



QUEENS ON HAND—A group of Washington queens arrived at Los Angeles prepared for any sort of weather but were greeted by clear skies and mild temperatures. Left to right, they are Maureen Brown, Miss Spokane; Carol Mills, Miss Tacoma; Diane Gray, Miss Seattle Seafarer; Beverly Mc-

Two Population Migration Patterns Emerged in Decade

By LOUIS CASSELS
Washington — UPI — A spirit of restless mobility pervaded American life in the 1950s. People pulled up their roots and moved to new jobs and new communities at a rate unprecedented in the nation's history. The average family changed addresses twice during the decade.

Two great patterns of population migration emerged from all of this moving about. One brought millions of farm families into the cities. The other took millions of city families into raw new suburbs.

Each migration created its own set of social problems. Families which had been reasonably stable in an easy-going rural environment fell apart under the pressures of life in the densely over-crowded downtown ghettos of the big cities. The disintegration was reflected in a sharply rising number of juvenile gang wars and street crimes.

Opposite Extreme
In suburbia, families went to the opposite extreme and frantically practiced "togetherness." Husbands became commuters and wives became chauffeurs to give their children the advantage of growing up in a development where every 40-foot lot had at least one carefully-nurtured tree. But suburbia bred a disease of its own — conformity. And some onlookers won-

dered whether it might not in the long run be as corrosive of the human mind and spirit as the more spectacular pressures of the inner city.

Both city and suburb were haunted by a sense of insecurity that added to, if it did not cause, the general restlessness. Nobody talked about the H-bomb, but everyone knew it was there. The Korean War era was a fresh reminder of the fragility of peace.

Caught up in these dimly-recognized social stresses, Americans reacted in a variety of ways. A few grew beards, put on blue-jeans and proclaimed themselves beat. Others found television the ideal soporific.

Turned To Religion
Many sought meaning and enrichment for their lives through religion. Although some of its manifestations were superficial and even absurd, the revival of interest in religion was a major force in American life, and it continued unslacked throughout the 1950s. Church membership soared from 86,000,000 in 1950 to an estimated 115,000,000 at the end of the decade.

There was also a marked revival of interest in education. In terms of the median number of school years completed, the educational level of the population rose from the 9th to the 11th grade dur-

ing the decade. During the current academic years, one American out of four is attending some kind of school.

At the start of the decade, intellectuals were an oppressed minority, widely suspected of subversive leanings. Ten years later, the Saturday Evening Post devoted its cover to a cartoon showing two gorgeous coeds clinging to the spindly arms of a campus egg-head, while a husky football player stood by ignored.

Convulsive Social Change
The most convulsive social changes of the 1950s, however, took place in the realm of race relations. Prior to 1954, America had been moving gradually in the direction of greater equality for Negroes. In that year, the Supreme Court called for an end to segregation in public schools. Several large cities, including Washington, complied promptly and peaceably.

But the Deep South dug in its heels to resist the decree. The result was widespread tension and occasional violence, epitomized by the unforgettable spectacle of bayonet-bearing paratroopers surrounding Central High School in Little Rock, Ark.

The social changes of 1950s all have one thing in common: they are still in progress. The population migrations to the cities and the suburbs are continuing; the beatniks are still urging people to observe

American Women Reported Missing In Tangier

Tangier — UPI — The mystery of the woman in the sack has been further complicated with reports that two American women had disappeared.

The case started two weeks ago when the body of a young woman was found in a sack on Tangier's outskirts. It was so badly decomposed as to make identification difficult, police said.

But the authorities indicated they thought the woman might have been an American tourist named Helen Muller or Mueller from Brooklyn, N.Y., who entered Tangier on a tourist visa about two months ago.

Still Unidentified
U.S. Vice Consul Joseph E. Olenik told UPI the woman in the sack still remains unidentified. "There is a possibility that she (Helen Muller) is still alive," he said.

Police, however, picked up

an itinerant English sailor and held him for questioning. He was identified as Edward E. Moore, 26, who was said to have come to Tangier aboard a yacht from Gibraltar.

Seen in Hospital
Moore allegedly attempted suicide after his detention. He was hospitalized and has been under sedation most of the time since.

British Consul Adrian Grant said he had seen Moore in the hospital, but had been unable to question him because of the sedation.

Grant, confirming that the woman in the sack had not yet been identified, then injected an added element of

mystery. He said the body might be that of another American girl named Benton or Butlin, reportedly missing from Gibraltar in October.



Back Stairs: Newsmen Operate Freely

By MERRIMAN SMITH
UPI White House Reporter

Washington — UPI — Back stairs at the White House: In the scurrying of President Eisenhower's recent international trip, an interesting and major aspect went virtually unnoticed by the American public. This was the fact that reporters were operating freely and without fear in many lands where such activity is exceedingly rare.

In Turkey, for example, there were reporters and editors in jail even while Eisenhower was being cheered in the streets of Ankara; jailed because they had printed things critical of or displeasing to the administration of President Bayar.

Free to Beef
Yet, with the American President in town, reporters with him operated as they would in Washington or New York. If the traveling newsmen felt inclined to write a loud beef against the Turks, they were perfectly free to do so.

In all presidential movement before crowds, White House press secretary James C. Hagerty insists, just short of an ugly diplomatic incident, that a car be placed in the procession for reporters of the two American press associations, the British and French news agencies. Then Hagerty suggested that if the local country has a press association, one of its men also be placed in the "wire car."

The reason behind this system: All of the reporters traveling with a president cannot ride at the head of a procession. This would require too many vehicles. So, the press associations are placed within a few car lengths of the chief executive so they can watch

him — and the crowds — at all times.

