

Medford, Oregon TRIBUNE
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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
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. 28, 1949 (Saturday)
Portland Penguins beat Fresno Falcons 4 to 2, in Pacific Coast Hockey League game.

20 YEARS AGO
Nov. 26, 1939 (Sunday)
Magnin line will contain Germany, say France and Great Britain.

30 YEARS AGO
Nov. 28, 1929 (Tuesday)
Forest fires now burning in Siskiyou are blamed on incendiaries.

40 YEARS AGO
Nov. 26, 1919 (Wednesday)
Gov. Olcott refuses to call special session of legislature for ratification of woman's suffrage.

50 YEARS AGO
Nov. 26, 1909 (Friday)
U. S. cruisers sent to Nicaragua to protect American citizens.

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

- 1. What have these in common: zloty, drachma, rouble?
2. In what state is Arlington National Cemetery?
3. What amount in dollars did the U.S. pay to France for the Louisiana Purchase?
4. What President of the United States wrote his own epitaph?
5. What man, renowned for his wisdom, built the first temple in Jerusalem?
6. In what card game is the Blackwood convention used?
7. Who officially opened SHAPE headquarters at Rocquencourt, France, in July, 1951?
8. Who was the Maid of Orleans?
9. Who said: "With malice toward none, with charity for all"?
10. Name the seven Presidents of the United States who were "war presidents".

Answers: 1. They are monetary units. 2. Virginia. 3. \$15 million. 4. Thomas Jefferson. 5. Solomon. 6. Contract Bridge. 7. General Dwight D. Eisenhower. 8. Jeanne d'Arc. 9. Abraham Lincoln. 10. Madison, Polk, Lincoln, McKinley, Wilson, F. D. Roosevelt, Truman.

JET SETS RECORD
New York - (AP) - An American Airlines jet Wednesday night set a commercial speed record of four hours, 22 minutes for a non-stop flight from San Francisco to New York, the airline said.

Thanksgiving Proclamation

The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful field and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to foreign states to invite and provoke their aggressions, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theater of military conflict; while that theater has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

NEEDFUL diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship; the ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battlefield; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.

IT HAS SEEMED to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and one voice by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens.

And I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to him for singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to his tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility, and union.

Abraham Lincoln (1863)

Thanks Due Today

Abraham Lincoln's words, as reproduced above, have an awesome pertinence today.

In the midst of the War Between the States, he had the humility and a sense of the fitness of things to look about and find those things for which to be thankful.

Do we not, today, have far more things for which to render thanks?

In our nation today, few indeed go hungry and cold; few lack shelter; few, indeed, lack the wherewithal for at least a few creature comforts and warmth and friendliness.

WE ARE, to be sure, faced with both threat and challenge.

Internal strife, while it has yet drawn little blood, hangs like a cloud over the nation's economic well-being.

Abroad, we face implacable enemies we do not fully understand, whose strength is growing, and whose motives and whose word we neither trust nor approve. We live under the shadow of annihilating war.

Crime — and in particular crime perpetrated by our young people, who are our very hope for the future — increases from one report to the next.

As a people, too often we seem to be more preoccupied with the toys of an abundant wealth than with the stern virtues of integrity, honesty, and courage.

BUT — one asks — is there nothing beyond the creature comforts for which to offer thanks on Thanksgiving day in 1959?

Such a question, of itself, bespeaks a dim view of the realities of today.

There is, first peace — an uneasy peace, undoubtedly, but still the guns are silent and the soldiers live.

And there is still freedom. A man can speak

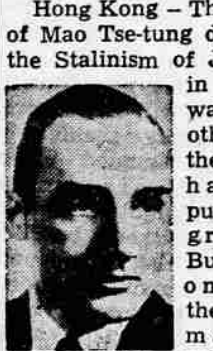
Dennis the Menace



"MUMM, BOY! IT SURE SMELLS HAPPY IN HERE!"

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

MAO AS STALIN



Joseph Alsop

Hong Kong — The Stalinism of Mao Tse-tung differs from the Stalinism of Josef Stalin in two main ways. On the other hand, the screws have been put on more gradually. But on the one hand, the lot of the masses in China now appears to be even more terrible than the lot of the masses in Russia at the grimmest period of Stalin's forced industrialization program.

