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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 3, 1949 (Sunday)  
Local Red Cross officials seek the reason why their drive has bogged down some 25 per cent short of its goal. Spring term enrollment at Southern Oregon College totals 587.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
April 3, 1939 (Monday)  
Residents of the Dark Hollow district are up in arms against refuse dumpers. "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "A number of residential geranium beds were trampled over the week end, by dogs wearing roller skates."  
**30 YEARS AGO**  
April 3, 1929 (Wednesday)  
Medford voters approve the airport bonds by a rousing margin of 2,243 to 182. Work on the Lake Creek road is scheduled to start next week.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
April 3, 1919 (Thursday)  
The first auto of the year to cross the Siskiyou reportedly had a rough journey. A Southern Pacific railroad porter is fined \$250 for bootlegging.

**50 YEARS AGO**  
April 3, 1909 (Saturday)  
Local car owners appear to be dodging taxes, as only 80 of an estimated 150 vehicles have been registered. Medford School Superintendent U. G. Smith recommends including manual training, domestic science, drawing and music in the curriculum.

**What's Your I.Q.?**  
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.  
1. Complete the expression, "one rotten apple can spoil a..."  
2. The Coast Guard is now under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy, Treasury, or Commerce?  
3. Exclusive of allowances, does the Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives receive more, less, or the same salary as the Vice President of the U. S.?  
4. Was a submarine first used in the Revolutionary, Civil or Spanish American War?  
5. For what was Jack the Ripper noted - tailoring stitches, surgery, or murders?  
6. What does a pedometer record?  
7. In what novel was Long John Silver a character?  
8. Name the States of the Union whose names begin with the letter P.  
9. Was Jefferson Davis, of the Confederate States, a graduate of West Point.  
10. Do the Kurile Islands extend north or south from Japan?

Answers: 1. Barrel, 2. Treasury, 3. Same, 4. Revolutionary War, 5. Medford, 6. Walking steps, 7. "Treason Island," 8. Pennsylvania, 9. Yes, 10. North.

Elizabethtown, Tenn.—UPI—Four persons were killed Thursday night in a head-on collision near the North Carolina border. The victims were identified as Marshall Forbes, 50, Brown Daniels, 38, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harris.

## Monstrosity Whittled Down

The house highway committee chopped a monstrosity of a bill down to a smaller monster this week. But it's still a monster.

It reduced the measure which called for the issuance of \$60 million in bonds for construction of a Columbia river bridge at Astoria, improvement of Highway 42 from Winston to Coquille, and improvement of other highways as funds permitted. In doing so it eliminated everything except \$24 million for the Columbia river bridge.

This is some better, but it would be better still if the bill is killed altogether.

THE measure, as pointed out here previously, violates the "whole state" concept of highway development, with funds allocated on the basis of the welfare of the entire state, not just a portion of it.

There was precedent. Most of Oregon's beautiful bridges on Highway 101 along the coast were built with bond money in the '30s. And part of 101 along the southern coast is even now being improved by a \$12 million bond issue approved by the legislature in 1957.

But the precedent isn't a good one. If highway bonding is necessary, it should be done for the state as a whole, with the money allocated and administered by Oregon's outstanding highway commission.

LOCAL pride will suffer if the bill is killed. It already has, down Coos Bay way where improvement of Highway 42 is a subject of much agitation.

But local pride is less important than a balanced highway development plan.

If the bill is allowed to pass, it will simply strengthen the precedent of the legislature constituting itself as an on-again-off-again highway commission of 90 members, and Oregon's whole highway program could go down the drain.

If the Columbia bridge is to be built (and, eventually, it will), it must be as part of a statewide program, not as a legislative pork-barrel rush job.—E.A.

## Portland vs. The Sticks

We've never been quite sure why it is, but over the years we have noticed a subdued suspicion of each other between metropolitan areas and the "downstate" (or is it "upstate?") areas. Once in a while this breaks out into the open, resulting in a few recriminations, salty and otherwise. Nothing is accomplished, and pretty soon the exchange dies down again.

One such outbreak of modest dimensions came to the surface recently when Giles French, the outspoken editor of the Sherman County Journal in Moro, wrote a piece about Portland.

