

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
Nov. 18, 1948 (Thursday)
Rogue Valley ham operators offer to transmit Thanksgiving greetings anywhere in this country or its possessions.

The Jackson County Public Health association reports a "very good response" to its current X-ray campaign to detect TB.

20 YEARS AGO
Nov. 18, 1938 (Friday)
Annual autumn Dollar Days attract a large number of shoppers to downtown Medford.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The grand opera ball performance was well attended. Some of the artists could have leaped a better had they been getting out of the way of an auto while jaywalking."

30 YEARS AGO
Nov. 18, 1928 (Sunday)
The Studio Players, a little-theater group here in Medford sporting some professional talent, opens its season next month with "Dover Road."

Fernando Germani, Italian organist, presents a concert for a small but appreciative audience in First Presbyterian church.

40 YEARS AGO
Nov. 18, 1918 (Monday)
The Elks play a Red Cross Victory ball Thanksgiving night.

Lt. Col. E. E. Kelly is reported to have been in the thick of the closing battle of the war, the advance upon Sedan.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. What is a duplex house?
2. Name the capital of Iraq.
3. Castel Gandolfo is a residence of what personage?
4. Labor Day is celebrated on the same date in September of each year; true or false?
5. Name the reputed author of the fable about the boy who called "Wolf, Wolf."
6. In which of these States was Thomas A. Edison born—Ohio, New York, or New Jersey.
7. In which State is Muscle Shoals?
8. In the nursery rhyme, who was it who lost her sheep?
9. Except for the War of 1818 and World War II, in what month has the U.S. entered each of the principal wars in which it has participated?
10. Which four States of the U.S. have names beginning with "New"?

Answers: 1. A two family house. 2. Baghdad. 3. The Pope. 4. False. 5. Aesop. 6. Ohio. 7. Alabama. 8. Little Bo Peep. 9. In April. 10. Hampshire, York, Jersey, Mexico.

New Slant on Bankruptcy

Probably in common with most people, we have always associated the word "bankruptcy" with businesses, or with individuals who handle a lot of capital, and who somehow let their liabilities pile up higher than their assets over too long a period of time.

We were interested, therefore, to learn that by far the largest number of bankruptcies filed through legal channels are by working people — wage earners who take on too heavy a burden of debt to carry from one payday to the next.

ESTES Snedecor, Portland, federal referee in bankruptcy, recently made a talk in Oregon City about the subject which was revealing.

He forecast that 1958 will turn out to be a year of many bankruptcies being filed, and he expects 2,870 in Oregon before the year is out, a figure high among other states.

This is not, he said, because business or industry are on the rocks. Paradoxically, it is for the opposite reason — the economy is expanding.

HE explained it this way:

During a period of expansion, such as the nation has experienced over the past few years, installment credit mounts. The total grew more than five times from 1941 to 1957 — from \$6,085,000,000 to \$33,133,000,000.

This means that home payments, auto payments, and payments on furniture, furnishings, appliances and so on, are gobbling up a far greater proportion of the salaries of wage earners.

Then, when a seasonal setback comes along — or a "recession" such as that which hit the nation during the past year, and Oregon harder than most states — the wage earner is the one who gets caught.

Then, rather than submit to excessive garnishment of his paycheck, which might not allow him and his family enough to live on, he files for bankruptcy.

SNEDECOR says it results from inequitable laws. He says, for instance, that bankruptcy laws exempt a man's home and automobile from collection by creditors, but that they do nothing to protect his livelihood.

The report on the talk in the Oregon City paper added:

"Furthermore, the creditors themselves are hurt. Because when a man is forced into bankruptcy, everyone suffers and nobody gets his fair share of assets. On the other hand, if a man's wages were protected, more times than not the debtor tries to pay off and will if he can. But once he has been forced into bankruptcy, then everything goes."

He suggested that Oregon follow the lead of other states, and put a limit on the amount of a man's salary that can be attached. He suggested 20 per cent. To quote again:

"Two examples were cited. In Pennsylvania there is a limit, and last year it had only 694 bankruptcies filed. Texas, another state with a limitation, had 341 filed. In giant New York state, with many times the population of Oregon, 2,962 people filed for bankruptcy — just slightly more than Oregon. New York has a limitation on attachments too. On the other hand, California, like Oregon, has no limitation. Last year it had 15,000 bankruptcies filed."