Standard Procedure
In the United States, this is standard procedure for the two American press associations. And abroad, Hagerty insists on the same right for the British and French agencies if they have men moving with Eisenhower.

When the President was in Spain last week, the presence of a carload of reporters in the parade a few feet away from Eisenhower and Generalissimo Francisco Franco, was about as history-making as the visit of the American President, himself.

Never before in history had a "journalist," as reporters are called in Europe, been permitted to move in procession close to the august Generalissimo. And Spain is another country where the newspapers simply do not speak poorly of the head of state — not if they want to stay in business.

'Just Isn't Done'
While Eisenhower was in Spain, this reporter asked an

Thieves Take Liquor From Salem Hotel

Salem — UPI — Thieves broke into a Marion hotel storage room here and carted off \$352 worth of liquor, police reported Tuesday.

Seventy-five bottles of assorted liquor was taken.

TOLL MOUNTS

Frejus, France — UPI — The known death toll in the Malpasset dam collapse Dec. 2 reached 326 with the recovery of three more bodies Monday. Another 98 persons are still listed as missing.

official of the foreign office what would happen if a leading newspaper attacked Franco editorially for having Eisenhower as his guest. The reporter pointed out that only that morning, one of America's major publications had laid into Eisenhower for going to Madrid.

The foreign office official studied the hint on his lap very closely and said, "it just isn't done here."

"But suppose it did happen?"

"My dear fellow," he replied somewhat patiently, "yours is a difficult question. I can only answer that it wouldn't happen, it just wouldn't."

Much the same atmosphere pervades the journalistic world in Iran and Tunisia. Personal criticism of the chief of state simply is not tolerated. And reporters are kept in their place, which is exceedingly low on the social, political and economic scale.

Hagerty Insists
Even in France and Great Britain last September, the movement of reporters two or three car lengths behind President de Gaulle or Prime Minister Macmillan was simply unheard of until Hagerty came to town and insisted that at least a few newsmen always be in a spot where they could see and hear what was happening to the President.

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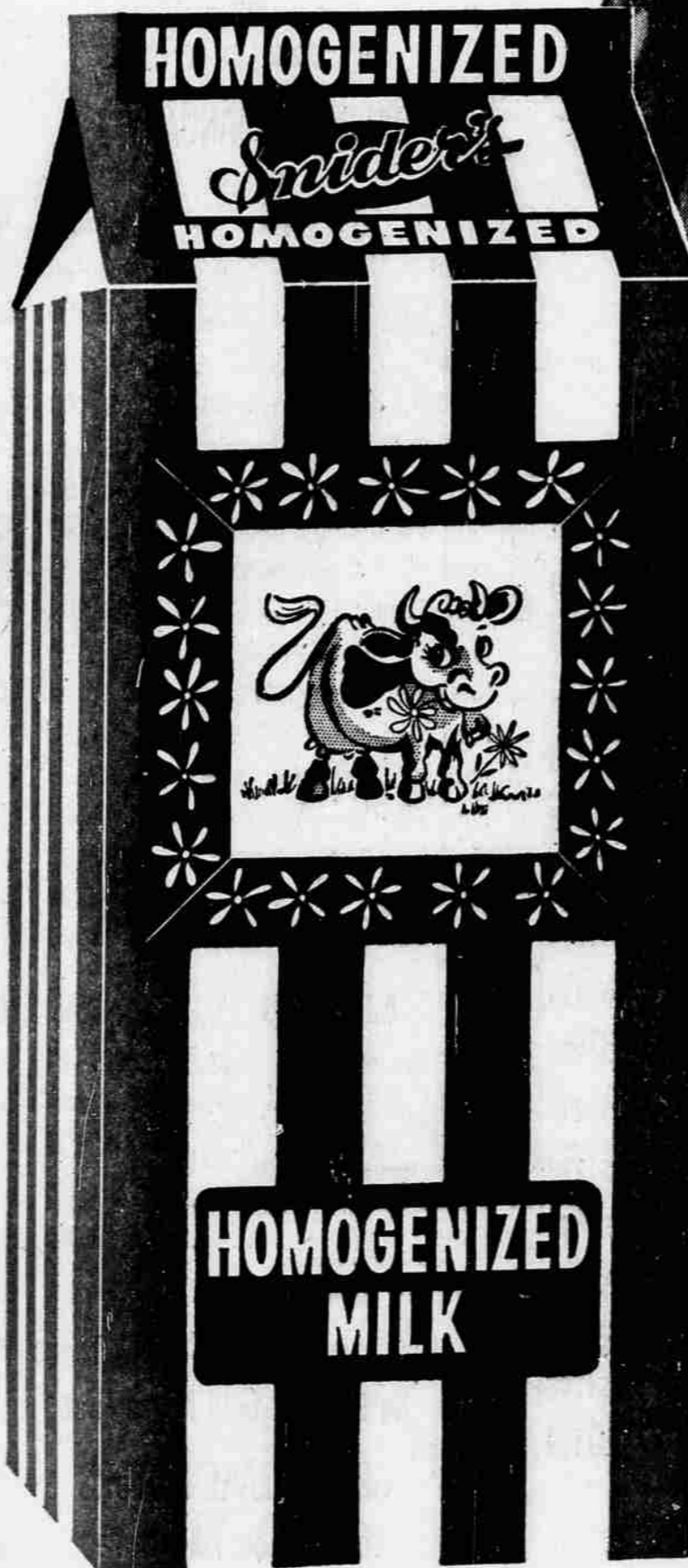
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