

MAIL TRIBUNE, Medford, Or. Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1959. Published Daily except Saturday by M. D. GRIFFIN, Publisher. 33 North Fl. St. Ph. SP 2-6141. Managing Editor: EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor: HARRY CHIPMAN, Teleg. Editor: RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor: OLIVE STARBUCKER, Women's Editor: DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Manager: ROBERT W. RUTHL, Editor: GERALD LATHAM, Business Manager: ERIC W. ALLEN, JR.

Subscription Rates: Mail—In Advance Copy 10c Daily—1 year \$10.00 Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$5.00 Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$2.50 Sunday Only—One year \$4.00

Flight 'o Time: Medford and Jackson County history from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

30 YEARS AGO: Oct. 21, 1929 (Friday) The Rogue Valley Irrigation Association plans its annual meeting.

30 YEARS AGO: Oct. 21, 1929 (Saturday) The Jackson County boys enroll at the regular quarterly picnic for CCC duty.

30 YEARS AGO: Oct. 21, 1929 (Monday) A fourth earload of Bosc pears is ready for sale on the Bosc market.

30 YEARS AGO: Oct. 21, 1919 (Tuesday) Indian summer weather continues over southern Oregon.

30 YEARS AGO: Oct. 21, 1909 (Thursday) The U.S. court meets here for the first time in history, and uses the rooms of the Commercial club.

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

Answers: 1. Wood nymph. 2. Side paddle wheels. 3. West. 4. The Torah. 5. In methalls. 6. Samson. 7. Lou Gehrig. 8. Civil engineer. 9. Mercury. 10. Jimmy Durante.

IKE GETS AWARD: Washington—President Eisenhower has received an illuminated scroll for his 1959 role as a "statesman and a humanitarian" from the American Institute of Consulting Engineers.

Matter of Opinion

On election night, the office-seeker watches the tidal wave of returns wash in and then, in his finest or darkest hour, pronounces that familiar dictum: "The people have spoken."

But have they really? Do our free elections really represent the most accurate measure of what we so freely call the "will of the people"? Of course they do, you say.

Authorities in the field of opinion research are inclined to disagree. A public opinion poll conducted by properly scientific methods, they assert, can indicate this will more accurately than practically any election.

THE scientific approach to public opinion was ably discussed before the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce roundtable last week by Dr. Kenneth Baker, research director of KBES-TV here.

Baker stated that the opinions of a scientifically selected, sufficiently large and properly approached "sample" group can yield an accurate picture of the total opinion in a city, a county, a state or a nation.

But, you say, look at the 1948 presidential election. Look at the recent British general elections. Look how often the polls are wrong!

WRONG in what? In expressing the will of the people, or just in predicting the election results?

The opinion research expert knows that no matter how accurate the poll itself, he must consider other factors in making predictions.

Baker noted that the famous George Gallup, for example, keeps a weather map close at hand. Bad weather can keep many people from the voting booths. So can illness, work requirements, unexpected engagements and, regrettably—indifference.

On the other hand, "pressure groups" which rally those supporting one viewpoint or candidate into voting en masse can also upset the laws of probability.

IT CAN be argued that those who fail to vote are in effect expressing their will negatively. This holds true for those who abstain deliberately and, possibly, for the indifferent. It fails to allow for those who are kept from the polling place against their will, because of bad weather for instance.

Such other factors in any case are strong evidence for the view that elections are unscientific and less accurate than they might be. If we accept this view, does it mean that in the interests of greater accuracy we should abdicate our freedom to vote and rely on public opinion polls to decide public issues and contests for public office?

NO. Because even though accuracy is an unquestionable virtue in itself, we recognize a higher value in elections—our freedom to participate in them, making up our minds as individuals and marking our ballots in secret.

We recognize too that the essence of democracy is our participation individually in the democratic processes. There are other, equally obvious reasons.

The existence nevertheless of a method that at least in theory can represent the will of the people more accurately than our present system poses a significant challenge.

Our only response, perhaps, is full participation, taking whatever pains are required to assure that the results of each election express our particular will and the general will as accurately, and positively, as possible. Thus when the returns have flooded in and the office-seeker remarks at the proper time that "the people have spoken," we at home, individually, can at least say to ourselves, "We have spoken."—E.W.