WE found the report of Snedecor's talk of great interest, not only because it gave us a new slant on who files the most bankruptcies, and why, but also because it pointed to a deficiency in Oregon law, where a change could turn out to be of great benefit to a great many people.

If he is right — and he is certainly in a position to know — the individual wage earner would receive far greater protection, and creditors, too, would have a better chance of getting their money — far better than by garnishing a working man's salary to a point where he can't support his family and is forced to seek the unsatisfactory solution of bankruptcy. — E. A.

Cars and Grades

In quite a number of high schools in the north-west, surveys have shown a high degree of correlation between grade averages and automobile ownership.

The figures have varied, but have shown a remarkable similarity in pattern.

At South Salem High school, for instance, of the 594 junior and senior students owning cars, 7 per cent are A-average students; 19 per cent are B students; 31 per cent are C students and 44 per cent are D students.

BROKEN down into boys only, or girls only, or junior class only, or senior class only, the results are, if not identical, directly similar.

Without a more detailed and complete survey, it is impossible to assess the real significance of these figures—if any. For instance, the survey didn't show how non-car-owning students compared in the grade breakdown. And even if the car-owners have a comparably greater proportion of poor students, one cannot say if it is cause or effect.

But the surveys are certainly suggestive that automobiles and good grades don't go together (on the average) — whatever the cause.

PLANS for a similar survey at Medford High school have been discussed, and it may well be made within the next few months, according to Principal Lester Harris.

It will also be interesting, although possibly inconclusive. There are many ramifications of the problem, including the costs of car purchase and upkeep, the time consumed by activities which only automobiles make possible, and so on.

There are some who are using such statistics to support a demand that 18 be made the legal minimum driving age, but we can't go along with that — yet — until further facts are in. — E. A.

Dennis the Menace



"THIS ONE'S GOT A LOT OF GOOD READIN' IN IT... IF YA LIKE PICTURES."

Washington Report

By William S. White

ROMANTIC LIBERALS

Washington—in the Democratic party there are professional, or romantic, liberals and there are plain, or working, liberals. The romantic Democratic liberals respond to new and "modern" faces with ecstatic high-mindedness—the newer the face the gladder the ecstasy. The working Democratic liberals have mostly a common view on issues with their more enthusiastic colleagues.

The great difference is that the working liberals are, first of all, simply Democrats. To them, the word "liberal" qualifies but does not supplant the operative word "Democrat." In short, they like their party to win elections. These are what might be called the Harry Truman liberals.

But the romantic Democratic liberals have aims so much more diffuse—and possibly so much more elevated—as to be difficult to define. They will have none of the crude bonds of party; they wish to soar wild and free above all that is commonplace in politics.

THESE gentlemen—and ladies—are now considerably worrying the more "regular" liberal Democrats—and sorely worrying all purely organizational Democrats of whatever hue. For these professional liberals are rushing into headlong embrace—more in private than in public, it is true—of the image of the Republican Governor-elect of New York, Nelson Rockefeller, as the properly inevitable President for 1960.

This is being done before Mr. Rockefeller has had a chance to write a line on the first page of his gubernatorial record; even before he has taken his inaugural vows.

All this is not welcome news to the 1960 Democratic Presidential nominee, whoever he may turn out to be—and however liberal, for that matter he may turn out to be. For ostensible Democrats are making very early, and very emotional, commitments to Mr. Rockefeller. And by this they are necessarily weakening the prospective Democratic position for 1960.

There is, in fact, a strong parallel between this "I like Nelson" movement among the romantic liberal Democrats and another movement among the same kind of group in 1948. Then, some of these professional Democratic liberals—including a few who were at least supposed to be close to the Truman Administration—began an earnest pursuit of a curious theory. This was that President Truman ought to step aside and more or less force a "new face," Dwight Eisenhower, to take over the Presidential nomination.

MR. TRUMAN, who is not generally thought to be too conservative but has nevertheless never quite hidden his distaste for professional liberals, was of course insensitively unwilling to oblige. It was then supposed by the disappointed professional liberals that General Eisenhower was the only authentic and fully respectable liberal in sight. It is commonly forgotten now; but the chant "I like Ike" arose in this quarter even before it arose among any considerable number of

Grant-in-Aid Fund

Increases Foreseen In 86th Congress

By Congressional Quarterly
Washington—Two developments appear certain—in a generally uncertain future—when the 86th Congress convenes seven weeks hence.

