

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NEWSPAPER
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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. 22, 1947 (Monday)
Southern Oregon college de-
velops new type teacher training
program in which students are
sent to full-time teaching jobs
using emergency certificates.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: "Several
valley hunters have returned
from the California timber,
where they sought the elusive
deer. All report no luck, out-
side of getting back."

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 22, 1937 (Wednesday)
George W. Porter, Medford
mayor for the past three years,
resigns office due to press of pri-
vate affairs.

Defense witness in trial of lo-
cal pinball agent testifies that a
fair degree of skill is exhibited
by pinball players.

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 22, 1927 (Thursday)
Carrier pigeon lost from
Sperry company for a week tries
to get into local post office.

Of about 20 women interview-
ed here, all but four thought
Gene Tunney should win over
Jack Dempsey in tonight's fight.

40 YEARS AGO
County Fair closes with a jazz
orchestra playing dance music.
Sept. 22, 1917, (Saturday)

A benefit for Sacred Heart
hospital will be given at the Ri-
alto theater next Wednesday.

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

1. The Military Order of the
Carabao is an organization of
those who fought in China, Phi-
lippines, Cuba, or Puerto Rico?

2. For what is the chemical
element helium named?

3. BIBLE: Turkey, Iran, and
USSR boundaries join at which
famous "Mount?"

4. Did Soviet Russia sign a
non-aggression treaty with Hit-
ler Germany in 1937, 1938, or
1939?

5. Prior to the Civil War,
which two States, in addition to
South Carolina, voted unani-
mously to secede from the
Union?

6. Asuncion is the capital of
which South American country?

7. Name the author of "Shad-
ows on the Rock."

8. In which State is the lowest
point in the United States?

9. Replace the correct word
for the incorrect one in the fol-
lowing sentence: "Whereabouts
do you live?"

10. "Goose, bee, and calf gov-
ern the land."—J. Howell.
"goose" means pen; "bee" means
wax. What does "calf" stand
for?

1. Philippines. 2. Helios
(Greek for "the sun." 3. Ararat.
4. 1939. 5. North Carolina and
Tennessee. 6. Paraguay. 7. Wil-
la Cather. 8. California (Death
Valley). 9. Where (not where-
abouts). 10. Parchment. (Mod-
ern: "Then pen is mightier than
the sword.")

"Straight" Twaddle

We are indebted to a subscriber for sending us
two copies of a feature in "Farm & Ranch" entitled
"Straight Talk."

In a note accompanying the gift, the writer thinks
the offering will interest us because it represents
"quite a different view" from that expressed in this
department.

Well, after reading the articles, we would say
this is the understatement of the week.

The topic is the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court
that racial segregation in our public schools is un-
constitutional. We haven't read so many wild ir-
responsible statements regarding this national issue,
since the hectic days—and nights—of the Ku Klux
Klan.

We haven't the space—or inclination—to try to
answer all the nonsense, but will pick out a few to
give some idea of what "Straight Talk" thinks about
the Supreme Court, and its racial integration decision.

NO. 1: It claims the Supreme Court in that decision,
failed to uphold the Constitution of the United
States, while Governor Faubus of Arkansas and his
fellow nullificationists acted to sustain it.

The South, it seems, is right when it calls out the
NATIONAL—not the STATE—Guard to prevent a
few defenseless colored children from enjoying public
school privileges to which the local school board had
declared they were entitled, as had the Federal and
Supreme Courts.

THE Supreme Court moreover, "Straight Talk"
claims, was not only packed with political lawyers
by Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Harry Truman, but
also by President Eisenhower, who is alone respon-
sible for Chief Justice Warren's court. This court,
like its predecessors, is made up of left-wingers which
now makes and unmakes the laws, being no better
than the "combined creatures of New Dealism and
MODERN REPUBLICANISM, bent on changing our
constitutional government into a centralized all-
powerful, socialist labor-welfare state." (Sic!)

THERE are two full pages of this sort of whang
doodle, including the sober dictum that the Su-
preme Court should be limited to judges who have
served at least 10 years on "Circuit Courts of Appeal,"
they should have a tenure of not more than 9 years,
and should be allowed to issue no majority opinions,
only those supported by a two-thirds vote. (How
many decisions would ever be reached on that basis?)

Finally, as the congress has the right to oust Su-
preme Court judges who have not (presumably) come
up to its standards of good behaviour, "Straight Talk"
would have them curbed by the President or congress,
and if this failed to attain the desired results, why
"kick the rascals out." In other words, put the U.S.
Supreme Court head over heels into politics!

