mysterious thing. And one is never SURE of a cure until several years have passed.

THE details of Senator Neuberger's illness were reported with near-clinical thoroughness, which is right and proper for a public official. And the Senator has not only shown courage in the way he has faced this situation, but has voiced his added determination to continue and expand his fight for a stronger federal attack on the problems of cancer and other diseases.

Meanwhile the Senator is at home, recuperating from a difficult session of congress, and, as strength and time permit, keeping his previous speaking commitments.

We wish him well, and second the editorial suggestion made elsewhere that his friends and acquaintances give him time to rest up a bit before being too demanding on his time and energy.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"TEX? THERE'S NO ONE HERE BY THAT... OH, WAIT A MINUTE..."

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

Washington — Four men have the primary responsibility for the immensely grave decision to use American troops, if need be, for the defense of Quemoy and the Matsus.

At least half of the total responsibility rests upon the shoulders of two-thirds or three-quarters, must be allotted to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Just about all the remainder belongs to three of the four joint chiefs of staff, the chairman, Gen. Nathan Twining, the chief of air staff, Gen. Thomas White, and the chief of our naval operations, Adm. Arleigh Burke. These three were Dulles' main supporters at the council table.

The Pentagon civilians no doubt approved the great decision, but they did not join in the policy-making process in the active, continuous and influential way that was customary in the past, when James V. Forrestal, or George C. Marshall or Robert A. Lovett headed the Defense department.

THE able Secretary of Defense, Neil McElroy, was actually on vacation during the critical period, from mid-August through Labor Day. McElroy returned to Washington for a day or two, however, more than once during his vacation period. And a highly tentative decision in principle to join in the defense of the islands if need be, was taken on one of these occasions, while McElroy was here and before Secretary Dulles went off to his lake and the President departed for his golf course.

Yet this earlier decision in principle was still relatively meaningless. If taken as reliably reported, the decision in principle was reached when many of the leaders of the government were clinging to the conviction that the Chinese Communists did not really mean business.

Such a decision, taken in the belief that it will not have to be painfully implemented, is always relatively meaningless. This one, if you like, could have been the other side of the medal of the American government's decision that we had no interest in Korea, which theoretically remained in force until the Soviet aggression there.

THE crucial moment of truth, in short, was the moment of Secretary Dulles' return from his lake on Sept. 1. By then, even the most complacent had begun to admit the Chinese Communists really might mean business after all. By then, it was necessary to fish or cut bait.

Dulles therefore flew off to Newport and secured the President's assent to the famous eight-point statement of American policy. The statement the President approved contained several loopholes and escape clauses. Speaking partly in his own name and partly through the remarkably transparent mask of a "high government official," Dulles then closed the loopholes and annulled the escape clauses. And that was that.

Anyone who has watched Dwight D. Eisenhower in action during the last five years must conclude that the President took his position on Quemoy and the Matsus with great reluctance and lively distaste. The escape clauses and loopholes included in the statement the President initiated at Dulles' behest are strong evidence, in themselves, of Eisenhower's real frame of mind.

BUT Dulles had three enormous assets in his tasks of persuading Eisenhower to take this great and grave step.

The President long ago resigned to his Secretary an unprecedented share of the decision-making power in the whole foreign field. The Secretary had, as above noted, the strong support of three of the four joint chiefs of staff, with only the Army chief, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, making the kind of hesitant objections that Gen. Omar Bradley also made when the Korean decision was taken. And Dulles was further in the position of asking the President to say he would carry out in practice a previously sketched decision in principle.

Thus, it seems clear, the die was cast. (Unless, to be sure, the die is hastily picked up at the last moment; and we once again take the suicidal course of backing down, after still another round of big bold talk by the American government.)

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 an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper, in fact the contrary is often the case.

Fateful Issue

To the Editor: Has Congress abdicated all responsibility on the fateful issue of whether the United States shall risk an all-out war in defense of Quemoy and Matsus? Will the congressional leadership remain mute and passive as the President and Mr. Dulles decree—with tortured reservations—that we must be ready for a final showdown with Peking over two islands long ago deemed militarily useless? Is it conceivable that we are stumbling into World War III without a word of debate or discussion on either the Senate or House? Will the explosion occur before the United States has even asked the United Nations to make an effort to save the peace?

Incredible though it seems, we may be about to plunge into a major war with Communist China over a couple of islands off the Chinese coast that can mean nothing to us. And we are about to do it in the worst place, for the worst cause, with the worst ally and with no hope that any of the Free World nations will join our cause.

Since we still refuse to recognize China's existence, and have thus cut ourselves off from normal diplomatic access to her leaders, we reach them through the clumsy machinery of having a "high official" of our government brief the newspapermen on questions going beyond us to take so fateful a position on the issue of these barren islands, forlorn of promise, of hope, of meaning? Shades of the Chinese Lobby—including Knowland, Bridges and other senators and the over 800 million dollars we sent to Chiang Kai-shek, keeping him living like a king and many of our own people hungry. Oh, if we only had more senators like Morse of Oregon—instead of some of the phonies we have.