—President Eisenhower will renew and amplify his proposals for checking the growth of Federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments.

—Congress, for its part, will ignore the proposals. Most probably it will march in the opposite direction.

The President's concern over the trend toward more and larger grant programs was voiced repeatedly in 1958 both in his budget recommendations and in his reaction to legislation approved by Congress. Faced with a deficit of \$12 billion this year and several billion next year, he can show no less concern in 1959.

Congress, on the other hand, will reflect the results of the Nov. 4 election. Not only did Democrats win 2-to-1 majorities in House and Senate; they extended their control of state governments. Come January, Democrats will occupy the Governor's mansion and control both houses of the state legislatures in 22 states, Republicans in only four states.

Support at State Level
This means that Democrats in Congress, who have always looked with greater favor than Republicans on grants-in-aid, will be powerfully reinforced at the state level, at a time when the states are scraping the tax barrel to meet the rising cost of public services.

Federal grants to state and local governments—for such programs as highway and hospital construction, public assistance, urban renewal, and unemployment compensation—climbed from \$2.8 billion in fiscal 1953 to \$4.1 billion in fiscal 1957. The total this year is expected to reach \$6 billion.

Last January the President, on the advice of the Joint Federal-State Action committee, asked Congress to transfer two small grant programs to the states, along with a portion of the revenues from the 10 per cent Federal excise tax on local telephone service.

He also asked the legislators to modify the hospital, public assistance, school and urban renewal programs in a fashion that would have reduced Federal outlays.

Opposite Reaction
Congress not only didn't comply, it liberalized grant formulas for emergency school aid and public assistance, added \$400 billion to the highway program, and launched a new aid-to-education program with about \$500 million for grants. The legislators also approved bills which the President vetoed, increasing Federal aid to airports and establishing a loan-and-grant program for area redevelopment.

These two bills are almost certain to be repassed in 1959 in a form more generous than desired by the President. In similar fashion, Congress may be expected to approve an omnibus housing bill no less costly than the one that, for the lack of six votes, failed to pass the House in August. That measure authorized \$300 million a year for six years for the urban renewal program, in which the Federal government puts up \$2 for every \$2 invested at the local level.

ALL these raises problems. These problems can be guessed at from this extract from a recent Washington dispatch: "Because they (these underground explosion techniques) can also be used in WEAPONS development, this country must prove to the world that Project Plowshare is honestly dedicated to peace. . . . This was made plainly skeptical of Plowshare's motives. "To overcome the world's skepticism, this country is ready, subject to congressional approval, to make Plowshare materials and services available to other countries for construction work or the tapping of buried resources such as otherwise unobtainable oil and minerals."

Communications
Veterans Day Success

To the Editor: On behalf of the Allied Veterans' Council of Jackson County, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the many valley residents and business firms who helped us make Veterans' Day the tremendous success it was.

Especially would we like to thank the Retail Merchants' Association, who cooperated fully in regulating their store hours to coincide with our program, and the Medford Mail Tribune, which gave space for our news releases and advertising. Along with these, we thank the Milk Producers' League and Jorgensen's Dairy for the splendid ads in the Sunday paper preceding Veterans' Day. . . . without such cooperation and backing, the magnitude of the program would have never been conveyed to the public.

Since there will be a new president of the council Dec. 1, I wish to assure all veterans organizations, the National Guard, and others who have worked with us that it has been a year full of experience and pleasure for me. I sincerely hope that my successor enjoys it as much and has the fine support I have received along with our outstanding committeemen.

Thanks again, very much. Keegan Townsend, President, Allied Veterans' Council of Jackson County.

Stops Constipation Due to "Aging Colon"

New laxative discovery re-creates 3 essentials for normal regularity.

As you grow older, the internal muscles of your colon wall also age. Lose the strength that propels waste from the body. Sluggant bowel contents become so dry and shrunken that they fail to stimulate the urge to purge. Relief, doctors say, lies in a new laxative principle. Old-style bulks and moisteners may create gas, take 3 or 4 days for relief. Old-style salts and drugs cramp and gripe the entire system. Of all laxatives, only new COLONOID gives you its special 3-way relief that works only on the lower colon (area of constipation).