What is a Beatnik?

At last we know exactly what a beatnik is. Pressed for a definition by American College Dictionary, author-spokesman for the beat generation Jack Kerouac responded thus:

Members of the generation that came of age after World War II—Korean War who join in the relaxation of social and sexual tensions and espouse anti-regimentation, mystic disaffiliation and material-simplicity values, supposedly as a result of "cold war" disillusionment.

Now we can understand why there aren't many beatniks. It isn't much fun being eternally against things. According to their definition, they aren't FOR anything.

They are against the social and sexual conventions of society. They don't recognize the rules by which men work together towards common goals. They ignore religion. They refuse to put values on wealth in any form.

THERE is probably a little beatnik in each of us. Do men wear neckties because they want to or because society dictates? Women certainly wouldn't have worn sack dresses out of preference. We all agree the value of material things is too high, especially when we buy shoes for our teen-agers. But the driving forces of most of our lives are FOR something, good or bad or both. It may be money, power, honor or just happiness. And it may not be for ourselves, but for our families or our community.

Until the beatniks decide what they stand for, they will never be numbered among minority groups, such as the greenbackers, populists and advocates of the single tax, who tried to shape the destiny of America. — Oregon Statesman, Salem.

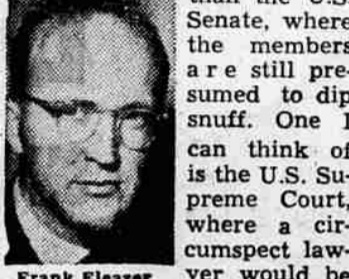
Dennis the Menace



"HOW COME WE'RE HAVIN' DINNER WITH PEOPLE WHO DON'T EAT MEAT?"

As Senate, Court Traditions Clash, Something Has To Give

By FRANK ELEAZER Washington—(UPI)—There may be a number of institutions more bound by tradition than the U.S. Senate, where the members are still presumed to dip snuff. One I can think of is the U.S. Supreme Court, where a circus-courtesy lawyer would be highly embarrassed to sneeze.



Frank Eleazer, highly embarrassed to sneeze.

Senators tend to be lawyers of course. But all concerned think it's just as well they practically never pushed their right to turn up in court across the street and actually argue a case.

The other day, one did. And though the formal discussion that day was all about tideland, and who owns the oil underneath, the whispered conversation was about what happened when the irresistible force finally met up with the immovable body. Cherish Free Speech

Next to keeping fresh snuff in the boxes, free speech is the Senate's most cherished tradition. Once on his feet and talking, a senator can't be stopped till he drops. Court tradition makes no provision for snuff. And except for the justice's questions, it runs sharply to keeping things short.

Court convenes at noon, quits at 2, reconvenes at 2:30, and two hours later is through for the day. The lawyer is lucky who gets 30 minutes to talk. He stands at a lectern on which is printed a warning to light shows under his nose. When a red light comes on five minutes later, the lawyer is told, he has just concluded his statement.

There is nothing in the record to show that Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.) is any windier than the average of his Senate colleagues. It can be said at least that he doesn't speak often. He appeared in court to lay claim for Florida to more of the tidelands than the government wants to turn loose.

Holland was called to the lectern at 4:20 p.m. He looked at the clock and suggested that the court might want to wait till tomorrow to hear him, so he wouldn't have to quit just as he got into his case.

Justice Hugo L. Black, who was presiding, said the senator better take his 10 minutes now. Holland did, and hinted in closing that maybe the court wanted today to sit late, and let him continue. Black said firmly the court would hear him further tomorrow.

Tomorrow came and, with 50 minutes to go, the senator spoke regretfully of his limited time. He said apologetically he would have to forego some details. What with the justices' questions, he was just hitting his oratorical stride when the white light showed on the lectern, all too soon switching to red.

"I see," the senator said, in an understatement that was, up to then, the day's record, "that I have very little time left."

Black, in the interest of comity between the coordinate branches of government, deftly replied: "If your time is up, you go right ahead."

