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Treating a Symptom

How corrupting, how evil, how dangerous are the shoddy, sensational, semi-pornographic magazines one can find on almost any "news" stand these days?

These are questions which are arising across the nation, these days, as more and more publications find it easy to make a fast buck by catering to human curiosity and desires for traditionally-taboo reading and pictures.

AS WE view it, these trash magazines are not the cause of anything—not delinquency nor crime nor a breakdown in the moral tenor of society.

They are a symptom. Delinquency and crime are other symptoms.

No permanent cure will be achieved by treating symptoms, as any good doctor can tell you. A cure will be effected only when the underlying cause—the disease itself—is found and eradicated.

Being a confirmed optimist about humanity, we are convinced that the disease (which is basically a failure to set, and strive to achieve, high standards of personal behavior and morality) is confined to a relatively small segment of the population. And the cure is as long and laborious as the progress of mankind itself.

MEANWHILE, we have the symptoms to worry us. The trash magazines are one symptom. What are we to do about them? Are we to form a band of vigilantes and charge around town pressuring honest merchants into the thankless job of self-censorship?

Or should we set up an office of censorship, where some public official is given the unhappy task of deciding who can read what?

Or should a committee draw up lists of publications of which they disapprove for the "guidance" of all concerned—lists which, in effect, say "YOU can't read this because WE disapprove of it."

Any of these alternatives are repugnant to a free society. They are nothing but extensions of the same sort of thinking which brought about book-burning in the middle ages and in Hitler's Germany, and the blue-nosed, self-appointed defenders of prudery in the Watch and Ward society.

ALL RIGHT, then. What DO we do to protect ourselves from published obscenities?

If we're honest about it, we will follow the time-honored principles of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence that every man is entitled to his day in court, that no man shall be deprived of property without due process of law, and the other safeguards to personal liberty and freedom of action.

Oregon law makes indecent, immoral or obscene materials illegal. But it also provides that what is obscene shall be determined, not by self-appointed censors, but by the established courts of law.

Action to eliminate the evils of trash magazines, then, should follow the same pattern and the same legal procedure we use in curbing other evils of society.

IN THE LONG RUN, it is less dangerous for people to be allowed to read what they want (be it a religious tract or a scandalous report of the peccadillos of a popular singer) than it is for us to surrender one iota of the proper controls of government to vigilantes or volunteer censors.

The office of the district attorney, the powers of the grand jury and the role of the complaining witness are open to anyone who feel the moral fiber of the community is endangered. And let's keep it that way, for if freedom is to remain, we must insist that the only body competent to judge a man publicly in the scales of right or wrong is a jury of his peers.—E.A.

"Savings" Bonds

Discussions of the relative values of U.S. "savings" bonds have been frequent, of late. The net result is a forthcoming increase in the interest rate on the bonds.

But a distinct disservice has been paid to the bonds by discussing them in terms of "investments."

As "investments," they are no longer competitive with other methods of putting money to work. But as "savings" they are still unequalled in the job they do.

THE distinction between "savings" and "investments" is not a difficult one. Investments are designed to put money to work and bring a return. Savings are designed to provide a method for accumulating a "nest egg," or a reserve, or a sum for a specific purpose.

Since the U.S. bonds pay less interest over the years than many other places where money can be placed, they have been derided, and the fact that they do not even keep up with an inflating economy has been pointed out repeatedly.

BUT for the person who wants to sock away a modest reserve, they offer definite advantages. They are wholly liquid—that is, they can be converted into a known amount of cash at any time. They can be "painlessly" accumulated, either through a payroll deduction plan, or by authorization to a bank to make automatic purchases out of accounts.

And, far from least, they are probably the safest means of saving money, backed as they are by the credit of the United States, and immune, as they can be, to loss by theft or fire.

And, in addition, they have the value of disturbing the national debt to the largest possible number of people, which has an important stabilizing effect on the economy.—E.A.

Foreign Affairs During Week Reviewed; Suez Problem Worse

By CHARLES McCANN United Press Correspondent

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

The Suez Canal situation took a new turn for the worse this week.

The United States tried vainly to get President Gamel Abdel Nasser of Egypt to soften his stand, which is that Egypt must exert complete control of canal traffic.

It was reported that France and Australia might take the issue to the United Nations Security Council.

In London, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan presented to the House of Commons a drastic new defense program aimed at slashing Britain's armaments costs.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

FOREIGN AID

There is, as we know, widespread and growing public opposition to the foreign aid programs of the government.

We have just about reached the time when a continuation of these programs cannot be taken for granted. Senator Green, who is chairman of the Special Committee to Study Foreign Aid, points out that while there has been a gradual decrease in the sums appropriated, there has been a gradual increase, as reflected by votes in the Senate, in the opposition.

In 1948, there were only seven votes cast against the final passage of the Marshall Plan. Last year, there were 30 votes, equally divided between the two parties, cast against final passage of the Mutual Security appropriation bill. There would have been more votes cast against it had not the administration accepted a reduced appropriation and coupled that with a promise to reappraise the entire program. There is reason to think that this year the opposition is still larger and is more determined.