THE item, however, that intrigued this department
most was calling in Abraham Lincoln to support
the Southern segregationists.

IT SEEMS that when in 1860, the Supreme Court
upheld slavery by the Dredd Scott decision, Presi-
dent Lincoln, according to "Straight Talk," issued
the following "challenge":

"We propose so resisting it as to have it reversed IF WE
CAN, and a new judicial rule established upon this subject."

BUT "Straight Talk" fails to add that President
Lincoln also followed the present course of the
Governors of Tennessee and Kentucky and while be-
lieving the decision wrong, made no criticisms of
the Supreme Court, advised no changes in its pro-
cedure or composition, but told the country that the
proper judicial tribunal had decided what the law
is, and that everyone should obey it until a reversal
from the same court, if possible, had been secured
or the constitution changed.

There would be no quarrel with Governor Faubus,
or anyone else, if they now pursued a similar course
of "Due process of law."

But they insist upon calling out the troops to defy
the court and nullify the constitution.

ALL of this is probably a waste of time and space.
It is a kind of twaddle mass emotional reaction
which can't be dismissed by reason, but like the Hurri-
cane Esther, MUST blow itself out.

Our excuse for taking "Straight Talk" seriously
enough to quote it, is to give an idea of what ex-
tremes the "Black South" and their sympathizers,
have gone on this "White Supremacy" question.

To bring up the words of Abraham Lincoln, prob-
ably the greatest ANTI-racist in the history of the
country, and uttered nearly 100 years ago, to support
the use of armed force to keep Negro children from
our public schools today, strikes this department as
surpassing by several leagues any conceivable ra-
tional limit.—R.W.R.

A Correction

In our recent comments on the school segregation
problem in Arkansas we quoted the following:

"Your huddled masses yearning to be free."

An alert subscriber asks if that quotation should
not be "Your huddled masses yearning to BREATHE
free."

"Alert subscriber" is right.

We quoted from memory a line from the inscrip-
tion on the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor and
it should have been "breathe" instead of "be."

"A. S." might be interested in the entire inscrip-
tion which, with the aid of John Bartlett, reads as
follows:



In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Here's a little tale from far-
away France. If you get the
point of it, it's worth reading.

FOR 200 years a colony of bea-
vers has lived contentedly
along the Rhone river, which
flows southward through a part
of France that is so charming
that for centuries it has been
conceded to be the most deli-
cious area of Western Europe. The
valley of the Rhone, which ends
where the great river flows into
the dreamy Mediterranean not
too far from the place where
the romantic French Riviera be-
gins, has long been celebrated in
song and story.

These beavers, it appears, fell
into the way of life that is char-
acteristic of the Rhone valley.
It is an EASY way of life. The
fundamentals of food, shelter
and clothing are not too hard to
get there.

SO—

In the slow course of time—
These beavers QUIT WORK-
ING LIKE BEAVERS. There
was bark aplenty for them to
nibble. There was warm, lovely
water aplenty in which to swim
around. All this went on
throughout the year, for in the
equable climate of the valley of
the Rhone there was no pressing
need to store up in the summer
what one would need in the win-
ter.

UNDER these conditions, these
beavers ceased to be EAGER
beavers. They became LAZY
beavers.

They even quit building dams.
Why build dams to back up water
in which to store food for the
winter?

Why work when work wasn't
necessary in order to eat?

THEN—

All of a sudden—
Life CHANGED for them. A
corps of engineers came along
and started to build a dam. The
beavers were in the way, so the
engineers moved them over into
a little river called the Tave that
flows into the Rhone.

THAT DID IT.

The beavers took a long, hard
look at these dam-building hu-
man engineers and realized that
after a couple of centuries of the
life of RITZY THEY HAD COM-
PETITION.

So they went to work like
mad, building a dam of their
own. They cut down trees. They
rolled stones. They dug chan-
nels. They brought branches
down the creek and put them in
place and cemented them with
mud and moss and leaves until
the dam was water-tight and be-
gan to back up the waters of the
Tave.

Then they started cutting
down more trees and cutting
them up into manageable
lengths and storing them in the
backed-up waters to provide
food for the coming winter in
case it happened to be a hard
one.

In short—

These beavers GOT COMPE-
TITION.

When they got competition,
they took a look at their hole
cards and went to work.

