

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, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO May 19, 1951 (Saturday) World oblivion can be avoided by a united America, Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Riley, Oregon's adjutant general, told an Armed Forces day audience here today.

A civil aeronautics board examiner has recommended increased air service between Medford and Klamath Falls.

30 YEARS AGO May 19, 1921 (Tuesday) Hollywood starlet Ginger Rogers and her mother have purchased a ranch on the Rogue river north of Medford.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Spring housecleaning and golf tournaments are all the rage among the Older Girls and their breadwinners. Among the latter it is more fun to beat a foe 3 up than a dining room rug in 9,884 strokes, and 138 to go."

30 YEARS AGO May 19, 1931 (Wednesday) Under the rules for the Medford Natatorium, contestants can sleep only 15 minutes at a time and will be served regular meals.

40 YEARS AGO May 19, 1921 (Friday) The first group of a 22-man crew, who will maintain a continuous forest fire flying patrol, arrived here today. The Medford Chautauqua committee of 60 met here today to discuss plans for a week-long meeting series later in the month.

30 YEARS AGO May 19, 1931 (Friday) New Jersey Gov. Woodrow Wilson, a potential presidential candidate, visited Medford today and lauded Oregon for its "progressiveness."

The mayor of Eugene and several of that city's councilmen were in Medford today inspecting recent paving jobs.

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

1. Who were the respective heads of governments of the U.S. and France when the Louisiana Purchase was negotiated?
 2. In which State are the colleges of Mt. Holyoke and Smith?
 3. Is the headquarters of the American Red Cross in New York City or Washington, D.C.?
 4. Which American public official, now retired, was "Cactus Jack"?
 5. Did the Golden Age occur in Rome, or Greece?
 6. California was once a part of Mexico; true or false?
 7. Senator McClellan, Democrat, represents which State in the U. S. Senate?
 8. The famous Krupp munitions works were located in which German city?
 9. Name the French pharmacist that popularized the slogan, "Day by day, in every way, I am feeling better and better."
 10. Is the horse a bovine, equine, or ovine?
- Answers: 1. Thomas Jefferson and Napoleon Bonaparte. 2. Massachusetts. 3. Washington, D.C. 4. Former Vice President John N. Garner. 5. Greece. 6. True. 7. Arkansas. 8. Essen. 9. Emile Cope. 10. Equine.

Prank -- or Crime?

Youthful prank? Or serious crime? The line between these two sometimes is pretty thin. And in too many cases the youth who thinks he's just being gay, witty and light-hearted is actually committing a crime, the record of which will follow him all his life.

Impressing on young people the possible results of unthinking actions is a problem which has long bothered parents, teachers, police authorities, judges, and others concerned.

WHEN it comes to "juvenile delinquency," there are several possibilities. One is the boy or girl who knows right from wrong and doesn't care.

Another may find right and wrong blurred, with only a hazy line separating them.

A third may actually not know what is right or wrong in any given instance, without further instruction.

There isn't too much that can be done to help the first type, except to try to keep him in line and out of trouble.

For the second or third, however, guidance and education can make the difference between a good future, or one clouded by wrong-doing born from ignorance or indifference.

THE current issue of the NCCD News, publication of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, reports on a new booklet, entitled "You and the Law," designed to follow one of the recommendations of the White House Conference on Children and Youth, which advised:

"That informational material and brief summaries of laws of major concern to young people be developed to help them avoid initial minor infractions which often lead to negative attitudes and more serious delinquency."

"You and the Law" was written by the Westchester Citizens Committee of the NCCD. It has been added to the curriculum of a number of schools in New York, and has been adapted to other states.

It also will be used by clubs, church groups and others. Even parents, those neglected souls, could put it to good use in their own homes.

THE pamphlet, 12 pages in length, resulted from a remark by a judge who said that many of the junior and senior high school children who came before him were unaware of the seriousness of the offenses in which they became involved and the penalties entailed.

The pamphlet is based on interviews with school officials, teachers, sociologists, judges, lawyers and district attorneys. It fills a gap in teaching materials. Written in simple prose, it tells of specific laws and the penalties for violation; also explains the general distinction between civil and criminal law, and between felonies and misdemeanors, and defines some basic terms, such as offenses, violations, sentences, probation and parole.

IT GIVES actual examples of actions which started out as youthful escapades but really were crimes, and points out the penalties possible in each case, under the laws on larceny, burglary, malicious mischief and disorderly conduct.

There is a section on "The Consequences of a Criminal Record," which points out that "a single act of recklessness, irresponsibility, or animal spirits can affect your whole life."

