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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—
Sept. 15, 1949 (Thursday)**
Gold Hill is in the market
for a new chief of police.
Jackson County property
owners speak out against gar-
bage disposal practices.

**20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 15, 1939 (Friday)**
The Medford CCC district
will have a net gain of two
camps for the fall and winter
period.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "Change
in the weather has made
sneezing prevalent and should
not be confused with efforts
to pronounce the names of
Polish towns."

**30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 15, 1929 (Sunday)**
Jackson County's fair ends
in a blaze of glory, and a
dance.
The Williams Creek Grange
condemns Josephine county's
stand on the Williams cut-off
road proposal.

**40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 15, 1919 (Monday)**
An initiative petition is
launched that would make
smoking a cigarette in Ore-
gon a crime after Jan. 1.
The Elks lodge girls for its
annual picnic on the Rogue
next Sunday.

**50 YEARS AGO
Sept. 15, 1909 (Wednesday)**
Otto Reichman of Eugene
buys the Nash Grill in Med-
ford.
The water system to quench
thirsty tourists gazing from
the rim of Crater Lake is
completed.

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

1. Who said, "Sir, I would rather be right than be President?"
2. Are bats more closely related to blackbirds, whales or flying lizards?
3. Do the Philippine Islands lie closest to Australia, Borneo, or Hawaii?
4. Did John L. Lewis ever work in the coal mines?
5. How old is Winston Churchill?
6. Which is fermented in processing—green tea or black tea?
7. What is a Louisville Slugger?
8. In what year did Charles Lindbergh fly the Atlantic to Paris, France?
9. Does the metal lithium weigh more, or less, than aluminum?
10. On the Fahrenheit scale, what is the melting point of ice?

Answers, 1. Henry Clay. 2. Whales (both are mammals). 3. Borneo. 4. Yes. 5. Eighty-six. 6. Black tea. 7. A brand of baseball bats. 8. 1927. 9. Less, 10. 32 degrees plus.
DOCTOR RIGHT AGAIN!
Yazoo City, Miss.—The man who predicted the 1958 finish in this year's Kentucky derby also picked the new Miss America. Dr. Spencer Thornton of Nashville, Tenn., told a company picnic gathering here Saturday that Miss Lynda Lee Mead of Natchez, Miss., would win the title.

The YCC Is Needed

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, concerned with mounting juvenile delinquency and violence in New York City, has proposed an eight-point program.

High on his list of recommendations is the development of more youth work camps. If we read the signs right, this should stimulate the congress toward further consideration of the bill to create a Youth Conservation Corps, modeled after the depression-time CCC.

EVIDENCE continues to mount that among the many factors entering into delinquency are idleness, and lack of discipline and training.

YCC work camps would do much to make possible correctives for both of these. We have yet, in discussing the proposal with anyone who was familiar with the CCCs, to find any opposition. Those who dislike the YCC idea do so largely on the ground of expense to the nation, and because there is not the employment problem of the '30s.

BOTH arguments have holes in them. First of all, if the YCC is as effective as its proponents believe on the basis of the CCC experiment, it would save the nation far more than it would cost, both in human terms, and in the actual work accomplished.

Secondly, while the overall employment picture is far better now than then, still teenagers find difficulty finding jobs, particularly when they have not graduated from high school—which is often the case with the young men needing training the most.

More important than that, however, is the fact that the YCC is designed less as a "make-work" plan than it is a genuine attempt to solve the training problems of a certain percentage of young men, coupled with the need for far more work than is now being done in the nation's forests and ranges and outdoor recreation areas.

SCHOOL people, who are closer to the problem than most, increasingly favor a YCC.

The magazine, "The Nation's Schools," recently polled school superintendents in all parts of the country and came up with some interesting results as to their beliefs regarding a Youth Conservation Corps. Here are the results:

"In your judgment, is there need for a youth organization patterned after the civilian conservation corps of 1933-39?"
Yes 75 per cent; no 25 per cent.

"If so, do you favor the creation of the Youth Conservation Corps, as sponsored by the Humphrey-Blatnik Bill?"
Yes 87 per cent; no 3 per cent; no opinion 10 per cent.

"Do you believe that the federal control provided in the Humphrey-Blatnik bill is a satisfactory arrangement?"
Yes 62 per cent; no 14 per cent; no opinion 24 per cent.

"Would you prefer a state financed and controlled organization, with a similar organizational structure and program?"
Yes 17 per cent; no 65 per cent; no opinion 18 per cent.

MANY of the superintendents, in explaining their opinions, stated that the need for something like the YCC does not stem from lack of employment (as during the depression), but from the increasing delinquency among teenagers leaving high school today.

A year in the woods, a year of hard, outdoor work; a year of training and supervision, a year of wholesome guidance and discipline—what young man would not be the better for this?

It would improve him physically and mentally, and as a result, in his attitude toward society and the world at large.

In the beauty of the forests, it is difficult to stay mad at anyone very long.

IT IS to be hoped that the second session of the 86th Congress, which opens in January, can get going on this program.

The costs, as things go these days, are small; the benefits would be great; the results, both immediate and long-range, immense.