Reports from the scene of ac-
tion are to the effect that they
are HAPPIER THAN THEY
HAVE BEEN FOR THE PAST
CENTURY AND A HALF.

Work has its rewards.

Advisory Group Is
Named for '59 Fair

Portland — Efforts to attract
major foreign country and in-
ternational trade participation in
Oregon's Centennial Exposition
and International Trade Fair of
1959 moved ahead last week
with the appointment of a four
man advisory committee of top
foreign trade leaders in this
area.

Members of the committee,
appointment of which was an-
nounced by Floyd Maxwell,
managing director of the centen-
nial exposition, are J. Carter
Brandon, manager of the foreign
trade department of the Portland
chamber of commerce; Harold
K. Cherry, manager of the Port-
land field office of the U.S. de-
partment of commerce; Arthur
J. Farmer, manager of the Port-
land chamber of commerce; and
Thomas Young, director of far
east sales for Fiberboard Pro-
ducts, Inc.

Maxwell said the advisory
group would assist the present
centennial staff in formulating
plans for the international trade
fair, an integral part of the 1959
centennial exposition.

International exhibits from
foreign countries, firms and as-
sociations, as well as United
States groups engaging in inter-
national trade, will occupy part
of the 65-acre exposition area
which will be developed for cen-
tennial use at the site of the Pa-
cific International Exposition
building, Maxwell stated.

Oregon's 100th birthday will
be celebrated throughout the
state in 1959 while focal point
of the centennial will be the ex-
position and international trade
fair, to run starting June 10,
1959, for a period of 120 to 150
days.

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contribution)

What does one do with an un-
occupied rabbit hutch? Why put
a dog in it; silly question.

The rabbit pen in question be-
longed to a Medford family, but
the rabbit was chased by another
dog and died, we are told, of
sheer fright. This pretty well
broke up the 10-year-old son of
the family who had been caring
for it.

The next day a lap-sized, wiry-
haired, mahogany-eyed pug-
faced, licking-friendly dog, which
could be mistaken for an Irish-
man if he had a curved pipe in
his mouth (the family says), ap-
peared on the scene—sort of out
of nowhere, as dogs sometimes
do. He was dubbed "Whiskers,"
adopted, and installed in the rab-
bit pen.

At last report he was playing
with the neighborhood kids day-
times, sleeping in the pen at
night, turning his nose up at
canned dog food, and lapping up
any assortment of table scraps.

Overheard, one Western
Electric company striking
picketer to another, after the
first hard eight hours on the
picket line: "I hope this thing
ends soon. My feet are killing
me."

Some people are, occasionally,
late for appointments; others are
early. This apparently is the sea-
son for the early ones.

Don Faber, mayor of Central
Point and a Kiwanis club mem-
ber, carefully arranged his va-
cation trip with particular care
so that he could attend a North-
west District Kiwanis meeting in
Canada, at the end of his jour-
ney and before returning home.
He arrived at the Canadian town
for the meeting, only to find he
was a week too soon.

Dr. Abner Clark, another Ki-
wanian, incidentally, and also
a fight fan, showed up at the
Craterian theater last Monday

night to see the closed-circuit
TV broadcast of the Robinson-
Basilio fight, which is scheduled
for tomorrow night.

And Bob Vroman, the chief
photographer on this paper, on
assignment to cover the 100th
anniversary celebration of the
Jacksonville Presbyterian church
today, showed up there last Sun-
day.

The old saying, "Better late
than never," needs some emen-
dation in these cases.

A woman we know recently
began dabbling in sculpture as
a hobby. We now have the re-
port that she's gradually run-
ning out of kitchen utensils.
Such things as flour sifters
have been used to strain out
plaster or concrete, pots have
been used to mix plaster or
other batches of sculpture-
type goo, ladles and knives
have been used in ways in
which good kitchen utensils
should not be used. And she's
afraid if this sort of thing
keeps up, she's going to need
to restock her entire supply of
utensils.

The Jackson county court and
the county planning commission
discussed last week the proposed
subdivision ordinance which the
court referred back to the com-
mission. After the meeting,
someone submitted a pamphlet
to the court entitled: "Fun at
the Meeting Place."

