

George Washington

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are excerpts from a speech made by the late Bernard Mainwaring to the Salem Rotary club in observance of Washington's birthday two years ago. The stirring thoughts put forth here are especially timely on Washington's birthday, 1957.

America has paid great honor to its founding fathers of whom George Washington was by common consent the greatest. Nearly every state has a Washington county. Many have counties named for Jefferson and Madison, together with cities and colleges. Two of them have spectacular memorials in Washington and the national capital is named for Washington.

I well remember that the little red schoolhouse had a small bust of Washington, who looked as if he had always been an alabaster bust. But we know he wasn't. He was a man, not a demigod.

I have visited Mt. Vernon and Monticello and other great shrines. When I was last in Washington in 1949, I again went out to Mt. Vernon and tried to visualize it as it must have been when Washington was there.

When I visited the Jefferson Memorial in the Capital for the first time, I found myself wondering "were these men really as great as these memorials lead us to believe or were they actually much the same kind of men as we rule us from here now. Truman was president then. As I thought this I looked upward where are chiseled some of Jefferson's profoundest words. I remember two inscriptions: Speaking of slavery, "Nothing is more surely written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free." On the subject of human rights, he said: "I have sworn eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind and body of man."

I said to myself "this is the answer." These men didn't employ ghost writers. They uttered sentiments like these and not to win elections. They really were different than our leaders of today. This is still my considered judgment, that no people in all history were ever led by such a company of giants as were the handful of Americans on our east coast in the 1770's and 1780's when we won independence and created our government.

Of these George Washington was by common consent, then and now the greatest. He had no rivals, only friends, colleagues, admirers. Even those who abused him seem to have recognized his greatness as compared with even the greatest about him. James Truslow Adams wrote of the America of that period, that it "brought forth a man worthy to stand among the greatest men of all the ages."

Wherein lays the greatness of Washington as we look back across nearly two centuries. He was, of course, great in what he did, for he made us an independent nation. It is scarcely possible that this would have occurred without him, both before and after the Revolutionary War. But what were his great characteristics?

Let us briefly recall his career. He was born into what his English parentage would call a "good" family of Virginia land owners. He became one of the most capable, efficient farmers in that colony and one of its wealthiest men.

As a young man he rendered military service whenever he was needed. He made an expedition to what is now Pittsburgh to ask the French to leave. He fought with General Braddock in the French and Indian war, becoming Virginia's outstanding citizen soldier. So outstanding that he was offered command of the continental army in 1775. He held this through eight long years of war in which our independence was won.

He was elected president by virtual acclamation as no one has been since, and forced to accept a second term. During this period our government was created along the lines provided for by the constitution over whose creating convention he had presided as chairman. He died less than three years after he retired from the presidency.

It was a great career, but what were his greatest attributes? They were many and I shall confine myself to a brief recital of four.

First, he was always competent whether surveying the wilderness as a youth, operating his big farms, fighting Indians or the British, leading a convention or administering a government. He had no more than an eighth grade education but he was a brilliant man. He met temporary reverses but always performed well and eventually won success.

Second, so far as the record discloses he was absolutely unselfish in his public services. He seems never to have asked for anything. He did not seek command of the army and he warned that he was inadequately trained for it. He did not want to be president and did not want a second term. I fear that if he lived now he would get nowhere in our politics today.

Third, he had matchless courage, as did his colleagues. "We pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" was no empty phrase. Death by hanging, confiscation of property, disgrace to their families were risks by these men. Washington had great estates to lose, but he never hesitated. And he refused the easy, prudent course of negotiating a surrender when victory looked hopeless that winter at Valley Forge.

Lastly, he had a moral character that towered above the greatest of his fellows then and the greatest of his countrymen since. He was a superb patriot who thought only of the good of his country. He was the seer who had the wisdom to know what that good was.

First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen was where he was enshrined in his own day and where he has remained ever since, the genuine father of our country who we honor ourselves in honoring this day and every day.

Dick on Soil Bank

The last weekly issue of "Washington Calling", the weekly political news letter of Senators Richard and Maurine Neuberger sent free to Oregon constituents at taxpayers expense, again reflects the Oregon inferiority complex of our Junior Senator, who delights to bewail Oregon's low ratio from birth statistics to pretty nearly everything—this time on the "Soil Bank Totem Pole" service as a sort of dole to help the farmers—which it has.

Last fall the Senator stated he pointed out that the soil bank proposed was not operating fairly for Oregon. "The idea was good in principle," but not really a conservation program, because it discriminated in operation against quite a few states, as it was essentially a corn and cotton program, rather than a basic farm program. So he quotes soil bank acreage reserve payments as of January 1, 1957.