Juvenile delinquency is a problem out of all proportion to the numbers of young people involved, which is only some 2 to 5 per cent of the people in that age bracket.

And it is a problem which must receive attention at all levels—in the home, the schools, the churches, the city, county and state governments, and by the national government.

There is no over-all "solution." But there are many partial solutions, each of which will be a factor in the elimination of the conditions which lead to delinquent behavior.

The YCC would provide one such partial solution, an important one.—E. A.

Restrictive Laws

One other "partial solution" for the delinquency problem would be the relaxation of the "child labor" laws.

Enacted largely in the last century and early years of this century, they had laudible motives, in protecting children from exploitation through long and arduous labor at starvation wages.

Safeguards should be maintained, of course. But the conditions which brought about their enactment exist no longer in this country.

And the opportunity for young people to find and hold a job are much more limited than they need be. Carrying papers, or clerking, or picking pears, never hurt any healthy teenager, and has done many a world of good.—E. A.

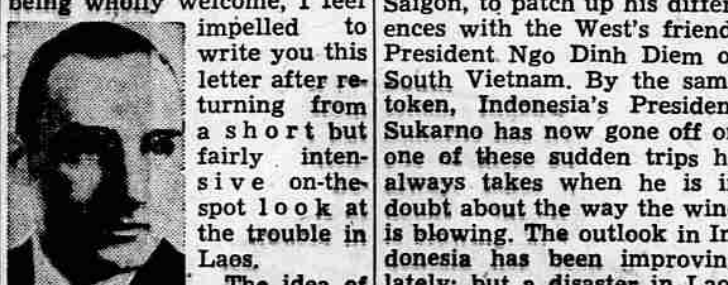
Dennis the Menace



"WHEN! IT'S HOT IN HERE! GO OPEN YOUR REFRIGERATOR DOOR FOR AWHILE!"

Matter of Fact

TO LUCE, AFTER LAOS
Dear Henry Luce:
Although I rather doubt its being wholly welcome, I feel impelled to write you this letter after returning from a short but fairly intensive on-the-spot look at the trouble in Laos.



The idea of the letter originated in Hong Kong, on my way home, when I belatedly discovered that last-but-one issue of "Time" the contrast was so remarkable, between your dismissal of the new Communist aggression in the Far East in a few patronizing paragraphs, and your ink-portrait of President Eisenhower and close to six pages of paeon about his European trip. Your implied order of priorities is cheerfully accepted by a large section of public opinion; and you are both the symbol and quite largely the creator of this public opinion.

Having been in Samneua and Vientiane when the President was in London and Paris, I cannot judge the solid reality achieved by his trip. His purposes, certainly, were as high as his purposes always are. But after the closest, most prolonged study of your report on it, I can find no more evidence of solid political achievement than you would expect from any personal appearance tour designed to instill confidence and to spread good will.

IN LAOS, on the other hand, one saw a wholly new—even terrifyingly new—stage of a vast political process. It is a process that used to interest you in the past. You surely recall your loud denunciations of President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson for their failure to prevent the loss of China. What is happening now in Laos grows out of that failure and the peace President Eisenhower made in Korea, and the subsequent partition of Indochina. But even though Laos is small and obscure, the success of the Communist aggression there will still be a new stage in this process. It will resemble the stage when a spreading cancer ceases to be operable.

If you have any doubt about this, you only have to look at the map and the record. As a nation, Laos may be small, obscure, disordered and primitive, but its geography is intensely significant. Like a long, potential trouble-maker's finger, it pokes south from the border of Communist China, past Communist North Vietnam on the east, into the middle of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand. All these three nations will be immediately imperilled by a Communist triumph in Laos.

The Communist arrogance and contempt for American power that is revealed by the new aggression in Laos has of course been predictable for some time. It is a natural result of our persistent neglect of the military power balance, which has long disquieted people like General Gavin—the people you therefore sneeringly accused of suffering from "Sputniksyndrome."

But now the challenge is not just predictable. It confronts us squarely, with just as much functional menace as the challenge in Korea that President Truman first invited by disarmament, and then responded to so admirably. Don't you think that in these circumstances the challenge deserves to be taken as seriously as a personal appearance tour, even a Presidential personal appearance tour?

And don't you think it may be time to do something drastic about the defense problem as well?

Sincerely,
Joseph Alsop
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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

THE LATE JOE FRISCO used to pass out racing tips to all and sundry, including the bank teller where he cashed his checks. The teller soon was deep in the hole, but Frisco kept telling him, "Just keep doubling your bets and sooner or later you're bound to catch up with things."

"Sure enough," chorried Frisco to a friend, "a nag I told him about came in first and paid 13 to 1!"

"Did that make the teller even?" he was asked.

"Naw," admitted Frisco. "The warden wouldn't let him use the phone!"

Verifies Sam Himmelfarb: "Some lazy men have reached the top because their wives won't let them stop. In fact, quite often, were it known, A wife's the power behind the throne!"
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Adenauer Still Directs Destinies of West Germany After Ten Years in Power

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

A man of seemingly frail physical stature but a Hercules in the shaping of free world destinies observes an anniversary today. In the rubble-labored surrounding Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's U.S. visit, it might pass almost unnoticed, it was 10 years ago, at the age of 73, that Konrad Adenauer took over as chancellor of the newly established Federal Republic of Germany.