The way the screws have been put on is easily seen, in the Peking government's own published figures for capital investment from 1952 to the present. In 1952, the total investment — primarily in heavy industry, of course — was 3.7 billion yuan. The next year, it almost exactly doubled, reaching 7.5 billion yuan. It increased only slightly in 1955; but in 1956, it rose very steeply to 13.8 billion yuan. And a second slight increase in 1957 was followed by a second gigantic rise, to 26.7 billion yuan, in 1958.

The unanimous testimony of all the escapees and refugees indicates that these vertiginous rises in the government's capital expenditures were closely reflected in a series of sharp drops in the living standard of the masses. CRUELY speaking, the people who have been through the wringer say they were at least as well off from 1949 to 1952 as they had been in the wicked Kuomintang-landlord days. The poor, landless peasants actually benefitted in this period of the honeymoon between the Communists and the Chinese masses. And although the state's take was somewhat increased from 1952 onwards, the situation in the countryside was perfectly bearable — at least by Chinese standards — until 1955.

In that year, when Chinese agriculture was fully collectivized, the testimony is emphatic that the level of life of the peasantry dropped very sharply indeed. More work was demanded, and there was a sharp deterioration in the diet, which is the Chinese peasants' almost exclusive measure of their own living standards. The combination of this first really sharp depression of the level of life with the sharp ensuing rise of state investments can hardly be a mere coincidence.

Again, Chinese agriculture was once more reorganized in 1958, in the huge world labor camps called people's communes. Again, the testimony is emphatic that this

THE CENTRAL drama of the last 12 months has been the decision to continue as before. The pressure on the peasantry is not to be relaxed. The state's share of the product of the land is not reduced. The rate of investment in industrialization is to be maintained at the same high level, mainly at the expense of the masses. This winter looks like being the worst

his mind. He can vote for whom he will. He can earn his living as he wishes. He can move from place to place without hindrance. He can see his children grow to adulthood without that awful tyranny of the mind which makes automatons of children in other lands.

AND THESE blessings are more than sufficient to cause us all to offer humble thanks that they are ours.

Too, they should remind us that they are not ours by happy coincidence or happenstance.

These blessings have been wrought by many men before us — men who served their nation with their blood and toil, each in his own way, that these blessings could be passed on to their children, to us.

If we are worthy of these blessings for which we offer thanks today, we shall continue in that tradition of serving freedom, of serving others, of serving this nation, so that she shall continue free, at peace, and a leader in the cause of justice and liberty forever. — E.A.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Wet and Dry

To the Editor: An article entitled "When the Wets Are Dry," taken from a Sunday school paper, is so appealing and so convincing that we felt it should have as wide a reading as possible, and we are happy to avail ourselves of this opportunity through the Communications columns of the Mail Tribune.

"When the Wets Are Dry." Maybe he enjoys sipping a cocktail in a flying saloon at 30,000 feet, but he demands a dry pilot for his airliner as it sails through the blue. Perhaps he likes a legal drink or so every day, but he wants a dry surgeon when his wife faces a delicate operation. Or he brags that his lovely little daughter can attend an adequate school financed by liquor taxes, but he is cautious lest some drunken maniac attack, run down, or kidnap his little girl on the way to that school. He likes to drink now and then as he rides on the train, but he expects the engineer to be bone-dry on the entire trip. He may like to stop at every roadside tavern he comes to, but he expects the driver of his car to keep the bottle at arm's length. Maybe he voted for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but if he is on a steel beam 12 stories up erecting a skyscraper, he expects the crane operator handling that beam to be very dry and very sober. Or, even if he likes a bootleg drink now and then, he still expects his son in the armed forces to be under the command of a dry officer. There are times when even the wettest of the wets are bone-dry!

Quiz the fine young man who is spending the best years of his life in the Ohio penitentiary for the turn-pike murder of seven with his automobile while under the influence of legal liquor. Or quiz the 22-year-old murderer of three teen-agers who was too drunk to know how it happened. Or quiz the relatives who mourn at those ten graves so fresh and so cold. All will

agree that it is high time for the wets to shout, "Dry," and the dries to shout louder!

