

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, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

April 23, 1952 (Wednesday)

Jackson County's budget for the next fiscal year was tentatively agreed to last night by members of the committee and county court.

Approximately 100 southern Oregon high school students are expected to visit Southern Oregon college tomorrow during the annual inspection program, according to Dr. John A. Schulz, chairman of the activity.

20 YEARS AGO

April 23, 1942 (Thursday)

Yreka gardener finds can containing \$1,000 in gold and currency while spading "victory" garden in back yard.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "This is 'Know Your Neighbor' week. With rationing coming up you might want to borrow a cup of sugar from him."

30 YEARS AGO

April 23, 1932 (Saturday)

Installation of jail equipment and elevator under way as new Jackson County courthouse at Main and Oakdale ave. nears completion.

Number of marriages in Jackson county decreased 6.5 per cent to 570 in 1931, county clerk reveals. Divorces down 10.5 per cent during year.

40 YEARS AGO

April 23, 1922 (Sunday)

Fifteen cases of smallpox reported in Thompson Creek area as epidemic feared.

Former vice-president of defunct Jacksonville bank tried on charge of making false report to bank examiners.

50 YEARS AGO

April 23, 1912 (Monday)

William Howard Taft declares Theodore Roosevelt "seeks a dictatorship" and believes it would be impossible to dialogue him from White House if elected president.

Southern Pacific announces it will name new station near rock point "Rosey" in honor of A. S. Rosenbaum, general manager of the Medford division.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. What is the body of water lying between Great Britain and Ireland?

2. Which musician was known as the March King?

3. Animals that live on a meat diet are known as carnivores, herbivores, or omnivores?

4. Do the leaves of the clover fold up at night?

5. Are the Falkland Islands in the South Pacific or South Atlantic?

6. Blucher, Mule, Moccasin and Brogue are all types of what?

7. Which is the only state whose name bears the name of its founder?

8. All fleas require blood of birds or animals in order to reproduce, true or false?

9. The White Sands proving grounds are located in Arizona, New Mexico, or Colorado?

10. Is the word scarves or scarfs the correct plural form of scarf?

Answers: 1. Irish Sea. 2. John Philip Sousa. 3. Carnivores. 4. Yes. 5. South Atlantic. 6. Shoes. 7. Pennsylvania. 8. True. 9. New Mexico. 10. Either word is correct.

It Isn't "New"

From the current uproar, at least every now and then, one might suppose that federal aid to education is a strikingly new idea. The reverse is true. It goes back to the very infancy of the federal government. It even antedates the Constitution by four years.

In 1785 the Congress of the Confederation adopted an ordinance for disposing of government land "in the Western territory"—and set aside one section in each township for the endowment of schools. And when Ohio was admitted to the union in 1802, Congress began designating land for school support at the time of admission of each new state.

The first federal institution of higher education was, of course, the Military Academy at West Point, established in 1802. The first Morrill Act in 1862 initiated a policy of aid to states for agricultural and industrial education through land grants for colleges. The second Morrill Act, in 1890, made federal money available for college instruction in specified subjects.

IN 1919 Washington adopted a policy of federal surplus property disposal to educational institutions. In 1920 it established the Reserve Officers Training Corps in colleges and universities in almost every corner of the land. In 1937, under the National Cancer Institute Act, it began to grant public health service fellowships.

In the field of higher education, there has been a great increase in federal-aid programs ever since World War II.

The G.I. Bill of Rights (1944) enabled hundreds of thousands of veterans to attend the college of their choice, public or private. In 1946 the government established what is essentially a full federal scholarship program in one special field—the "regular" Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps. In that same year the Atomic Energy Act initiated fellowship awards by the A.E.C. In 1950 the college housing loan program began (it totaled \$1.4 billion in its first ten years alone). In 1952 new fellowship programs for the National Science Foundation, in 1958 the National Defense Education Act established new federal policies on education at all levels.

IN THE magical name of "defense," some 1,360 colleges and universities (we have 1,934 in all) and some 150,000 students participate in this program; there are 2,500 three-year fellowships for graduate students planning college teaching careers; there are 46 language and area centers to improve instruction in languages not commonly taught; there are 532 foreign fellowships in modern-language study available to qualified candidates. And "defense" contracts in research at the university level account for a large proportion of the annual budget of dozens of institutions.