THE subject of foreign aid is extremely complicated, and many of the important facts are either secret and unavailable or they are masked to affect opinion abroad or opinion in Congress. Sometimes, for example, in order to make a better impression abroad, what is really military aid is presented as civilian aid. At other times, in order to impress Congress, what is predominantly civilian aid will be presented as military aid. All in all, it is not astonishing that the American people do not feel happy about an expensive program which is so hard to understand.

In this atmosphere there has grown up a general popular misapprehension about the whole subject. It is that the government is taking every year something like \$4 billion out of the American national income, at the expense of the American standard of life, and is giving away this money to raise the standard of life of all sorts of people all over the globe.

The truth is that virtually all the money is spent to support and hold together the great military coalition, of which the United States is the head, that surrounds the Soviet Union and Red China. What we call foreign aid is the annual upkeep of the system of military alliances which was inaugurated under Truman and has been extended and elaborated under Eisenhower.

THE popular notion about foreign aid was true enough in the immediate post-war years. Then, great sums of money were used to raise the prostrate economy of Western Europe, of Germany, of Japan and of other countries which had suffered from the war. During the five years between the end of the war and the Korean invasion only about \$1.5 billion out of a total of \$26 billion went for direct military assistance. Most of the balance went for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

A great deal of what is now thought and felt about foreign aid in this country is based on what was done in the way of foreign aid before 1950. Now it is different. In the six years after the Korean invasion, out of a total of \$30 billion of aid, \$17 billion, or nearly 60 per cent, has gone into direct military assistance, and it is fair to add that a very large proportion of the balance of economic aid has gone into indirect military assistance.

Thus for example in the current fiscal year Congress has appropriated \$3.7 billion of which all but \$600 million—about 16 per cent—is military in purpose either in the form of military equipment or of economic support. What is more, a large proportion of the non-military aid is used for strategic and political purposes.

The plan calls for the abolition of the draft, the scrapping of all battleships, the reduction of British North Atlantic Treaty troops in Germany and cutting down British garrisons all over the world.

While Britain was cutting down its armaments program, West Germany inducted the first 9,733 draft troops for its new army.

In another development which reflected the contrast between the British and German situations, Gen. Hans Speidel of West Germany assumed the command of NATO ground forces in central Europe. In his new post, Speidel will command United States, British and French as well as German troops.

The State Department in an unusually bitter statement said that the government of puppet Premier Janos Kadar of Communist Hungary had reverted to a regime of "Stalinist terror" to keep its people in subjection.

Labor Movement Seen Fearful of Results Of Racketeer Probe

By RAYMOND LAHR United Press Correspondent

Washington—(U.P.)—The Senate investigation of labor racketeering is beginning to throw a scare into the labor movement.

Labor leaders fear that the hearings involving Dave Beck and the Teamsters union, and other unions yet to be heard from may set off a fresh wave of anti-union feeling. The most

feared result would be more state right-to-work laws and congressional demands for a national law outlawing the union shop and similar provisions in union contracts.

Eighteen states now have these laws. Until the Indiana legislature passed one this year, they had been limited largely to southern and sparsely populated states competing for new industry.

These laws were in a sense invited by a provision of the 1947 Taft-Hartley act. That law outlawed the closed shop which required new employees to be union members before they were hired.

The Taft-Hartley did allow the union shop, in which new employees are required to join a union within 30 days after being hired.

But it also explicitly recognized the right of states to outlaw the union shop and all other forms of "union security" contracts—even those for unions subject to federal law. Eighteen states have accepted the invitation despite opposition from the labor movement.

Labor and the Law

The late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio) who masterminded the Taft-Hartley law to enactment over President Truman's veto, accepted the right-to-work provision to keep southern Democratic votes in line.

Although the labor movement opposed this provision, it was much more concerned at the time about other parts of the bill. These included the closed shop ban, anti-strike injunctions, authorization for damage suits against unions, and the guarantee of freedom of speech for employers which labor feared could lead to intimidation.

In the last 10 years, labor has learned to live with what it once called a slave labor law. But it is in no mood to accept tougher restrictions.

Direct Versus Indirect Taxation

To the Editor: Our politicians, both on the national and state fronts, in order to avoid criticism resort to Indirect Taxation, but with the direct result the same, and we remain in exactly the same position, as if the total were levied in direct taxes, namely a "take-away" of 50 per cent of our earnings annually.

The so-called Social Security also is a semi-direct tax. The public will eventually pay out far more than they get. Although this plan has been showing its efforts very gradually it is nevertheless a most unfavorable system. Political expediency will be used to save it in order to save the face of the Administration.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and its 12 zone banks throughout the country has a monopoly on our currency, and this currency as we know it, is only a small part of the vast government credit medium, most of the units of which are interchangeable, and must be considered together. They are all of them, in the final analysis, purely "Paper" and they derive value only from the other physical wealth of the country. In themselves they have no values, be they government bonds, treasury notes or paper currency.