Iowa \$51,269,746, Nebraska \$31,876,849, Texas \$22,419,937, Illinois \$20,658,061, Oregon \$173,620.

So Mr. Neuberger states, "Oregon farmers have qualified for less than one percent of the payments made to cotton growers in Texas or corn growers on the plains." Sooner or later, he says, we must come to a universal farm program which bolsters low-income farm families everywhere, instead of a law favoring corn growers.

The Soil Bank bill was amended by Congress because there were bigger acreages and more clamor from corn and cotton growers than from all other farmers, and an election was nearing.

Oregon should be proud that there were so few farmers after the Soil Bank millions. But big-hearted Dick is grieved about it and wants a dole for every farmer, including those who don't need it, and are efficient enough to make farming pay. "Pensions or dole for everybody seems the final aim of Dick and those hell-bent for inflation or bust that "will make your hair curl."—G. P.

More Thought Here

Certainly no member of the Legislature can be criticized for being economy-minded, and neither can either of the two houses. But there is something to appropriating money to the right places and in the right proportions. The Legislature knows that too, so it becomes a matter of judgment, good or bad.

The House Wednesday refused approval of a \$99,820 item for the Oregon Historical Society, and sent it back to the ways and means committee for further study.

Rep. Clarence Barton, one of the members who blocked the bill in the House, said the society's budget request should stay in committee until the Legislature knows how much money the state will need in the next two years. That position is probably all right. But Barton made an error in calling the Historical Society a "non-essential service."

It isn't non-essential. It does more for the state than most people know about, and doesn't get much publicity. Doubtless it does need more personnel and more space for its valuable records. And it must be remembered too that Governor Holmes, in his message, has already called upon the society for a lot of help when Oregon's centennial is celebrated in 1959.

The ways and means committee and the two houses must do with the bill as wisdom dictates, but they should not fail to give it the fullest consideration before it is trimmed or rejected.

Schools Win Again

Salem's Englewood school has been a high winner in the Freedoms Foundation awards so many times that it is now expected each year. Its record stands highest in the nation, with possibly a school in Rhode Island in a tie for this distinction.

Other Salem schools too are repeaters in winning the Foundation's awards — Bush, Keizer, Richmond, Leslie among them, and now Morningside comes in for a top prize with its first entry.

To see the Salem schools in the winning list year after year should not make it a commonplace in the public mind, or remove an appreciation of what it all means. Actually it means that Salem schools are consistently good, that their principals and teachers are alert to the high ideals of citizenship that movements like Freedoms Foundation set up for American youth. And it means too that the young students are receptive, and give themselves as eagerly and enthusiastically to the research and work of this competition as they do to their usual studies or to the sports on the playground.

They have brought national recognition both to their schools and to the community in which they live.

For Quick Reading

A Tea-Drinking Champ

A reader has challenged our assertion that "there never was such a tea drinker" as Dr. Johnson "in the history of literature."

It is hard to say where literature ends and plain writing begins (writes "D.M."), but if you are liberal enough to include Edgar Wallace in your definition, then here is one tea drinker who certainly left Dr. Johnson sipping.

When he was writing he always had a cup of strong tea at his elbow and got through vast quantities in a day. Eventually he became ill. Tannic poisoning was diagnosed, and he was advised to give it up. He tried for a time, but found that his muse stubbornly refused to keep office hours, and so, with little reluctance, he returned to his cheerful tea and finally drank himself to death—on tea.

Murcheson Guardian.

DAVID LAWRENCE

U.S. Leaders Together on Suez Problem

WASHINGTON—Moral force—the President of the United States and the Congress speaking in one voice to secure peace in the Middle East—is the only influence, for the present at least, that will be applied in order to secure the opening of the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Anapa to the ships of Israel and all nations.

There is no intention on the part of the United States to impose any military or economic sanctions. But it is urging the Egyptian and the Israeli governments to accept the basis laid down by President Eisenhower in his memorandum of February 11 made public last Sunday.

Reception Was Important

What is more important today than even the president's television speech, reiterating the fundamentals of that memorandum, is the reception given the document at the White House meeting on Wednesday. This was participated in by 27 members of both parties, constituting the leadership of the two important committees of the House and the Senate on foreign affairs and armed services.

Almost without exception the Democrats and Republicans agreed with the objectives of the president in trying to find a way to attain the withdrawal of Israel's troops from occupied areas. There was unanimity of feeling and a manifestation of the true spirit of bipartisanship at the meeting which pleased both the president and the secretary of state as well as the members of Congress.