All these things cost money—from \$1.5 to \$2 billion a year, by estimate of the U. S. Office of Education. The great mass of our educators, not to mention others, say that it is not enough, not enough even for defense purposes, much less the larger purpose of the national interest as a whole. There are many reasons to support this view, not the least of which is our unending population explosion (meaning a college-demand jump up to 70 per cent by 1965), as does President Kennedy and apparently a considerable majority of the Congress.

But let's not hear any more about it all being "new." It goes right straight back to 1785.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Tax Date

The nation's taxpayers who filed their annual returns on or before Monday, April 16, contributed more than mere money. They also contributed an enormous volume of labor.

The preparation of the returns to say nothing of the record searching and soul searching that goes with it, must be one of the most massive clerical operations conducted in the economy. The value of the man hours involved, including those of tax advisors and accountants, probably runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars. The paid efforts of the accountants and advisors of course enter into the gross national product and so contribute to economic growth and to the future tax base.

Those taxpayers who operate by the do-it-yourself system must consider themselves fortunate that they are not yet required to include the value of their labor in their taxable income.

BUT when the work and the grumbling is over and done with, it is good to look at the positive side. Taxes, as the quotation from Oliver Wendell Holmes on the front page of the instructions tells us, are what we pay for civilized society. And if the price is high and the value received not always certain, Commissioner Caplin at least has made some progress toward easing the mechanics.

By splitting form 1940 into two parts, some 14 million taxpayers have been relieved of a futile search among types of income they do not have. The technical language of the instructions has been brought to the verge of comprehensibility. "Adjusted gross income," long a source of bewilderment to the unadvised layman, has yielded to "total income."

These technical improvements are worth noting. The taxpayer will be grateful for them, so long as he can hope that the simplifying overhaul of the entire tax structure which so often has been promised will finally get under way.—Washington (D.C.) Post.

Dennis the Menace



"I TOLD HIM YOU WANTED HIM TO COME HOME, MRS. MITCHELL, BUT HE SAYS HE'S AN ORPHAN."

Drummond Reports

(Walter Liepman is in Europe. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.) (c) 1962 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

FINANCING ELECTIONS

Washington — How much money do you think was spent by all candidates running for public office in the United States in 1960 — \$40 million, \$8 million, \$100 million? No, the total expenditure, as computed by the bipartisan President's Commission on Campaign Costs, is between \$165 and \$175 million.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

At Geneva the other day, the United States offered a proposal to cut the world's armaments almost two-thirds within six years and to replace national armies with a United Nations peace force in about a decade.

The American plan was presented to the 17-nation disarmament conference as a draft treaty "for general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world." In it, the U.S. took a considerable political risk by agreeing to accept Russia's word on the amount of arms and troops the Soviets would have in service at the start of disarmament.

American officials said the draft was an elaboration of the disarmament program the United States offered to the United Nations last September 25.

QUESTION: Will complete world disarmament ever come about?

LET'S PUT IT THIS WAY: When tigers are born with out fangs and claws, the world may have reached a point where complete disarmament is feasible.

But not, one fears, until then.

STILL — There is this hope for PARTIAL disarmament: Ban NUCLEAR warfare.

That might be possible. Poison gas was used in World War I. It hasn't been used since. What has been done once can often be done again.

FROM ACCRA, capital of the African Republic of Ghana: President Kwame Nkrumah has fired Industries Minister Krobe Edusei, who recently came under fire when his wife purchased a gold-plated bed in London for which she paid \$8,400.

THE purchase of the gold-plated bed wasn't too popular among Ghana's newly enfranchised citizenry. News reports told us at the time that following disclosure of its acquisition by the wife of a member of the Ghana president's cabinet thousands of Ghana women marched around the government buildings in Accra carrying banners inscribed "Send back the bed."

The bed, incidentally, was the centerpiece of the bed manufacturer's display at the British Furniture Show in London this year. After the show, it was displayed in Selfridge's window. Selfridge's is the big department store on Oxford Street. It was founded several decades ago by Harry Selfridge, an American, and introduced the American department store idea to Londoners.

The Ghana minister's lady, strolling along Oxford Street, saw it, fell "madly in love with it," according to the news dispatches at the time, and bought it. It is still at home when the news got out.