John Jackson Taylor, 138 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Advices Work

To the Editor: In answer to Mr. Orville Bunn of Central Point, on the teen-age problem, as I see it, the cause of juvenile delinquents is the parents being too easy with their children by waiting on them, giving them money that they should get out and earn for themselves. Work is what they need and not play. Put the blame where it belongs and not the Mail Tribune.

Edna Waymire, Eagle Point, Ore.

What Do They Want?

To the Editor: May the parent of a teenager have space to answer Mr. Orville Bunn, (Communications, Fri., Sept. 5)?

What exactly do these youngsters want from us? We have given them our love, homes, churches, food, clothing and more organized play than any generation preceding them. The taxpayers (including police and Mail Tribune) have spent enormous sums for schools to make their lives brighter and fuller. Most of our trouble-makers failed to take full advantage of these.

What is it they want? What happened to sand lot baseball or any of the spontaneous games youngsters have enjoyed in every generation?

It is my opinion if we bought equipment, and the fathers of these "complainers" gave all their time to organizing games, we would have to hire players for these kids' enjoyment. They wouldn't move off their derrieres to play because they might lose some time from bewailing their fate.

The teenagers I am describing are not so many—but what a noise they make. They are the few who blame everything from their weak muscles to mathematics failures on their parents—or someone. They never take any responsibility for their own actions.

Our community is full of boys and girls who have found that living is exciting and challenging. They are not begging the grownups to hand them the moon. They know that they are the generation

ASKS SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Washington—UPI—Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) called Monday night for a subsidy to improve the health, welfare and education of the nation's "real wealth"—its children. Neuberger wrote in Parents' magazine that "sponsors of children's legislation are frequently too modest and timid in their demands."

Democratic Victory in Maine Freshens Adams-Must-Go Talk

By RAYMOND LAHR
UPI Correspondent

Washington—UPI—Gov. Edmund S. Muskie's election to the Senate from Maine gave fresh ammunition today to those Republicans urging that President Adams be ousted from the White House.

The spectacular Democratic gains in that normally Re-

publican state also indicated the Democrats would retain and enlarge their slender majorities in Congress when the other 47 states vote Nov. 4. The GOP has only eight weeks to come up with something to change the trend.

Muskie's defeat of Republican Sen. Frederick G. Payne was expected to revive the "Adams must go" cries which only recently subsided among

Republicans running for office this year. Like Adams, Payne had admitted accepting favors from Bernard Goldfine, the New England businessman involved in the House committee's influence investigation.

Can't Measure Impact

There was no way of measuring the impact of the Goldfine issue on the Maine election. As a two-term governor elected as the first Democrat since the early years of the New Deal, Muskie was known to be a strong candidate even if that issue had never developed.

But the GOP knew the issue was not helping them because it damaged the integrity of government which they had effectively used against Democrats. Maine Democrats let the issue ride on its own momentum and ignored it in their public speeches.

Muskie's victory alone virtually killed Republican hopes for regaining control of the Senate. These hopes depended largely on unseating Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and holding on to the 21 GOP seats at stake this year. Now they must beat Proxmire and at least one other of six non-southern Democrats, who were all elected in the face of the Eisenhower landslide in 1952.

The GOP also could organize the Senate by retaining all of the rest of their seats at stake this year and electing both senators to be named in Alaska later in November. However, they have little hope for more than an even break in Alaska.

Percentages Revised

In Maine's most recent senatorial elections, Payne polled more than 58 per cent of the vote when he was first elected in 1952. GOP Sen. Margaret Chase Smith also received more than 58 per cent in the 1954 election. Muskie polled 60 per cent of the vote Monday.

Although the form sheets had made Muskie the favorite, former Gov. Horace A. Hildreth had been expected to reclaim the governorship for the GOP. He was defeated by Clinton A. Clausen, the Democratic nominee, who polled a fraction over 51 per cent of the vote, much less than Muskie's margin of two years ago.

In the congressional district races, the Democrats came out of Maine with two of three seats—a net gain of one. Republicans must show a net gain of 17 seats over their 1956 results to regain control of the House. The Maine outcome would not encourage their hopes.

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Moscow Flower Deliveries Hoped

Washington—UPI—Anyone you'd like to send flowers to in Moscow?

Jack Dobson of Glasgow, Scotland, told a meeting of officials of Interflora, an association of 22,000 florists who service customers by cable, that Moscow has a "substantial number" of retail florists.

He said the group hopes to recruit the Soviet florists as members of the organization so its service will be "truly universal."

Counsel With . . . Mr. Insurance—Fred Brennan



Fred Brennan

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