Copies of the pamphlet, at 15 cents each (less in bulk lots) are obtainable from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Obviously, the pamphlet is no panacea. But equally obviously, it could be exceedingly helpful if used properly.

If even one or two or three young people, through its use, are encouraged to avoid a first fatal mistake, society would be saved many times the cost.—E. A.

The Bill for Crime

Apologos the above, a life of crime is costly—not only to the criminal, but to society in general and the taxpayer in particular.

The criminal, except in rare instances, makes very little money—far less, over the years, than he could make in an honest and respectable job.

He also suffers his losses of freedom, his self respect, and the respect of those around him. But the loss doesn't stop there.

IT HAS been estimated that the costs to society of a young man who starts out as a juvenile delinquent and ends up as a criminal at the age of 22 or 23—including prosecutions, court costs, police costs, prison costs and so on—are about equal to the cost of sending a young man through school and college.

It costs the taxpayers \$1,354.97 per year to keep one man in the state penitentiary for one year. And this doesn't count the cost of the penitentiary itself, nor the depreciation on equipment.

Our law enforcement services of all sorts make up a considerable portion of anybody's tax bill.

THERE is a negative loss from crime, too, as well as this positive loss.

The criminal is lost as a productive, taxpaying member of society. This is probably the greatest loss of all.

And both of these are in addition to the actual depredations of the criminal—the physical, financial and moral losses and injuries he inflicts.

The total bill, nationally, is in the billions of dollars. It is sheer waste.—E. A.

Dennis the Menace



"MR. WILSON WON'T LET US HAVE OUR BALL!" "LOOKING FOR SOMETHING?"

Hoffa Suffers Modest Setback In Transportation Unionization

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington—UPI—Next to the H-bomb, the most powerful force in the United States

probably is controlled by the Teamsters, James R. Hoffa, Hoffa's union is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America—the Teamsters' union for short. There are disturbing indications that Hoffa intends to create a unionized transportation monopoly in the United States.

His combination in one union of teamsters, chauffeurs, warehousemen and their helpers provides a broad base for a monopoly of U.S. transportation. Hoffa moved last week toward power to control American transportation and to paralyze it at will. This week he suffered a modest setback.

Last week's action was the signature of a mutual assistance pact by Hoffa with the chiefs of the International Longshoremen's Association and the National Maritime Union. The setback came Tuesday when the Longshoremen's executive committee repudiated the mutual assistance agreement.

Giant Union Sought What Hoffa is believed to have in mind is an alliance of his teamsters with all other U.S. transportation unions, land, sea and air. Such a concentration of union power would have no precedent here.

Hoffa is guiding the geographical divisions of his own union to a situation in which teamster contracts will expire in all parts of the country at the same time.

That situation could invite a nationwide Teamsters' strike, a disastrous thing. If Hoffa's teamsters were supported by other transportation unions in such a strike it would not need to last long to measure up to some exploding H-bombs in terms of hurt to the people of the United States.

The American people probably are not aware of Hoffa's position in the community nor of his potential power for harm. One American who is fully aware of Hoffa is the U.S. Attorney General, Robert Kennedy.

Significant Book This Kennedy was counsel for the McClellan Senate committee which investigated labor and management misdeeds. The record of Hoffa's

union was a shocker. Sylvester Petro summarized the McClellan committee testimony in a book, "The Corruption of Union Leadership," published in 1959 by the Ronald Press, of New York, at \$5. Petro is not anti-union. He was active in the CIO's organizational campaign in the 1930s. Citizens should read this book for an estimate of Hoffa in particular and labor monopoly in general.

Counsel, now attorney general, Kennedy expressed in 1957 this opinion: "There is no organization, union or business, that has a greater effect

on the community life of this country, a greater effect on our economy, than the Teamsters' Union."

Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N.C.), a committee member, heard the testimony and said that the Teamsters' power to interfere with trade was greater than that of local, state and federal governments. Petro's judgment was that the president of the Teamsters Union commands the greatest unrestrained economic power in the United States.

Citizens should do their home work on this powerful man.

Washington Report

By William S. White (c) United Feature Syndicate

NEO-ISOLATIONISM Washington—American foreign policy stands at the most fateful crossroads since the old isolationists and pacifists failed two decades ago to prevent this country from joining in the resistance to the Nazis and Fascists.

This movement honestly believed itself dedicated to "peace" and to America first. But had it had its way, America would have finished not first but third—the third victim, after Britain and France, of an anti-human force centered in Adolf Hitler.

