

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 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

Sept. 16, 1947 (Tuesday)

Jackson county drivers reminded that state police conducting closely-spaced checks of Oregon drivers' licenses.

Bob Clements, west coast representative of the Brooklyn Dodgers, which will place a class D farm club in Medford next season, will visit Medford soon.

20 YEARS AGO

Sept. 16, 1927 (Thursday)

Ten miles of new Pacific super-highway construction from Ashland to near the Siskiyou summit opens.

Medford's local-traveling Boy Scouts, Jerry Vawter, Richard Thierolf and Jack Thompson, arrived home last evening after almost three months traveling in the United States and Europe.

30 YEARS AGO

Sept. 16, 1927 (Friday)

Judging of exhibits at Jackson county products show starts; expected to be completed to-night.

Arrangements are being made to hold the 51st annual reunion of the Southern Oregon Pioneer society in Ashland, Sept. 22.

40 YEARS AGO

Sept. 16, 1917 (Monday)

District irrigation plan in the Medford area was approved at election; construction to start soon.

Company C details 150 men to guard duty to prevent expected dynamiting of trains passing through this area.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Which is the correct spelling: "Porto Rico" or Puerto Rico?

2. Name the first President of the U. S. whose inauguration ceremonies were held in Washington, D.C.

3. Bible: Which Book follows Jeremiah?

4. During World War II, which country built Liberty ships?

5. In compiling statistics in the U.S., is an individual counted as "illiterate" if he cannot read or write, or if he has not completed the fifth grade?

6. Which of Shakespeare's plays ends with a fourfold wedding?

7. Name the capital of Rumania.

8. Will food cook more quickly in water that is boiling vigorously, or boiling gently?

9. Which of the three following nicknamed pals would be most likely to use the expression "y'all"? "Devoted Rebel," "Damn Yankee," "Cornhusker?"

10. "May I print a kiss upon your lips?" I said / And she nodded her full permission; / So we went to press and I rather guess / We printed a rather—what?

Answers: 1. Puerto Rico. 2. Thomas Jefferson. 3. Lamentations. 4. United States of America. 5. Has not completed the fifth grade. 6. "As You Like It." 7. Bucharest. 8. So long as the water is boiling, the cooking time will be the same. 9. "Devoted Rebel." (The contraction of "you all" used in the South). 10. "edition." — J. Lillenthal.

For the "General Welfare"

One of the duties imposed on the federal government by the Constitution is to "promote the general welfare."

In today's increasingly complex society, one of the greatest needs for the "general welfare" of the nation is a high degree of literacy and education throughout the population.

It is this phrase in the constitution which provided the basis for the controversial (and thus far unsuccessful) proposal that the government aid in the financing of school buildings.

It is the same phrase which provides justification for the proposal that the government get into the business of assisting students in meeting the costs of higher education.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY reports that such a program may well be in effect by this time next year. Bills to provide federal aid to college students have been introduced into Congress, and will still be alive and ready for consideration when the second session of the 85th Congress convenes next January.

CQ points out that considerable encouragement for this type of legislation was provided by the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, which in its report last month declared that "World peace and survival of mankind may well depend on the way in which we educate the citizens and leaders of tomorrow."

It emphasized this by pointing out that each year some "200,000 of the ablest young people fail to carry their education beyond high school," and that this is partly because they do not have enough money.

THE cost of an education, like virtually everything else, has gone sky-high in recent years, and this has been only partly offset by the increased number of privately-endowed scholarships available to worthy students.

Many young people, whose parents cannot foot the entire bill of college or university training, supplement their income by part-time work during the four or more years they attend. And more power to them!

But these sources of income are not sufficient to do the entire job—a fact which is recognized more and more both by educators and by the public generally.

SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY of Minnesota is one of the sponsors of college scholarship legislation, and he says he will press for its enactment next year. This bill would authorize a federal scholarship fund of \$160,000,000 per year (that's less than one-190th of the amount allocated for the armed forces this year), which would provide \$1,000 annual scholarships for able students needing them, to be administered through state commissions.

Another bill would provide for long-term, low-interest loans to students for their education. Others would provide varying degrees of tax relief for parents putting their children through college.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY reported that although federal aid for college educations has been discussed for more than 10 years, only now do supporters feel that prospects are bright for enactment. They strengthen their arguments by pointing out Russia's growing educational progress, and the ever-rising costs of college educations.

The President's committee added:

"The gap between this nation's educational needs and its educational effort is widening ominously. America would be heedless if she closed her eyes to the dramatic strides being taken by the Soviet Union in post high school education, particularly in the development of scientists, engineers and technicians. She would be inexorably blind if she failed to see that the challenge of the next 20 years will require leaders not only in science and engineering and in business and industry but in government and politics, in foreign affairs and diplomacy, in education and civic affairs."

In our view, such a program would go much farther toward serving the "general welfare" of the nation than many of the programs which are now accepted as a normal part of the business of the federal government.

And as a purely practical note, it could be added that the increased earning power (and tax liability) of those assisted in obtaining an education, would in the long run more than repay the initial cost to the government.—E.A.