Some lawyers present viewed this as a cue to wind up in a sentence or two. "Well, I'll make it as short as I can," was the perfectly natural way the senator viewed it.

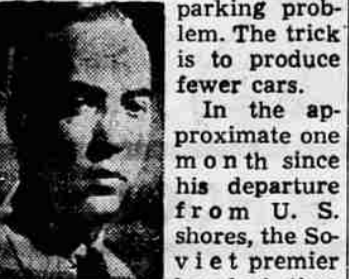
Stir Court Spectators The clerk, in accordance with Black's invitation, turned off the red light.

"I shall not labor the point," . . . the senator was saying a few minutes later when the signals again turned to red.

Khrushchev Sounds Impressed by U.S. Cars, Production

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has solved the U.S. city dweller's automobile parking problem. The trick is to produce fewer cars.



Phil Newsom has had time to ruminate on the American way of life and to pass judgment upon it. This he has done in a series of whistle-stop remarks made while en route home from Peiping via Siberia.

The American motorist, with multiple curses, may at times agree with Khrushchev's thesis. Meanwhile, he probably will continue to own his own "lousy car."

Among his other remarks, Khrushchev also has referred to American skyscrapers and food production.

As to skyscrapers, he sees no need for them in Siberia—a conclusion that does not seem particularly shocking.

As to food, he had this to say at Novosibirsk: "Who said a Soviet man must eat half of what an American eats? I believe that if necessary and unless the stomach revolts, we can well produce five American rations for every man."

This was for the future. For the present, Khrushchev found something to criticize in his own state stores which handle Soviet food distribution. He suspected that food stores along his route had been especially supplied for his benefit, a situation which he believes should be corrected.

Further evidence of the effect the U.S. standard of living had on Khrushchev, may be seen in the recently stepped up tendency of Soviet propaganda organs to criticize the efforts of Soviet planners to increase the output of goods designed to make life easier for the Soviet consumer.

Newspaperman Writes on Newspapermen; Called Self-Critical and Struggling

(Editor's note: Today is the last day of National Newspaper Week. It may be fitting to say one more word about newspapermen, what they do, how they do it, and what they want to do as a sort of finale for the observance. The following paragraphs are from an article written by Jenkin Lloyd Jones of the Tulsa Tribune, and printed in Publishers' Auxiliary.)

Few people know that the newspaper business is one of the most self-critical of all. Editors (at least the good ones) are great hair-shirt-wearers and hand-wringers. While they may attempt to pose before the general public as infallible they show little smugness when they get together. Conventions of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Associated Press Managing Editors of the National Conference of Editorial Writers resemble groups of flagellants, whipping each other with thorns.

The trouble with the newspaper business is that you are perpetually being drowned in a sea of choice. There is only one way to make nails, four or five ways to bake a loaf of bread, and maybe 100 ways to stitch up a shirt. But there are a few hundred million ways to edit a 50-page newspaper.

Selection of wire copy, decision on what local stories to cover, method of writing and editing local news, decision on position play and headlines, selection and sizing of photographs—all these represent an infinite number of multiple choices that face all sub-editors, copy readers and reporters at each sunrise.

Within the space of a few hours from 100,000 to 150,000 words of text must be shifted with the proper headlines, turned into type, proofread, tucked into page forms next to the appropriate cuts and outlines and hurried to the presses.

The editorial writer is a miserable character. If he is conscientious he tries to become an expert about every important issue and current happening at home, in the state, the nation and abroad. Obviously, only a man too smart to be an editorial writer could achieve as much as one hundredth of this goal, but the wretch struggles. His desk gradually disappears beneath a mountain of marked exchanges, wire stories, magazines, propaganda handouts and press releases. Several times a day he sticks a tin cup into this roaring Niagara of facts, half-facts and misinformation and comes up with an editorial that he hopes is reasonable.