Now there has risen to frightening influence a new American isolationism, a new American pacifism which may well destroy the capacity of the United States to resist the equally anti-human force of international Communism.

IN one way, indeed, the danger is greater now than then. For the old isolationists, the old pacifists at least did not deny their isolationism, their pacifism. But the new isolationism will not acknowledge itself for what it is. The new pacifism will not admit, even to itself, that the inevitable end of its reasoning is the surrender of one anti-Communist position after another until there will be at last no place left for the West to turn and stand its ground.

Instead, the neo-isolationists, the neo-pacifists put the plain meaning of their policies under a bland, superior cloud of self, deluding talky-talk. They do not simply say flatly that we should take no risk in

Way of Life in Algeria Ending to Sound Of Bombs, as 'Ultras' Voice Protests

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst Plastic bombs disturb the quiet of Paris nights.

In the vacation village of Evian-les-Bains near the Swiss border, the citizens wonder der if there will be a repetition of the bomb blast which took the life of their mayor.

In Algiers, Moslem and European alike nervously draw their shutters against the night at the 10 p.m. curfew.

The bombs are sounding the requiem of a way of life in Algeria.

It is a way of life which over more than the last six years has been marked by war and violent hatreds stirred between one million European settlers and more

than nine million Moslems, but which had its beginnings more than 100 years ago.

The French conquered Algiers in 1830. Drawn by the lure of free land, settlers from France, Malta, Italy and Spain poured into Algeria in such numbers that at the end of the first 40 years they totaled more than a quarter of a million.

Moslem property rights not always received much head. Now the French "ultras" as those who violently oppose President Charles de Gaulle's plan for an independent Algeria are called, feel that they have been betrayed.

Certainly during the coming weeks of the Evian negotiations between de Gaulle's representatives and the Algerian rebels, the "ultras" may be expected to step up their terrorist activities.

Ultimately, they must fall as the generals' revolt in Algeria failed a few weeks ago.

But despite all precautions they continue capable of causing great damage. It is even possible that by some ill-considered act they could make Moslem and European co-existence in a free Algeria impossible.

De Gaulle has asked Algeria's Europeans to remain in the new Algeria and to help rebuild a nation which he hopes will remain in close association with France.

The more violent of the

ultras say they will do anything but that.

Many already have liquidated their holdings and are planning to get out. They look to North or South America or to Spain.

Algerian nationalists also say they need the Europeans who wish to remain and protestations at Evian.

mise that no distinction will be made on the basis of origin or creed.

De Gaulle foresees a future of confederation among Morocco, Tunisia and an Algeria closely linked with France. But more than the prestige of France hangs upon the negotiations at Evian.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

England has an interesting institution known as the National Trust. Its purpose is to preserve the historic and lovely places in the Tight Little Isle. More than a thousand such places have already been preserved and beautified.

The National Trust is supported by individual contributions, based upon membership dues. The minimum membership fee is 20 shillings per year (\$2.80 at the present rate of exchange).

It is a patriotic enterprise, for England is a fabulous storehouse of history and legend for the whole English-speaking world. In addition, it is a THRIFTY project, for tourism is one of present-day England's largest sources of revenue. Tourism is coming to be rather highly regarded in the U.S.A., and in our own State of Jefferson we are becoming at least vaguely aware of its possibilities.

Over here, it is BIG BUSINESS. If, for any reason, the flow of tourist money should suddenly stop, the effect on business—not only in England but all over Western Europe—would be disastrous.

ENGLAND has a farm problem. Its origin is identical with that of our farm problem. Which is to say, when World War II started England realized that something drastic would have to be done to encourage the production of MORE FOOD. As the German submarines began to get in their deadly work, the problem became acute.

Before the war, England (often described as a nation of small shopkeepers) was producing only about 40 per cent of its food supply. The rest was imported. So a system of SUBSIDIES was instituted.

Stimulated by these subsidies, England's farmers increased their production fabulously. Hitherto unfarmed (and including huge estates) devoted largely to hunting (including fox hunting) was broken up and put into crops. English farmers revolutionized their methods. Hand

work was abandoned, and modern machinery took its place. By the end of the war, England was producing better than two-thirds of its own food supply.

THEN came the war's end. By that time, with the aid of the subsidies, farming had become quite profitable.

And—As was the case in the U.S.A.—

The politicians shuddered at the mere thought of what might happen as a result of repealing the subsidy laws. So—as in our own case—the evil day was postponed, and the situation was allowed to drift.

