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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 Nov. 5, 1953 (Thursday) The missing Medford bride-to-be turned up safe and sound in Oakland, Calif.

20 YEARS AGO Nov. 5, 1943 (Friday) Extra point kicked by Bob Watson proves winning margin as Medford High School football team defeats Bend, 7 to 6.

30 YEARS AGO Nov. 5, 1933 (Sunday) Members of Jackson County Budget Committee schedule public hearing on 1934 fiscal program.

40 YEARS AGO Nov. 5, 1923 (Monday) Total of 7,413 tourists, largest number in state, registered at Medford tourist registration station during 1923.

50 YEARS AGO Nov. 5, 1913 (Wednesday) C. W. Ashpole of Tolo spends two days in Medford on business.

What's Your I.Q.?

- 1. Dean Acheson occupied what post in the Federal Government? 2. In the history of baseball, who was known as the Georgia Peach? 3. Who composed the ever-popular tune "Star Dust"?

Youth Jury

This Thursday evening an event of special significance will occur when, for the first time, a "juvenile jury" of high school and college students convenes in the court of Ashland Municipal Judge Richard Cottle.

They will advise the judge in connection with cases brought before him involving teen-agers and young adults. The Judge, of course, will make the final decisions, but he will have the advice and counsel of people in the same age bracket as the defendants.

This is one of a few such experiments in the nation. The best-known is in Jacksonville, Fla., a city of some 205,000 population.

AN ARTICLE in a recent issue of Readers' Digest (condensed from Parents' Magazine) told about the Jacksonville experiment.

It said, in part: "The presence of the Youth Jury has reduced the city's former alarming rate of juvenile delinquency by at least a half within the single year of the jury's existence."

Judge John E. Santora, in whose court the jury functions, is quoted as saying:

"Perhaps the most powerful effect of the Youth Jury is a deeply psychological one. It takes the pseudo-glamour out of being a bad boy or girl. It cuts even the worst hoodlums down to size. I can preach. They know I can sentence them to a very uncomfortable time. They glare at me. But they don't glare at that jury. They look, and then they wilt. These are decent kids who are shaming them down. It works almost every time - with lasting results."

ONE OF THE more interesting features of the Youth Jury system has been some of the penalties they have devised. They think that parents always can pay fines, so they concentrate on finding ways to really "punish" the young offenders.

A favorite one, particularly for traffic offenders, is to spend one or more week ends in the medical center, where they can see the victims of auto collisions, knife fights and other violence.

In other instances, they are assigned to polish brasswork at police headquarters, or sweep up a city park.

"He knows that he's being punished. And that sticks," Judge Santora said.

WE HOPE that Judge Cottle's experience with a Youth Jury is as successful as has been Judge Santora's. It may be that the difference in the size of the community, and other differences, will create special problems.

But we see no reason it can not work, and work well. It certainly is worth a try. Even if it is only fractionally as successful as the Jacksonville experiment, it would do much to broaden understanding, and create an atmosphere where youngsters in trouble will know they will receive justice—teen-age style, but with the authority of the court to back them up.

Ernest Evans, the youth worker whose idea the jury first was, said: "All kids are being called scoundrels. We don't like it, and we're doing something about it."

Good luck. — E. A.

Data Explosion

In addition to the "explosions" we read about—the population explosion, the technology explosion, and so on — The New York Times notes another one — the "data explosion."

It has been said that of all the scientists that have lived on earth since civilization began, nine out of ten are still alive. This means, of course, that new scientific data are being discovered at a tremendously accelerated rate.

The problem is that there is so much of it that no individual could possibly encompass it all. It would be a life's work merely cataloging and filing all the discoveries, let alone understanding them and relating them to the others.

EVEN IN narrowly specialized fields—such as molecular biology, say — scientists have difficulty keeping current with new findings which have direct application to their own work. Attempting to keep current with other but related fields is even more difficult.

Computers programmed to receive, classify and assign scientific data may be a partial answer to this problem. But it can be but a partial answer at best, simply because of the sheer volume of material.

There probably is no real solution to the problem posed by this data explosion, except for individual scientists to keep working the best they know how, in their ever-narrowing fields of specialization — learning, as the saying goes, more and more about less and less.

THE big challenges in science, now as always, lie in discovering the large relationships between apparently unrelated sets of facts, and formulating the theories which explain them.

This cannot be done by narrow specialization, but must be done by interdisciplinarians who are capable of the abstract type of thinking, combined with wide observation and knowledge, which can lead to such magnificent breakthroughs in science as Darwin's evolutionary theories and Einstein's concepts of the structure of the universe.

And here again the sheer mass of available data makes the task of the interdiscipline theorizer all the more difficult—and all the more important. — E. A.



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

FAREWELL TO DIEM WASHINGTON — What happened in Saigon was bound to happen, for the tragically simple reason that Ngo Dinh Nhu finally lost all grip on reality.

THE recent tragedy was directly rooted in that time before President Kennedy imposed more order and realism on U.S. policy in Viet Nam. Ngo Dinh Nhu, in particular, was permanently warped by his memories of the earlier period.