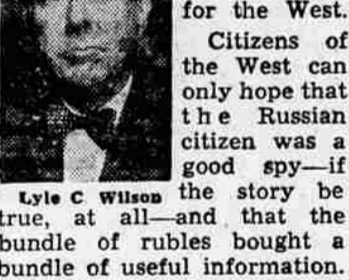
These efforts commonly evoke snorting responses from readers who don't have any facts at all, but who are sure the editorial writer is a fool, and (more rarely) from persons who happen to be experts in the field touched on and can prove that the editorial writer is an idiot.

In the process of writing a miserable character. If he is conscientious he tries to become an expert about every important issue and current happening at home, in the state, the nation and abroad. Obviously, only a man too smart to be an editorial writer could achieve as much as one hundredth of this goal, but the wretch struggles. His desk gradually disappears beneath a mountain of marked exchanges, wire stories, magazines, propaganda handouts and press releases. Several times a day he sticks a tin cup into this roaring Niagara of facts, half-facts and misinformation and comes up with an editorial that he hopes is reasonable.

These efforts commonly evoke snorting responses from readers who don't have any facts at all, but who are sure the editorial writer is a fool, and (more rarely) from persons who happen to be experts in the field touched on and can prove that the editorial writer is an idiot.

Soviets Have Long Record of Embassy-Based Spy Activity

By LYLE C. WILSON Washington—(UPI)—The Kremlin claims a U.S. diplomat in Moscow was caught paying a bundle of rubles to a Russian citizen hired to spy for the West.



Lyle C. Wilson says the story is true, at all—and that the bundle of rubles bought a bundle of useful information. Good spies are hard to come by.

revelations of spying by Russian diplomatic officers. The Australian communists named 14 Soviet embassy diplomats who were known to have engaged in espionage in the 11 years, 1943-54, and three newsmen accredited to Australia as representatives of the Russian News Agency, Tass.

Another Switch The commission was set up in May, 1954, after the Communist chief of espionage in Australia switched sides, as Gouzenko previously had done in Canada. The master spy in Australia was Vladimir M. Petrov, a member of the Soviet diplomatic mission to Australia.

Petrov produced secret embassy papers and was joined by his wife in switching allegiance. The commission reported.

"All Petrov papers are authentic documents. From these documents alone it plainly appears that for many years the Soviet Union had been using its embassy in Canberra as a cloak under which to control and operate espionage organizations in Australia."

Embassy spying in Australia ceased soon after when diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union were broken off. The record emphatically demonstrates, however, that Soviet embassies then—and presumably now—were spy centers in all Western capitals including Washington, D.C.

Instrument May Tell Crash Cause

Arlington, Wash.—(UPI)—Boeing Airplane Co. personnel Tuesday recovered intact the flight recorder from the 707-220 jetliner which crashed near here Monday night, killing four of eight persons aboard.

Ed Flattery of the Civil Aeronautics Board said the recorder, if not damaged, would contribute greatly to determining the cause of the fiery crash on a sand bar in the Stillaguamish river near here.

He said it was hoped the recorder would show the plane's heading, its altitude, strains and stresses up to the point of impact.

Lausanne, Switzerland—(UPI)—Prof. Andre Bonnard, a Greek literature scholar and the 1954 winner of the Stalin Peace Prize, died Sunday, it was learned today.

ing public acceptance of their product. Because of the high cost of producing a modern newspaper, the number of daily newspapers in America has dropped from 2,200 half a century ago to around 1,750 today. Yet combined circulations has risen from 15 million to 58 million. During a population increase of about 100 per cent daily newspaper circulations have gone up nearly 400 per cent. And this year there is an all-time high in newspaper advertising volume.

But newspapermen have enjoyed this acceptance only because they have been willing to change as America has changed. For example, gone are the scurrilous days of the 19th century journalism in which editors blistered each other, censored the arguments of opposition party leaders, and pumped up circulation by outrageous hoaxes. Gone is the old Hearstian formula of the early 20th century, the gee-whiz journalism filled with sensation and little else.

"Hard" News King Whatever may be the deficiencies of public education in America the fact remains that people are more educated than they ever were before. The world shrinks and there is a rising tide of concern and curiosity. So "hard" news is king. American newspapers are spending vast sums to improve their ability to inform. In no other country on earth, with the possible exception of Switzerland, are news columns so free of political bias, so full of facts, and so far removed from that which is merely frivolous, trivial or degrading as in America. We're proud of that.