The reason these "Papers" are accepted is that they are exchangeable by law and backed by the taxing power of the Administration.

Let our Administration continue to spend more than it can get in Taxes, or borrow to spend more, and we will have a continued and heavier inflation.

There is now in prospect a machine that will print our paper money twice as fast as it has been issued in the past, but obviously an increase in the paper NOT create wealth, a favorable money behind the scenes by the Money Masters, the average American has finally found out some of the "inside story" and in the hard way—by increased Taxes, and before the end of 1957, we will be taxed even harder and oftener than ever before, until ultimately we will be compelled to declare a TAX STRIKE. This is the only language that the Tax-Eaters understand.

The wealth of the country is not increased by running the government printing presses. Many speakers today, with high sounding titles, try to give the

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 a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Protests Juvenile Dept. Action

To the Editor: I am complaining about our juvenile department again. As citizens we owe it to our youngsters to demand good, kind, and understanding officers and we do not have them. Tonight the police man-handled our young son pushed him into a police car and refused to tell me the charges or to arrange for his release but threw him in jail.

How can we make these kids do right when they are treated like criminals? Parents should protest such treatment. Do you know that Jackson County has more boys in McLaren School for boys than any other county in Oregon? That alone proves that our juvenile department is not doing anything to help these youngsters. I intend to demand a State investigation into the juvenile department activities in this county and tomorrow I intend to personally circulate a petition to the governor of our state to send and investigation into the handling of juveniles in this county. It is high time we refused to believe the propaganda that our kids are bad and that the juvenile department is doing anything short of receiving a high salary for maintaining a recruiting station for the state training school. As parents we have a right to be consulted regarding our children's misdeeds, and no child should have a warrant issued for his or her arrest. The juvenile officer's first duty is to see that this does not happen.

I intend to sell my home to retain a lawyer to defend this boy if necessary. They always pick on the kids who folks are not able to pay for good legal advice and pour it on, but I shall sell all I have before I will allow this to happen to a boy of mine. Any parents interested in how to protect our kids please contact me.

Margaret Mary Fields 224 West Clark st., Medford, Ore.

Worth the Effort

To the Editor: Communism will fail, we all know. For who can prevail against the Power of God? He has built them up that greater will be their fall. Then all the world shall know, "He is indeed, the Lord God of Hosts."

Perhaps this is why so many of us are so complacent about Communism and its breeding grounds. But it does not follow that because Communism must lose, we shall win. God destroyed the Egyptians at the Red Sea but the children of Israel wandered in the wilderness for 40 years. Moses, their leader, was even denied the right to ever enter the Promised Land because he disobeyed only once.

We have been shown how horribly evil, Evil can be. We have been shown how destructive knowledge, power and wealth can be if not guided by love and goodwill.

We have been shown the need for brotherhood among all men, being All Children of One Father.

If now we do not proceed to try to cast out all evils, cultivate love as the basis of life and acknowledge God as the Father of all people, are we worthy of being saved?

It is a huge task that requires that everyone do their best. We can't leave it for our neighbors, Senator or President to do. We must all sincerely serve the Lord to bring Heaven to Earth and forever end wars, sorrow, evil and pain. Wouldn't it be well worth the effort?

Frances Ray Ralston, Wash.

George H. Holmes 1326 Third St. Salem, Ore.

Both representatives, who are engaged in agriculture, said they had no criticism of the individuals appointed, but were "disappointed that no one directly engaged in agriculture or connected with livestock was appointed to the commission."

The two Republicans said "Gov. Holmes a short while ago asked that management of the State Fair be returned to the Department of Agriculture because he felt that recent fairs had not stressed agriculture enough. More Representative

"In order to make the state fair more representative of Oregon's agriculture and livestock, it seems to us that the commission should have at least a few members who truly represent and are engaged in these great and important industries."

Ahrens' brother was a member of the fair commission just resigned. Appointed to the fair posts were John H. Travis, Hood River Sun; Del Milne, manager of the Marion hotel, Salem; V. A. Roush, Myrtle Point garage owner; Mrs. Elmer O. Berg, club woman and educator, Salem; and Urel C. Narver, manager, of the Oregon State Game Bulletin, Portland.

idea that they are financial experts—and that there is a vast difference between printing a paper bond and printing paper money. Other than for the effect on the public, THERE IS NONE, and under our present laws, the money may be printed against the bonds if and when needed—don't let anyone tell you to the contrary.

George H. Holmes 1326 Third St. Salem, Ore.

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Del Monte TOMATO SAUCE 6 for 49¢
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Del Monte Cut—303 Tin GREEN BEANS 5 for 1.00
Del Monte—303 Tin FRUIT COCKTAIL 3 for 69¢
Del Monte—303 Tin—Cream Style CORN 7 for 1.00
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