Memorandum Was Sound

It was a constructive conference because it was agreed that the February 11 memorandum was sound in every respect and that the United States could go no further in giving Israel the ironclad guarantees she seeks. Instead, it was urged that Israel be persuaded to accept American assurances and rely on American support for the justice of her viewpoint.

This very fact—that there is no disunity inside the American government but rather a solid unity — when conveyed to the authorities in Israel, will indicate that there is no use in holding out for further concessions because the maximum has already been granted.

If there had been discord, the Israeli cabinet might have felt justified in waiting for further concessions. But when the United States speaks out with one voice, it becomes necessary for Israel to accept what has been pledged, withdraw her troops and then see how the American pledges are implemented. The Israelis can always re-enter the occupied zones to protect themselves and perhaps even get military support from other powers if the Egyptians fail to heed the resolutions of the U. N. requiring free passage for all ships through the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Anapa.

Suggested Senate Adopt It

There was a time at the White House conference when considerable sentiment was expressed in favor of a suggestion by some of the Democrats that a resolution be adopted by the Senate itself to support the February 11 memorandum. But it was finally decided that this might complicate the situation in the Capital Hill with respect to other phases of the whole problem, such as the status of the Eisenhower doctrine resolution in the Senate.

It was asked specifically at the conference whether the president and the secretary of state had determined to recommend to the United Nations that "sanctions"—coercive or punitive measures—be adopted against Israel if her troops are not withdrawn. But the answer given was that this contingency had not been reached and that the debate in the U. N. Assembly itself would probably occupy two or three days, by which time Israel's attitude will have been disclosed. Much will depend on what the Israel government says in answer to the February 11 memorandum, and it is not unlikely that there may be delays while further views of clarification are exchanged. The crisis, therefore, is not as immediate as it has seemed, and the opposition to "sanctions" as expressed in various quarters in Congress is at least premature, if not academic at this point.

Painful Moving Picture

A Massachusetts reader paints a moving picture: "Dear Doctor: Last year every time our 15-year-old daughter had a test coming up in high school she would get dressed and ready for school, but would not be able to eat any breakfast, would then cry, and say she had a stomach ache, and would to all appearances be seriously ill. "We took her to two doctors who could find nothing wrong with her. "She missed 38 days of school, and the most a pupil can miss and still pass in June is 40 days. "Jan. 5 it happened again. She had a history test due, for which she studied the night before. "She is a normal girl, plays and studies, attends parties but only on weekends. . . . (Mrs. R. B. H.)

Stomach Ache Mild Trem

Stomach ache is a mild tremor as I remember it is a dreadful pain in the gizzard, and the knowledge that it will be defeated.

NOT AGREEMENT

Legislators, we gather from Mrs. Tom's letter, wonder if the lack of attendance at legislative hearings means agreement with the bills now introduced. It doesn't. It means lack of organization to protest, too little notice given and probably a feeling that hearings don't amount to much anyway. Also there is certainly a feeling that the tax bill will be huge, that it will be initiated quickly and that it will be defeated.

Sherman County Journal.

Fastest Craft



RAY TUCKER

Vast New Police Body Might Result From Supreme Court's Power Over State Laws

WASHINGTON — A tremendous and costly expansion of the Federal judiciary and creation of a vast force of police officers is now before the Supreme Court's assertion of exclusive jurisdiction over offenses hitherto prosecuted by the 48 states.

DR. WILLIAM BRADY

School Exams Might Cause Temporary Sickness of Pupil

Away, back, not in the nineteenth century, perhaps, but when Tony was a pup, and I was still a member or fellow of the AMA, paying my dues like a little man, I attended a meeting of school teachers in Rochester, N.Y. and met there the Dean of the School of Medicine, University of Rochester.

BEN MAXWELL

History in The Making

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the north pole, had been interred in Arlington national cemetery with full military and naval honors. Peary, with his Negro servant, Matthew Henson, four Eskimos and 40 dogs reached the north pole by sledge, April 6, 1909.

Barnes Cash BEN MAXWELL store, after 28 years of business in Salem, had advertised a retiring from business sale. (Barnes' store started on North Commercial street in 1892 with literally a wheelbarrow of merchandise and grew to become one of Salem's leading businesses in 1910. Then the enterprise occupied two fronts in the Eldridge building on North Commercial street, site of today's parking lot for the Roberts store.)