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

HUSSEIN FOREVER

Amman, Jordan—Events in this extraordinary country have a way of resembling episodes in one of the old serial movies — say "The Perils of Pauline"—with the heroine, or in this case the hero, always emerging from direct danger in a glow of triumph at the close of each episode.

The curious fact remains, however, that even such an unreal piece of melodrama as young King Hussein's escape from the attacking Syrian MIG fighters can also be full of genuine political significance. Consider, for example, just one incident in this particular installment of the Jordanian serial.

After the young King's plane had taken off, the tough, astute Prime Minister, Samir Rifal, and several other leaders of the government returned to the Jordanian government office building for breakfast and a business talk. They had no particular fear of a Syrian attack on the King's plane. But just to be sure that all went well, one of those present turned on the radio communicator with the Amman airfield tower, which is installed in the government offices because of the King's passionate interest in aviation.

AFTER the first growl of static, the communicator quickly began to pour out the argument between King Hussein's pilot and the Damascus control tower. Then, quite suddenly, there was silence (because the pilot, Wing Commander Daljeish, observed radio silence from the moment of the first pass by the Syrian MIGs). The breakfasters were filled with consternation, thinking the King had been shot down. They at once telephoned the news to the Jordanian Chief of Staff, Habis Majjali, at the Arab Legion camp at Zerga.

There the telephone operator must have listened in, or in some other way the news that the Syrians had shot down King Hussein spread like wildfire through the camp. By a kind of instantaneous combustion, over the protests of their officers, a huge majority of the Arab Legion rank and file immediately marched off on the road to the north, with the actual intention of invading Syria without any further delays or formalities.

THE troops would not be quieted or reassured, until great numbers of them had been taken in a long procession of Army trucks to cheer the King at the palace after his almost miraculous safe return. Altogether, it would be hard to imagine a more curious or more convincing demonstration of an army's loyalty and affection. And the timing and everything else proved very clearly that the demonstration was in the rare, truly spontaneous category.

Anyone with the slightest experience of Arab politics must see the far-reaching significance of this demonstration. In every Arab state, the Army is the dominant political factor. In Iraq, for instance, the Army was disloyal, and a seemingly all-powerful government was bloodily subverted. But in Jordan, as one by-product of the strange episode of the King's escape from the Syrian MIGs, the most convincing proof has been given of the loyalty of the Army rank and file.

THIS is one reason why it is now necessary to correct a previous report in this space, concerning the alarm felt in

Washington about King Hussein's plan to take a vacation. The official Washingtonian alarm was real enough, but it can now be categorically stated that the alarm was quite groundless. Young King Hussein emphatically was not taking a vacation with the expectation that he would not return to rule in Jordan. Furthermore, the most cynical foreign observers and the Jordanians most hostile to King Hussein's government agree that nothing would have happened during the King's absence to prevent his return. In fact, this reporter has had a sharp lesson, concerning the truth of the old rule of the reporter's trade that you must always go and have a look yourself.

Even a brief look at Jordan has been enough to provide all sorts of bits of positive evidence, all tending to prove that King Hussein's government is now as stable as any heretofore unstable country. For example, there were the huge street crowds shouting their huzzas for the King, and bellying "Down with Gamal Abdel Nasser" for good measure.

YOU can argue that this part of the demonstration after the King's return was not together spontaneous or sincere. No one can disprove this argument, which is made by some observers here. But 14 months ago, all the police and all the money in the world would have been unable to get the street crowds of Amman to cheer Hussein and curse Nasser. That fact is unarguable, and it means that a most important change has occurred here.

Besides the Arab Legion's loyalty to Hussein, there seem to be two other major factors behind this change. One of these factors is quite simply the way the incomparably brave young King has finally "got through" to his people. Even the enemies of his government admire his courage and determination. No one could help but do so. The Arabs are also great believers in luck. There is even a single word in Arabic "mahtout," which means a lucky man, with whom it is wise to be on good terms and unwise to oppose. Rather naturally, in view of recent history, Hussein is thought to be such a man.

Just as they believe in luck, the Arabs are also great bandwagon-watchers and bandwagon-jumpers. This too has a bearing here, because the other factor in the improvement of Hussein's position is the growing conviction that the once restless bandwagon of Egypt's Nasser has lost much of its momentum. But this check of the Nasser bandwagon is a separate and a major subject.

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