Even in Washington, halfway around the world, it is easy to imagine the climate of the last days and weeks of the Diem regime. As long as two months ago, when this reporter was in Saigon, the army leaders were already beginning to rally around Gen. Duong Van Minh, because they had already concluded that President Diem's government was no longer viable.

THE tension must have been all but unbearable in the last fortnight or so. For by then Ngo Dinh Nhu of course knew that something was afoot, yet dared not strike preventively for fear of causing a counter-strike; while the coup leaders of course knew of Nhu's knowledge, yet neither dared nor desired to turn back. So each side continued without flinching, like mere automata in the hard grip of fate, until the final roar of tank artillery.

THE objective of this article is to provide a permanent interim committee. Such a committee is possible and logical with the present pay scale of legislators.

Communications No Sales Tax To the Editor: It seems to me that the mandate, if there was one, of the Oct. 15 referendum is being misinterpreted by those legislators advocating a sales tax.

Overseas Trade To the Editor: Having read with a great deal of interest the heart-breaking cries of the big spenders, their crocodile tears at the mere thought of reduced spending, my heart really goes out to them.

Railway Progress To the Editor: In October railroads and their suppliers staged an impressive Railway Progress Exposition in Chicago. It was an eye-opener to those who declare railroads obsolete.

With Russia out of the race, we'll be first to the moon. Course it means they'll probably be first with a cure for cancer, heart disease and things like that!"

'Minds and Hearts' of People Seen Key To Vietnamese Problems by Young Officer



By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

The small, brown-faced man wearing the insignia of a lieutenant colonel in the South Vietnamese army turned from the military map before him and, with his pointer still in hand, told this correspondent:

"If we get the people with us then this war is over." In his words there was frank criticism of the handling of the war effort by then President Ngo Dinh Diem, and that was one reason his name could not be used in Saigon dispatches.

His name still cannot be used. As a director of South Viet Nam's psychological warfare unit, his identity would be of importance to the Communist Viet Cong. But from the beginning he was one of South Viet Nam's young officers who recognized that loyalties of the people eventually would prove more important than guns in the fight to save South Viet Nam from communism.

The conversation with the colonel of psychological warfare took place a little more than a year ago. Dissatisfaction with President Ngo Dinh Diem was mounting, along with pressure from the Communist Viet Cong.

In the years 1954-61 United States aid to South Viet Nam had amounted to \$2.5 billion and was to rise still further so that it came to \$1.5 billion per day.

The Viet Cong had forced abandonment of 1,600 classrooms and 600 health centers, 20 per cent of the country's total. In the course of a year, the coastal railway had been cut 500 times.

In one of the greatest rice growing countries of the world, the government was forced to borrow rice to feed the people. The war in Viet Nam had been called an indigenous war because, regardless of U.S. advisors on the one hand and Communist Russian and Chinese aid on the other, it is being fought by Vietnamese.

It is possible that a legislative session free from pressure by special interests could obviate the need for new tax sources by closing the loopholes through which such special interests avoid paying their just share of the income tax.

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logical warfare campaign to win "minds and hearts" were clear in the colonel's mind. First, he said, the people in South Viet Nam's rich delta country did not regard the Viet Cong as Communists but rather as resistance fighters who first battled the French and then the Americans and who

promised the people land. The government, he believed, must give the people new lives, teach them their interests and how to protect them.

Amnesty must be sincerely offered to Viet Cong fighters who come over to the government side. And young men must be assured that a future

in advance a possible ruling of suicide, such protests sometimes being accompanied by petitions from whole neighborhoods.

Superstitions In his classic work, "Suicide: A Social and Historical Study" (1938), Henry Romilly Fedden traced the prevalent attitude toward suicide to primitive tribal superstitions concerning ghosts of the dead, especially ghosts of persons who had been murdered.

"Whereas the ghost of the murdered man bore malice only against his executioner, the ghost of the suicide was believed to harm society in general, and the latter was held to be indiscriminately and collectively responsible for his death."

Complex Motivations Most psychiatrists agree that the conscious and unconscious motivations which lead a human being to the point of self-destruction are complex and obscure.

While the person who attempts or completes suicide may not be well in a psychiatric sense, only one of every five persons committing suicide is believed to be psychotic, or insane in the popular sense of the word.

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Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris (c) Field Enterprises, Inc.

THE END OF CRIME In the wake of the Valachi testimony before the Senate investigating committee, it was only to be expected that law enforcement officials would ask for more stringent measures and better tools to fight organized crime.

But none of these new tools — which include permitting wiretapping — would be effective, except against the isolated criminal who is not protected by influential "connections."

There are only two ways to get rid of organized crime, and neither will be acted upon by communities. The first is to eliminate all contributions to political parties; the second is to double police salaries and remove the police department from political influence.

The community itself should provide a budget for political campaigns, so that candidates and parties are not dependent upon large contributions from dubious sources.

The second, and complementary, way of reducing organized crime is to drop the thousands of useless and parasitic political workers from the cities' payrolls, and to use these additional funds to recruit a higher type of police candidate who is paid a wage commensurate with the dignity, the importance and the danger of the job.

If political influence were removed from the police forces, and if racketeer influence were removed from the financial needs of political parties during campaign years, organized crime would soon go out of business.

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