But still our work shows miserable failures. We, too, are sometimes floored by the complexity of modern issues. Sometimes we over-simplify, but more often we don't simplify enough.

Currently, a great debate is raging among editors over whether news should be "interpreted." Is it enough to tell what happened in Laos today or what the Governor did without explaining what happened last week or 10 years ago that makes today's event significant, and what may come out of it in the future? News magazines and commentators do this. But how in the heat of meeting deadlines can you prevent reporters from writing disguised editorials under the impression that they are merely interpreting? Is there a way to be fully informative without letting opinion color news? Wrong Pattern

American journalists would be a happier breed if Hollywood were right about them. It might be fun to swagger around as a conscienceless boor, trying to make or break people for the fun of it, throwing your weight around for kicks, issuing machine-gun orders in clouds of panatella smoke, alcohol fumes, and self-content. But the top American newspapermen whom we know don't fit the pattern.

They are harassed and introspective crowd. They are struggling with new methods of printing, long proven but only now beginning to come into general use. They are trying to figure out how to achieve more accuracy without more speed, more accuracy without deadly neutrality, readability without superficiality, and completeness without pedantry.

It's an ulcerous, frustrating job. It can never be done as well as it ought to be done. Good newspapermen unanimously agree they are crazy to be in the business.

And they are all crazy about it.

Bridges Refuses To Classify Jobs

San Francisco—(UPI)—Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union, has refused to tell Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell whether any ex-Communists or former criminals hold jobs in the ILWU.

Attorneys for the leftwing labor leader said Tuesday they wrote Mitchell and told him they found no section in the labor law that requires Bridges to investigate the officers and employees of his union.

The attorneys questioned the constitutionality of the section barring recent Reds and criminals from holding union posts.

Secretary Mitchell has asked Bridges and three other labor leaders to report on their compliance with the new labor law, which bars persons who have been communists during the past five years or have been convicted of certain major crimes within the past five years from holding office in a union.

Do FALSE TEETH Rock, Slide or Slip?

PASTETEH, an improved product is spritzed on upper or lower plates, holds false teeth more firmly in place. Do not slide, slip or rock. No gummy, sticky, pasty taste or feeling. PASTETEH is alkaline (non-acid). Does not sour. Checks "plate odor" (mouth-breath). Get PASTETEH at any drug counter.

Rendering a service of reverence and dignity as though the departed were a loved one of our own . . . this is our calling. "Service measured not by gold, but by the Golden Rule."

LITWILLER Funeral Home Mountain View Chapel Hwy. 66 at Normal Office 88 N. Main ASHLAND We Never Close

"It is better to know us and not need us than to need us and not know us."

PERSONAL CONDUCT

OH, MY ACHING BACK

Now you can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling. Doan's Pills work fast, in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headache, muscular aches and pains; 2. by soothing effect on bladder irritation; 3. by mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 50 years. New, large size saves money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Doan's Pills work fast, in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headache, muscular aches and pains; 2. by soothing effect on bladder irritation; 3. by mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 50 years. New, large size saves money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Doan's Pills work fast, in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headache, muscular aches and pains; 2. by soothing effect on bladder irritation; 3. by mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 50 years. New, large size saves money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Doan's Pills work fast, in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headache, muscular aches and pains; 2. by soothing effect on bladder irritation; 3. by mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 50 years. New, large size saves money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Doan's Pills work fast, in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headache, muscular aches and pains; 2. by soothing effect on bladder irritation; 3. by mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 50 years. New, large size saves money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Doan's Pills work fast, in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headache, muscular aches and pains; 2. by soothing effect on bladder irritation; 3. by mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 50 years. New, large size saves money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Doan's Pills work fast, in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headache, muscular aches and pains; 2. by soothing effect on bladder irritation; 3. by mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 50 years. New, large size saves money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Doan's Pills work fast, in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headache, muscular aches and pains; 2. by soothing effect on bladder irritation; 3. by mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 50 years. New, large size saves money. Get Doan's Pills today!