H. R. Bulman, Route 4, Box 316 A, Medford.

Sound Base Needed for Influx Of Students in State Schools

(Editor's note: The writer of the following editorial, which appeared recently in the Pendleton East Oregonian, is J. W. Forrester Jr., editor and publisher of that paper. It is of particular significance, inasmuch as Forrester is a member of the state board of higher education, and is familiar with the factors involving the dispute, between Oregon State College and the University of Oregon, relative to the curriculum demands of the two schools under the "allocations" system or the state institutions of higher education.)

IT IS THE ENVY OF MANY EDUCATORS

Before the Oregon Legislature of 1932 established a state, unified system of higher education each of the state supported institutions of higher education hoed its own row of corn. Within rather lax legislative controls each institution determined its curriculum. And each went to the legislature to make a case for operating funds and funds for buildings. Each school exerted as much pressure as possible upon legislators through alumni and others of influence.

The legislators got fed up with working under that kind of pressure. But it was for a better reason that they decided to establish the state system of higher education. They concluded that Oregon's sons and daughters would be better served in state supported institutions of higher education if all were directed by a central authority and that Oregon taxpayers would get more for their money.

Soon after the state system was established under a state board of higher education with an administrative staff headed by a chancellor, an allocation of courses for the various institutions was defined. As certain needs in education have developed in Ore-

gon additional allocations have been made. Science was added at University of Oregon and Business and Technology at Oregon State College. Both elementary and secondary teacher education were placed in the University, OSC, Southern Oregon College, Eastern Oregon College, Oregon College of Education and Portland State College. Degree granting curricula in the liberal arts and humanities was given to SOC, EOC, OCE and Portland State. Departmental majors in certain liberal arts areas were added at Portland State.

Each of these moves, in the judgment of the Board of Higher Education was sound educationally. Because EOC and SOC are rapidly developing as regional colleges it seemed to the board necessary to expand the curricula at those schools for the increasing number of students who wanted to attend them rather than University of Oregon or Oregon State College.

Portland State College was established to provide education for boys and girls who could afford a college education only if they could live at home. PSC has had rapid growth and probably will eventually have the largest enrollment in the system. PSC students could not be given half a loaf of education. They had to have more than PSC offered them in the beginning.

Offering both elementary and secondary teacher training at all of the schools is accomplishing what the board had hoped it would. Many more teachers are coming off the assembly lines.

Through this process the Board of Higher Education has kept squarely before it an image of each institution, an image drawn by the board according to the job it thought each institution should do.

This was very much in the board's thinking when it decided last month to add a degree in the liberal arts and humanities at Oregon State College with a strong minor in the technical fields. The board wants OSC to be clearly identified as a scientific and technical school, thus the requirement for a strong technical minor for the student in liberal arts or humanities at OSC. The student who wants a degree in liberal arts or humanities but has no interest in technical subjects will have to go elsewhere.

It was the board's judgment that this was sound educationally and that it would strengthen Oregon State College as a technical and scientific institution. It was carefully thought out by board members. It wasn't something pitched together as a compromise in answer to OSC's request for a degree in liberal arts and humanities. It is important to note that this was a unanimous decision by board members.

The board must apply a stern allocation test to avoid duplications whenever added offerings are considered for an institution in the system. But of greater importance, it must consider the needs of the students an institution serves, and the needs of the area in which it exists. Had the original course allocations for the schools been frozen as of 1932 Oregon's sons and daughters would have been poorly served. The allocation system

must be flexible. It was inevitable that there would be duplication of educational offerings within the system. It has happened and it will happen again as circumstances demand.

Oregon's unified system of higher education is looked upon with envy by educators in many states. It has served Oregonians well. Governors and legislators have kept it out of politics and members of the board have kept their eyes fixed on their sole function, to give Oregonians adequate higher education at the least possible cost. The cost is well below that in many states.

As that immense crop of post-war babies is about to descend upon Oregon's institutions of higher education it is well that the state owned schools have a sound, well tested base from which to operate. An immense task stretches ahead.