The county court also found
last week that it isn't much
fun traveling a long distance
to a meeting, if there is no
meeting. The court went to
Grants Pass to attend a Rogue
River Flood Control and Water
Resources association meeting,
but found it had been can-
celled and they had not been
notified.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE ISSUE IN ARKANSAS

Apologists for Gov. Faubus
have been quick to exploit an
unclear sentence

in the Presi-
dent's state-
ment about
the conference
last Saturday
at New Port.
In the sen-
tence the Presi-
dent said that
he recognized
"the inescapa-
ble responsi-
bility resting

upon the Governor to preserve
law and order in his state." This
is said to mean that the Gover-
nor has a right and a duty, if he
thinks it necessary in order to
preserve law and order, to use
the National Guard to keep the
Negro children out of the Little
Rock public schools.

It is not possible that the
President meant to say any such
thing. For if he had meant to
say it, he would have been giv-
ing consent to an extraordinary
precedent—that if a Governor of
a state says that he thinks that
the enforcement of Federal law
will provoke disorderly protests,
he may use military force not to
put down the disorderly protests
but to nullify Federal law.

The President cannot have
meant to approve armed resistance
to the enforcement of the
Constitution he is sworn to up-
hold.

Yet the sentence is open to the
construction which the Govern-
or's apologists have put upon it.
The sentence is obviously an
echo of the Governor's own at-
tempt to justify his action. The
sentence would never have been
in the statement at all had not
the President, who in principle
had gotten the Governor to back
down, wished to give Mr. Faubus
a little consolation and
something to save his face. What
he gave him were some words
which befog the issue.

UNFORTUNATELY, the Gov-
ernor has precipitated an issue
which does not lend itself to
compromise. The issue, let us
remember, is not where and
when, how fast and how much,
the white public schools shall be
opened to Negro children. Inte-
gration is bound to be a long and
slow process, and no good can
come of impatient, uncompromis-
ing attempts to force the pace.
But the issue forced by Gov.
Faubus is whether a community
like Little Rock, which has con-
sented to a very moderate de-
gree of integration, may be over-
ruled by the Governor and pre-
vented from observing the law.

The issue, in short, is whether
a Governor may use the Nation-
al Guard to enforce segregation.
This is not an issue that can be
compromised. Either he can or
he cannot. If he can, the hope of
progress slowly and by consent,
as in fact was happening in
Arkansas, is extinguished, and
the sinister question of armed
resistance to the Constitution is
posed.

THIS being the issue, the Gov-
ernor has gotten himself into
a crack. If he bows to Federal
authority, he must reverse his
order to the Arkansas National
Guard, and he must recognize
his responsibility to enforce the
law, not to nullify it. Then, he
will, no doubt, be a gone goose
with the irreconcilable segrega-
tionists. If, on the other hand,
he does not bow to Federal au-
thority, he will have to be made
to bow to it. The President could
not, no matter how lenient he
wished to be, let Gov. Faubus
win the argument. For the pre-
cedent established would be dis-
astrous.

The best solution, even for
Gov. Faubus himself, will be a
clear and conclusive decision ar-
rived at by due process of law
on the question of whether the
National Guard may be used, as
in Little Rock, to nullify the
law. It will be best for Gov.
Faubus—not that this is the
most important consideration—
because since he must bow to
some authority, it will be easier
for him to bow to the Court.

More importantly, it will be
best for the South. For it will
reopen the road towards accom-
modation which was opened in
the Senate this summer. This
is the only way that the South
and the rest of the nation can
hope to live with the problem.

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MHS Graduates
Attend College
Orientation Class

About 38 1957 graduates of
Medford High school attended a
four-evening college orientation
session held Sept. 9 to 12 at the
school.

Sessions lasted from 7:30 to
9:30 p.m. The first evening, a
panel of eight Medford high
graduates who attended colleges
last year offered suggestions based
on their experiences.

Panel members included Stan
Cully, Willamette university;
Dick Arnold, Lewis and Clark
college; Marilyn Olson, Stanford
university; Mike DeVore, Loren
Jacobs, and Sue DeVore, Universi-
ty of Oregon; and Mary Kay
White and Macy Overstreet, Ore-
gon State college.

Vocabulary Course

Mrs. Edna Stewart, high school
English teacher, conducted a
course in vocabulary the next
evening. Students were inform-
ed of the types of tests given by
colleges at the third session.

At the fourth session, Miss De-
lie M. Whisenand, head of the
remedial instruction department
and testing department in the
high school, conducted a review
of English fundamentals.

The school will contact many
of the students who attended
early in November and ask them
for suggestions on improving
such an orientation program.