He has held the job ever since, standing as a stubborn rock against which the political ambitions of lesser men have shattered in his own West Germany and as a bulwark frustrating the aims of this same Khrushchev to take over the whole of Germany for Communism.

Khrushchev has reserved some of his bitterest words for Adenauer whose parchment skin, sunken eyes and outward frailty would seem at odds with the spirit of a man who thrives on a battle and who has proved himself one of Germany's most astute politicians.

And as a champion against Communism, it was significant that it was Adenauer whom President Eisenhower first sought out in Europe to explain the purpose of this week's talks with Khrushchev. Adenauer's chief concern was that there should be no "sell out" of West Germany, and especially no sell-out of West Berlin.

In 1933 it seemed that his public career should be finished. The Nazis ousted him then as mayor of Cologne. He came back to the job after 12 years of enforced idleness only to be fired again by the British in 1945.

But at the age of 70 he founded the Christian Democratic Union which came to power with the birth of the new republic in 1949 and elected him chancellor by the margin of a single vote. The voters reelected him in 1953 by an amazing majority and he has remained in power ever since. With his political allies, he is assured a working majority of approximately

100 votes in the German Bundestag.

Believes in Adenauer Alone
This amazing man is both a guaranty of German democracy and at the same time the opposite of the democratic spirit.

He believes firmly in no one but Adenauer.

Thus it was that in June he reversed himself on a previous decision to run for the West German presidency, a job of pomp and circumstance but little real power. In doing so, he ruthlessly cast aside Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard, the man credited with

most of West Germany's present prosperity but a man whom Adenauer did not trust to retain the unyielding line followed by Adenauer himself in his international relations.

His high-handed action against the popular Erhard caused both consternation and resentment within the party, but Adenauer held fast and won.

Today, at 83, he is West Germany's chancellor for the foreseeable future. He still loves a fight, is one of Communism's most implacable foes, and one of a united Europe's most zealous champions.

There was at that time (1882) a surplus of \$145,600,000 in the federal treasury. In the rivers and harbors bill of 1882, it was proposed to spend the WHOLE SURPLUS on improvements to rivers and harbors in various parts of the country. It was the largest expenditure of public funds to win votes and enrich political supporters that had been proposed up to that time in our history. It was referred to by opponents as the "pork barrel."

The congress enacted it. President Arthur vetoed it. Congress passed it over his veto.

WHENCE the term "pork barrel"? That takes us back into early retailing practices. In those days, when profits were long and volume was small, the store-keepers in the smaller towns followed the pleasant custom of keeping a barrel beside the door. In this barrel, there were tidbits and delicacies. Included among the delicacies were choice bits of cooked pork—maybe cracklin's—if anyone in these days is old enough to remember what "cracklin's" were.

At any rate, after having laid in their supplies, the customers were privileged to stop by the barrel and help themselves, the theory being that they had earned it. The voters of that day were supposed to earn the benefits accruing from rivers and harbors construction in their neighborhoods by voting for the "pork barrel" politicians.

ONE REGRETS to have to report that by his opposition to the politicians, including his veto of the "pork barrel" rivers and harbors bill, President Arthur so enraged them that at the following Republican national convention they ganged up on him and prevented his renomination. Instead, they nominated James G. Blaine, who was defeated by Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate.

LAW SPECIALIST DIES
New York—(UPI)—F. Sims McGrath, 82, specialist in corporation and anti-trust law, died Sunday night.

NOT unusual miracle happened. Under the weight of responsibility, Arthur ceased to be a politician and became a statesman. As a politician, he had opposed reform in government by every means in his power. As President, he threw all the weight of his office INTO REFORM.

He supported and signed the original civil service act, which took the bulk of federal appointments out of politics. He broke up long-standing rackets in the postal service. And so on.

THAT brings us down to the pork barrel. President Arthur's

Asks 'No' Vote
To the Editor: The voters of the Phoenix and Talent communities will again proceed to the polls on Wednesday to vote on an issue which was decided by majority vote on last May 20.

It is, I believe, interesting to note that one of the women who presented the petition for this second election on Phoenix-Talent consolidation is paying tuition in order that her son may be educated at Medford High School.

I think this fact should surely cause the voters of both districts to question the motives of the people who are pushing this vote. Are they truly interested in the welfare of the children of our area?

Let the majority speak again! Vote NO on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Jane Buffington,
Route 3, Box 207,
Medford.

Pauline M. Baker,
1526 Camp Baker rd.,
Medford.
Mrs. L. J. Martin,
4188 Colver rd.,
Medford.
Fay Carver,
Box 62,
Phoenix.

It's A Pleasure
To the Editor: The 4-H members and leaders of Jackson County wish to thank you for the publicity given by your paper to our recent 4-H fair, and for the special section featuring 4-H pictures.

Also, we appreciate all the space given throughout the year for our many 4-H club write-ups.

Irene Anhorn
Jackson County
4-H Leaders
Association

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