In the Day's News By FRANK JENKINS

From Tehran, Capital of Iran: Joyous Iranians heard the formal communique making the engagement of their Shah to dark-eyed Farah Diba official. Radio Tehran bulletined the brief announcement. It said simply: "The court minister with great pleasure informs the public of the engagement of His Imperial Majesty Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi with Miss Farah Diba."

The Iranian public also learned from persons inside the palace that the handsome monarch DIDN'T KISS HIS LOVELY BRIDE-TO-BE during the champagne ceremony at the marble palace Monday when he slipped a large diamond ring on her finger.

WHY NOT? Well, it isn't the kind of engagement that calls for a kiss. Shah Pahlavi — come December 18, which is the date of the royal marriage — won't be marrying Miss Farah Diba for love. He won't be marrying her for money. Or for social position. Or for ANY of the reasons that dictate marriages in less exalted circles. He wants an heir to his throne.

WHAT'S the way they get rulers in Iran. With all its faults — I prefer OUR system.

I SUPPOSE you've read of the ancient chant that down through the centuries has resounded in the streets of the capital cities of countries ruled by absolute monarchs: "The king is dead. LONG LIVE THE KING!"

On the face of it, it doesn't make sense. So let's dig down to the roots of it. What the people meant when they have intoned that chant is this: "The old king is dead. We are thankful that the old king has an heir, because if there WERE NO HEIR there would be WAR among the aspirants for the throne. And war is the worst thing that can come to the people."

When one looks at it in that light, it is rather pitiful. From the standpoint of the people, STRUGGLES FOR POWER have always been pitiful. That is one of history's tragic lessons.

Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippman is again traveling abroad. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.)

BLOT ON THE SHOWCASE

Washington — In many ways Washington, D. C. is a shining national showcase of good race relations and equal opportunity in education, in public playgrounds, and in jobs. In the midst of it all there remains a disfiguring blot in the front yard of the Federal government.

It is a blot of racial discrimination, literally on the front door of the government of the United States.

What is happening is that the new east front to the Capitol, plus an additional House office building and another Federal office building on Independence Avenue are all in process of construction in violation of the provision in every Federal government contract "not to discriminate against any employee because of race, religion, color, or national origin." (Executive Order 10557.)

This means that in the Federal government's own major building projects, including offices for both the Executive and Legislative branches and the prized new face-lifting for the Capitol itself, racial discrimination has been practiced from the beginning and is practiced today. This, in a city where Negro workers make up 80 per cent of the labor force.

BUT IT IS no longer going unheeded.

At the initiative of Vice President Nixon, the President's Committee on Government Contracts is now energetically attacking the roadblock which has stood in the way of equal job opportunity in the construction of these government properties.

My information is that the Vice President made two recommendations at the latest meeting to the Committee on Government Contracts.

He proposed that the committee reject the proposal of the Matthew H. McCloskey Construction Company of Philadelphia to add to his work crew on these three projects nine Negroes from Philadelphia in order to cir-

cumvent the union discrimination against Negro members and Negro workers in the District of Columbia. He wanted this matter solved not just symbolically but in terms of breaking down the discriminatory rules and practices in the building trades in the District itself.

Mr. Nixon also asked that a special subcommittee be appointed to provide the mechanism for resolving all such building trade discriminations in the District.

Both of these proposals were unanimously approved. The subcommittee will include Secretary of Labor James Mitchell, John Roosevelt Nease, Walter Reuther, president and vice-president of the A. F. of L.-C. I. O., and Judge Lawrence E. Walsh, Deputy Attorney General.

At one time this local would only refer its own members for jobs. It has not accepted a Negro member in years. Theoretically now Local 201 has set up machinery which on its face seems to comply with the law to refer all qualified applicants to contractors for jobs but uses that machinery so that no Negro applicants get referred. Mr. Thomas could never get referred and never got a job.

There is no implication and no suggestion that the McCloskey Construction Company wishes to be a party to racial discrimination. The evidence is that it tried faithfully to work the matter out with the union and was blocked. The idea of going around the union practices by importing a few Negroes from outside the District was offered in good faith.

Mr. McCloskey is now being asked to employ any qualified worker from Washington either with or without union approval.

If it doesn't happen soon, the new face to the Capitol will wear a countenance of racial discrimination.

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