The Bend Bulletin picked up French's piece and elaborated on it, taking the "big town" to task for a multitude of sins of commission and omission.

NOW we have no great love for Portland. We do love Medfordites, but we're always delighted to get home again.

But we do not hold that it is peopled exclusively by crooks, nor is it consciously a parasite on the productivity of non-metropolitan Oregon. As cities go, it's ok. It's not as glamorous as San Francisco, but it wins over Los Angeles, hands down.

Anyway, the Bulletin editorial tore the city to pieces, and ended up this way:

"It is true that Portlanders like our dollars. And it is true that many of them look down their noses from their ivory towers, and may even feel a little sorry that they have to deal with us to get their hands on those same dollars. Perhaps it is true that the rest of the state doesn't like Portland. If so, the Portlanders have only themselves to blame."

THE OREGON JOURNAL of Portland, in ruffled dignity, replied with an editorial entitled "A Canard Repeated Too Often," a canard, the Journal declared, "we have been fighting for years," adding:

"Most Portlanders, in fact, have roots in or connections with some other parts of Oregon. They are among the state's most ardent boosters for Oregon's mountains, lakes, forests, rivers, seashore and waving fields of grain."

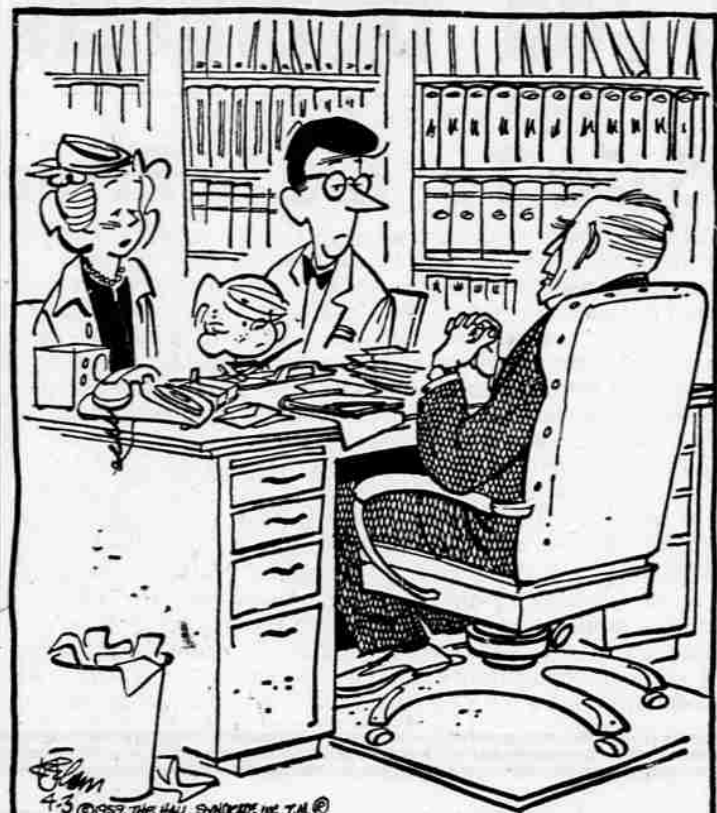
This is quite true, but entirely beside the point. The fact is, we believe, most people in more-favored parts of the state find it difficult to understand how Portlanders can bear to live in Portland, and most Portlanders can't believe that anyone would actually prefer to live in "the sticks."

THIS is a lack of understanding which probably will never be erased—as witness the letter a Portland man wrote to the Bulletin, which said:

"Undoubtedly the reason the State of Oregon is the possessor of the reputation of being one of the most backward states in the Union is the fact that we have too few big cities and too many miserable little stodge hick places, like the town of Bend, and too many small-time hick editors, like yourself. You upstate farmers have been holding Portland and the whole State of Oregon back for so many years that it isn't funny. 'Crawl back in your hole, hayseed.'"

That, of course, is the attitude which makes upstaters just love the big city, and its enlightened, lovable and forward-looking residents.—E.A.