Autumnal Equinox

The calendar over our desk labels Sept. 23 the "1st Day of Autumn."

The calendar must have been printed in the east. It is correct for the Eastern time zone, when fall starts at 2:27 a.m., and for the Central and Mountain time zones, when it is at 1:27 a.m. and 12:27 a.m. Only in the Pacific time zone is Sept. 22 the first day of autumn, which starts here at 11:27 p.m.

As we have noted before, however, Autumn doesn't start at any one particular second in time. It sneaks up on one.

WHO could look at the brilliant harvest moon, now waning in the night skies, and not feel that fall is really here? And the start of school inevitably makes one certain that autumn is here, whether or not the calendar says so.

Speaking of the bright moon of the last week, we presume it was the harvest moon, which is the full moon nearest the autumnal equinox. This year, the World Almanac shows that the equinox is about half way between full moons, so early next month we may again be treated to bright, moonlit nights.—E.A.



Crackdown on Bankers In '30s Reminds of Current Labor Quiz

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent

Washington — (U) — Jimmy Hoffa's reluctance to retreat from the next presidency of the teamsters reminds the old timers around town of how it was back there when Ferdinand Pecora was investigating the stock market.

That was in 1930 - 31 during what we knew as the depression.

Bad luck, stupidity and too much love of money and power had mouse-trapped many of the country's top money men into serious trouble.

The public was aroused. A lot of banks were busted and the unemployed nearly starved.

Same Stage

The tie between Hoffa and the money bags who answered up to Pecora's sharp questioning is that they all acted on the same stage, although many years apart.

The hot seat in the Senate caucus room where Hoffa and Dave Beck wilted and, like, will wilt again was just where Pecora placed his banker witnesses.

The head men of the nation's greatest banks took their turn there, from the late J. P. Morgan down. Morgan got off almost

free from the Pecora investigation. The public reviled him for paying no income tax during three successive years. His counsel replied, simply, that Morgan did not owe any tax under the existing revenue act. And, that was a fact.

Breach of Trust

The general charge to which the bankers were summoned to Washington for answer was the same as the general accusation against Beck and Hoffa: Breach of trust. The judgment of the Senate committee men who heard Beck and Hoffa was that they were guilty of that many times over.

Committee censure, popular disapproval and teamsters opinion, combined, however, were not sufficient to blast Beck out of his plush union presidency nor yet to persuade Hoffa to withdraw his candidacy for the presidency at this month's union convention. Beck acknowledged his unfitness for reelection but clung to the tag end of his term.

Beck and some of Hoffa's disreputable associates chose a Fifth Amendment defense. No banker, however much compromised by the facts, would dare do that. None did under Pecora's merciless grilling.

Two of them, however, midway in their ordeal of testimony, felt compelled to resign their banking jobs.

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French Premier Faces Critical Tests Over Algeria, Farm Policy

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By CHARLES M. MCCANN
United Press Correspondent

Premier Maurice Bourges-Maunoury of France is facing critical tests of his North African and domestic policies.

The National Assembly, the controlling house of the French Parliament, meets in Paris Tuesday in a special session.

It will take up the Algerian problem and Bourges-Maunoury's anti-inflationary system of agricultural price controls.

Bourges-Maunoury plans to offer the Assembly a long-considered, complicated plan to divide Algeria into federal areas in hope that he can end the rebellion which has been draining France's treasury for nearly three years.

Algerians Reject Plan

But the rebels have rejected the plan in advance as falling short of the complete independence they demand.

Both the extreme right and extreme left wings of the National Assembly are criticizing it also. The rightists say it would give too much freedom to Algeria. The leftists say it does not go far enough.

Bourges-Maunoury hopes to push through his plan, in hope he can work out some compromise with the Algerian nationalists.

He is trying also to get it approved before the United Nations.

Editorial Comment

DAVE SHAW

When his many friends look back on their acquaintance with him, they will say, "Now Dave Shaw: THERE was a man." For Dave Shaw, who died unexpectedly Friday morning, was an expert in many things. But most of all he was an expert in being primarily a great human being, a man of great brain, great heart and great physical vigor.

When they talk about him in years to come, these friends of Dave's, they will remember many things.

Dave Shaw the night before his defeat for Congress in 1950, addressing a radio audience and saying, "My name is Dave Shaw. I am seeking your vote for Congress and these are the things I sincerely believe."

Dave Shaw standing around the piano reciting the words to a song—and he never forgot the words to a song. He could not have carried a tune in a bucket, but he was a great singing companion because he had enthusiasm.

Dave Shaw introducing Adlai Stevenson in an introduction to the presidential candidate said was "one of the most eloquent speeches I ever heard."

Dave Shaw lying on his back on his Gold Beach ranch, looking at the stars and discoursing expertly on astronomy; and the next afternoon talking about wild flowers or English history or what Lincoln said to Edwin M. Stanton.

Dave Shaw, who loved good food, out in the kitchen mixing a tossed green salad—seasoned with his own herbs.