Walt Mason in Rippling Rhythms, Capital Journal editorial page feature of 37 years ago, rhymed relative to "The Funeral": "Oh, when I die, and folks assemble to see that I am planted right, let no man spiel with voice-a-tremble about my sins or virtues bright. What man may say will cut no figure when I have met the common fate, and I step up with pep and vigor, to dodge old St. Peter at his gate."

Fageol Truck & Tractor Co. Inc. had been organized in Salem with a location at 188 South High street. Chas. E. Lebold was president and Daniel Webster, a civil war veteran, treasurer. (Fageol was a two speed combination — one forward, one in reverse — that steered with a tiller. Its two bearing motor delivered 19 horsepower to the rear wheels equipped with 10 inch teeth, called growers, to insure traction. This clumsy ma-

Complaint From Federal Judge

Another court-clogging factor consists of the Federal government's acquisition of millions of acres of land for parks, national forests, military reservations and similar purposes. All offenses committed in these areas must be tried in Federal Courts.

Juris' Time Wasted on Trial

The Judge's letter said that he had been forced to preside over trials involving such trivial matters as automobile speeding, illegally parking, disorderly conduct, public peeing and public profanity. The case involving language not used in polite places took two full days of his time.

Action Blocked by One Man

Prodded by powerful political forces—organized labor and racial groups—one man blocks Congressional action on Smith's H.R. 3. He is Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat from Brooklyn and Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. Like most Congressional Chairmen, he runs his committee as a czar.

BUSINESS OPINIONS

One of the nice things about business is that one always finds different opinions about it. For some it is fine; for some terrible; for some it is going up, for others dropping off. You never notice it being bad until it is too late—Sherman County Journal.

Warden L. F. Compton of Oregon State Penitentiary had stated that no more visitors would be admitted into the institution until the epidemic of flu abated.

Oleson Motor Car Co., 348 North Commercial St., had advertised the Chandler Six, "famous for its motor" for \$2175 f.o.b. Salem. (This good automobile was manufactured between 1912 and 1929 at Cleveland, Ohio.)

JAMES MARLOW

Labor Unions Asked for It, Now Control Tight at Top

WASHINGTON — Tighter control of unions at the top is one result of Senate investigations into labor union racketeering and the efforts of the AFL-CIO leader ship to stamp it out.



This means less autonomy for national and local unions. But they asked for it by failing to do their own house-cleaning better. JAMES MARLOW Union welfare plans — covering pensions and other benefits — began to sprout during the war. They really blossomed after John L. Lewis won a welfare plan for his miners in 1946.

A Fertile Field for Hood

Now the billions of dollars in welfare plans are a fertile field for crooks. This year the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, which is made up of 140 unions, adopted and laid down for its member unions three codes of good conduct recommended by its own special Ethical Practices Committee.

President George Meany said the national unions will be expected to enforce the codes among their various local unions or face expulsion. The three codes go like this:

vestments so long as there is no opportunity for them to conflict with his union responsibilities.

3. Racketeers and crooks — This tells unions to keep out known crooks and racketeers as a "matter of common sense."

This month the AFL-CIO Executive Council ordered three of its unions — the laundry, distillery and Allied Industrial Workers — to clean out "corrupt influences" or face expulsion.

Accused of Looting Funds

This action was based on disclosures by a Senate committee in 1955 and the recommendations of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee which accused the three unions, with 170,000 members, of looting welfare funds of millions of dollars.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last month laid down another rule for the 140 unions which make up the giant, parent organization: It ordered union officials thrown out of their jobs if they take the Fifth Amendment for their own personal protection in order to avoid answering questions about labor racketeering. The amendment provides protection against self-incrimination.

Sen. McClellan (D-Ark) says his now investigating labor-management corruption, and will begin public hearings Tuesday.

Advertisement for Howell-Edwards Funeral Home. Features: "More Than 1/2 Century . . . of funeral directing for those who want the best." Address: HOWELL-EDWARDS FUNERAL HOME.

Advertisement for Capital Drug Store. Features: "Your guarantee. The filling of your prescriptions promptly and efficiently is our pledge and your guarantee. You can depend upon us for complete prescription service." Includes pharmacy symbol.

Advertisement for Capital Drug Store. Address: 405 State St., 617 Chemeketa St. We Give Green Stamps.

Advertisement for U.S. National Bank of Portland. Features: "Looking for MORE Banking Convenience?" Lists branches: LADD & BUSH-SALEM BRANCH, NORTH SALEM BRANCH, UNIVERSITY BRANCH, WEST SALEM BRANCH. Includes U.S. National Bank logo.