The cost of maintaining the subsidies is becoming burdensome to the taxpayer, but as yet nothing has been done about it. The general hope has been that the exchequer would be able to "muddle through" in some way, but by this time it is coming to be plain that something will have to be done.

ENGLAND is prosperous. Probably, everything considered, more prosperous than ever before in its history—meaning by that, of course, more prosperous for the whole body of English people. One doesn't have to dig into economics to come to that conclusion. It is obvious on the streets, in the stores, in the hotels—everywhere that people gather. The English are well fed, well housed and WELL ENTERTAINED.

But even the tourist is beginning to hear this question: HOW LONG WILL IT LAST? Which is evidence that the thought is present in English minds that maybe the present prosperity isn't based upon SOLID foundations.

Among other things, production costs are getting disturbingly high—and if they get TOO HIGH England, which is an industrial country, will suffer loss of business to competitors who are able to under-sell her in the markets of the world.

Communications

Incident on Mars To the Editor: This happened on the Planet Mars last week: An elderly gentleman, in the company of three companions, attended a meeting of a club, known on Mars as the Fifty Plus Club. Following the meeting, this quartet drove to the home of a member of the group for ice cream and strawberry shortcake. Enroute to this home their car was purported to have side-swiped a car parked at the curb, causing considerable damage. However, not one of the four occupants of the car were aware any such side-swipe had occurred.

The following afternoon a police appeared at the home of this gentleman and served him with a citation to appear in court to answer to a charge of being a hit and run driver, or leaving the scene of an accident, even though he was unaware that there had been any accident.

At the so-called trial or hearing, no material or well verified evidence was presented to support the contention that this man had been involved in the purported traffic violation. This Elderly Gentleman, uncertain of his status or his rights before the court, not represented by legal counsel, confused and frightened, admitted the possibility of guilt while at the same time protesting that he was innocent. He certainly had not been proven guilty.

The presiding judge, imposed a fine of \$150 which, incidentally, he suspended and sent the man home. Justice had been administered, the dignity of the law upheld, the authority of the police established, and every one was happy—that is, every one except the Elderly Gentleman who, being the type of citizen on which stable society is built and maintained, proud of his 82 years of upright living and knowing in his heart he was innocent of any wrongdoing in this situation, was very unhappy.

He went home from the court room a broken and shaken man.

He rested for a time, then prepared and ate his lunch, washed his dishes, sat down in a comfortable chair in his living room and died—died of a broken spirit and a broken

heart.

Unfortunately the officers of the law on Mars forgot for the moment that they were the servants of society and not its custodians.

This happened on Mars. It could not, of course, happen in Medford.

(Name on File) Medford.

Sportsfair Site To the Editor: The Sportsfair Home and Garden show produced by Crater Lions Club of Medford is looking for a new home for the 1962 production.

The Armory has unofficially notified the Sportsfair committee that an eight-foot steel fence is to be erected around the southern end of the Armory for a parking lot and parade ground, which will eliminate the use of the outside area for fair use. This loss of space, coupled with the loss of the upstairs, due to permanent bleachers fixed this year, makes the Armory almost useless for this Jackson county function. The rent to the Armory for the three day show has been over \$500 and is on the budget for next year. Any assistance for space next year would be appreciated.

Frank M. Wilson Crater Lions Club Box 604 Medford.

Just Plain Selfish To the Editor: Before every election we hear, from the papers, television and radio, that everyone should vote and let the people make their choice. It seems that it is just a joke to even bother.

How many times have the people of Oregon made their choice regarding daylight saving time? Now it seems the business men (they go to work about 9 a.m.) are going to force it on us regardless.

For years business places and the people have done very well with our national time zones. Now it would seem some people are very selfish, or just plain stupid if they do not want them to have, or cannot remember, a different time in a neighbor state.

L. Page Route 1, Box 484 Central Point, Ore.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

ONE OF THE most beguiling films in the world unfortunately will never be exhibited publicly. It's a compilation of all the song-and-dance numbers done by Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire from their first collaboration, "Flying Down to Rio," to their last, "The Barkleys of Broadway."

It runs for three solid hours, and includes such memorable numbers as "Check to Check," "The Continental," "All My Eggs in One Basket," and "They Can't Take That Away From Me."

There are only two prints of this film in existence: Fred Astaire has one, and Ginger the other. There are too many rights involved to permit a general release.

The teenage son slumped dejectedly in his chair, and his mother anxiously whispered to his father, "What's biting him now?" "It's nothing worth whispering about," said the father resignedly. "He wants to go to the drugstore down at the corner—but the car won't start."

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