Dave Shaw remembering football and crew at Harvard.

Dave Shaw looking forward to teaching constitutional law next year and declaring that he had found his career, the way he wanted to spend the rest of his life.

Dave Shaw, the civil war expert, fighting Shiloh or Chancellorsville on the company and platoon level with another fan of our greatest war.

Dave Shaw, a man who had known personal tragedy, listening sympathetically to the smaller problems of another.

Dave Shaw, drinking coffee in the Faculty Club and telling a joke—a joke at which nobody laughed harder than Dave Shaw.

Dave Shaw, indignant at what he felt was an injustice.

He was of a rare breed, Dave Shaw was, and he will not be soon forgotten by people who recognize that great human beings are all too rare.—Eugene Register-Guard.

Presidents of the U.S. have used armed forces abroad at least 76 times without congressional sanction.

Stephen Stoned To Death

Geo. N. Taylor

Came Stephen, an early Christian who declared that the blood of Christ blotted out all our sins. At that, Saul, a non-Christian set the crowd against Stephen and Stephen was stoned to death. Saul next set off for Damascus to head off their taking on Christian faith. As they journeyed, Christ Himself came in with—"Saul—Saul—Why do you persecute Me?" At that Saul fell to the ground, to be lifted later to his feet and led on into Damascus. There he gave himself to much prayer so he did the right-about face and changed his mind about Christ. That is conversion.

This message is by God's people who want you to know.

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takes up the Algerian issue.

The General Assembly will open its regular annual meeting Tuesday, simultaneously with the French National Assembly.

On the UN program is a resolution, offered by 21 "anti-colonial" Asian and African countries, to debate the Algerian issue as a danger to peace.

Price Controls Issue

As soon as the Algerian debate has been finished in the National Assembly, Bourges-Maunoury will face a much more serious debate on his agricultural price controls.

That issue could bring about a vote of no confidence and thus force Bourges-Maunoury's resignation as France's 22nd post-war premier.

French farmers, regarded as the chief stabilizing force in politically - mercurial France - and powerfully represented in Parliament—bitterly oppose the price controls.

Bourges - Maunoury imposed the controls last month as part of his "austerity" program. Under this plan, ceilings were set on farm prices.

Farmers threaten nation-wide strikes if the controls are maintained.

Pressure by agricultural interests forced Bourges-Maunoury to call a special session of Parliament on that issue. He set it for Sept. 24. But he advanced the date to Tuesday in order to give priority to Algeria.

Tunisia Aids Rebels

As if Bourges-Maunoury did not have trouble enough with Algeria and price controls, he is involved also in a potentially dangerous dispute with President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, to which France has granted independence.

Tunisia adjoins Algeria on the northeast. The Algerian rebels have been getting a constant supply of weapons through Tunisia. Rebel bands also make it a practice to flee into Tunisia to escape French punitive forces.

France recently started chasing the rebels across the border, pleading the recognized international right of "hot pursuit."

Bourguiba has proclaimed a state of emergency—along the border and threatens to use his armed forces against French troops.

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

THE CONSEQUENCES OF FAUBUS

Washington — The tragic episode in Little Rock is dead certain to have decisive political results. One such result is already clear. The brilliant strategy of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, which was designed to save his party from being torn to pieces by the civil rights issue, has been knocked into a cocked hat by Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus.

The Johnson strategy was essentially simple enough. Again and again, he pointed out to his fellow Southerners that, if they filibustered to prevent any civil rights legislation at all, the inevitable result would be a change in the Senate rules to kill unlimited debate. Then reality tough civil rights would in time become inevitable.

The Southerners bowed to Johnson's logic, and unanimously agreed not to filibuster a bill limited essentially to voting rights. With a civil rights bill safely passed, the second part of Johnson's plan called for a relatively mild change in the Senate rules in the next session of Congress. The rules would be amended to permit two thirds of those present and voting to limit debate.

THUS, according to the Johnson strategy, the two great, related issues which have threatened to destroy the Democratic party—civil rights and the filibuster—would be out of the way by the time the 1958 and 1960 elections rolled around.

But the "best-laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley." Lyndon Johnson's well-laid plans began to go agley at the very end of the session, when Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina broke the Southern agreement, and staged his one-man filibuster. Thurmond's futile grandstand play, enraged the other Southerners, since it was calculated to make them seem "soft" on the civil rights issue.

But the damage to Johnson's strategy inflicted by Thurmond was probably not irreparable. The damage inflicted by Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus almost certainly is irreparable.

For Faubus' action in calling out the Arkansas National Guard to prevent integration of the Little Rock High schools has suddenly and dramatically revived the whole civil rights issue. The pictures of white troops

threaten to filibuster any new version of section three. And this in turn will also raise the issue of the filibuster, and in the sharpest form. Thus in this way also the action of Faubus threatens to tear the careful and coolly calculated Johnson strategy to tatters.

All in all, no man has a better right than Lyndon Johnson to be furious with Orval Faubus. And this is especially so, for still another reason. If the Johnson strategy had worked, if the civil rights issue had been disposed of, once and for all,