WELL, things like that happen when a country whose people are not ready for democracy become democratic TOO SOON.

One good approach might

Foreign News: Britain Into Common Market; Trouble in Czechoslovakia

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Editor
Notes from the foreign new cables:

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Britain's 52 million population to the 170 million people already in the Common Market in France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands, and mark the end of Britain's historic policy of aloofness from the continent.

There still are many obstacles to overcome since membership in the Common Market requires some form of political as well as economic

unity. But the British are sure these difficulties can be overcome, providing French President Charles de Gaulle does not throw up an unexpected roadblock. De Gaulle may fear that British membership might interfere with his own plans for French leadership of the Common Market.

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Saturdays. Low morale among workers is estimated to have cost the state \$11 million so far this year.

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Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

MAD HATTER'S TEA PARTY
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The role of the Mad Hatter is being played, with considerable panache, by the Assistant Secretary of State for the East, Gov. Averell Harriman. The dormouse in this peculiar charade is the Laotian anti-Communist leader, Gen. Phoumi Nosavan. And as in "Alice," the dormouse has refused to be stuffed — at least as yet.

It is not all so comic, however. Consider, for example, Governor Harriman's last descent on Laos, which was intended to stuff the dormouse into the teapot by main force.

At a meeting with all the leaders of the present anti-Communist government, Governor Harriman's last deed the salubrious character of the teapot in question. This is a neutral coalition government which the Governor desires to form, with the "neutralist," Prince Souvanna Phouma, at its head, with Laotian Communists included in the cabinet, and with the anti-Communists above all after the anti-Communists have surrendered their vital control of both the army and the police.

After expatiating on the teapot, Governor Harriman gave a preliminary show. The economic subsidy of \$3 million a month, which the United States has long paid to Laos, was suspended some time ago as a pressure move. This has already caused inflation here. But other pressure moves were easily possible, the Governor reminded the Laotian cabinet, thus hinting at future suspension of military aid as well.

Governor Harriman then looked at the Laotian leaders one by one: pointed a stern forefinger at each of them in turn, and told them that he wished them to know they would be "responsible for the destruction of their country" if they refused to do his bidding. There was a brief silence, and Gen. Phoumi then replied:

"You know, Governor Harriman, we in Laos have many years' experience of colonial rule. But we were never spoken to in quite that fashion in the colonial times."

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Children who are at all affected by that kind of thing are already the victims of a poor upbringing at home. If sex is portrayed as something dirty, cruel, contemptible, unnatural or shamefully futuristic, then the children will respond to such attitudes by taking a pathological interest in the subject, pornography or not.

Of course, if any community wants to "protect" its children from smut, it has a perfect right to do so — but it should not be surprised if the results are negligible. Children reared in an atmosphere of love and trust and decent values are not "corrupted" by dirty books or pictures — and the others are going to wander into the ways of depravity no matter how vigilantly we may guard against it.

By the time a child is 6 or 7 years old, his basic attitudes have already been shaped. If these attitudes are not healthy and productive ones, he is going to look for other outlets — in sex, violence, lying, stealing or truancy. No police power or censorship power can be a substitute for the moral function of the parent and the family.

The parent who is so angry and worried about pornography falling into the hands of their children are really expressing deep doubts or fears of their own effectiveness as parents. They feel they have failed in some way, and hope that some outside discipline will take up the slack for them.

We cannot ask the schools and the courts and the police to do our job for us. Character is built at home, and only at home. Let us keep the dirty books out of the children's hands, by all means, if we want to — but let us not imagine for a moment that the feverish fantasies of an unhappy or unstable child can be curbed by burning books or prosecuting peddlers of smut.

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VALUES AREN'T FICKLE VARIABLES
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"Even granted that adults should be able to choose their own reading material freely," they say, "would you allow your children to be exposed to such trash?"

I am quite honestly puzzled by their attitude. They seem to have such a low and nasty opinion of children, and little faith in the training and character of their offspring.

During my youth, all my schoolmates and myself were exposed to the most pornographic kinds of card and picture and illustrated jokes. We weren't amused, we weren't shocked, and we weren't corrupted; we were simply bored by the graphic dirtiness after the initial curiosity wore off.

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