## Dennis the Menace

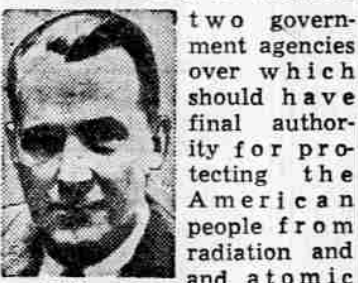


...AND WHEN DENNIS ENTERED THE TAYLOR BATHROOM, HE STARTLED MR. TAYLOR, WHO THEREUPON DROPPED AND CONSEQUENTLY BROKE HIS UPPER DENTURE. IS THAT ESSENTIALLY CORRECT?

## Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

THE HEALTH STRUGGLE  
Washington—For more than a year a profound struggle has been going on between two government agencies over which should have final authority for protecting the American people from radiation and atomic fall-out.



William S. White  
The great question touches our lives as could no other except the issue of war or peace itself. On one side is the Atomic Energy Commission. On the other side is the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

THEUS, this government must maintain a desperate balance between the demands of the people's health and the demands of military safety for the whole free world.

Ordinarily, when two Federal agencies are contesting for jurisdiction it can be put down simply that two top bureaucrats are engaged in rival empire-building. So to define the present controversy would be too crude. The Atomic Energy Commission has strong claims to maintain an authority in the health field it has held from the very start. And it cannot rationally be charged with a lack of concern for public health. And H-E-W on its side is not simply seeking to enlarge its vast bureaucracy. It largely holds the less-than-revolutionary view that the best place to protect the public health by setting the safety standards is the Public Health Service.

H-E-W seems to have the better case. For the Atomic Energy Commission would be more than human if it did not tend to play down any factor, including health, that would retard atomic development. Moreover, the commission's medical units, superb though they are, are far down in the commission's hierarchy.

AND the commission's determination to continue to be the final authority on what atomic work is safe, and where, might understandably rest most of all upon this factor: a fear that public concern over atomic dangers to health could become public hysteria if evaluations of that danger were handed over to some wholly independent source like the Public Health Service.

Such a hysteria might conceivably rise high enough to force limitations on the whole program that would be militarily unacceptable in the kind of world this is. But it increasingly appears that the conclusion point is this: right or wrong, commission estimates of radiation and fall-out perils will never be convincing to millions. It would be worth taking great risk to put an end to this skepticism once and for all. (Copyright, 1959, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

## Editorial Comment

BILL SHOULDN'T PASS  
Last Wednesday by a vote of 32 to 23 the Oregon House of Representatives passed HB 138, under which the state and all local units of government are "authorized" with organizations of the employee's own choosing. This was organized labor's payoff for its support of legislative candidates, chiefly Democrats.

As introduced the bill read "authorized and directed" which would have compelled governing boards to "bargain collectively" with employee organizations. The "and directed" wording was deleted before final passage in the House. The bill now goes to the Senate, and if passed there to the governor.

This bill should not pass. There is not now any law or regulation which prohibits public employees from joining a labor organization. Many do, joining not only unions affiliated with AFL-CIO but with other organizations such as the Oregon Education Association and Oregon State Employees' Association. Representatives of these bodies do appear before governing boards and speak in behalf of their members. But there is no "collective bargaining" or contracts as is common in private business. There are reasons why labor contracts are out of place in public employment. Government is basic for our political, social and economic order and its continuity must not be contingent on mass pressures by employees. Also, governing boards are not free agents, like a private employer. They are bound by laws and by provisions of funds. In state departments, the Legislature must make appropriations and each department is under the restrictions imposed by the appropriation made. In local units of government the budget law must be followed, with its six per cent constitutional limitation and the requirement of hearings and adoption of the operating budget. Neither a school board nor a city council is free to enter into wage agreements save within terms of the budgets under which they operate. The prevailing practice is for employee representatives to make presentations to 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.

### Sales Tax Suggestion

To the Editor: It is very interesting that 19 senators and 18 representatives in Salem have signed a measure calling for a vote of the people in 1960 on a 3 per cent sales tax. I am sure that these legislators are in dead earnest regarding this matter or else, in view of their previous records, they would not have permitted the use of their names on a sales tax measure. I am not championing a sales tax, but I do wish to offer some sensible, realistic suggestions. The purpose of this measure, so far as a sales tax goes, seems to be well thought out and as sensible a sales tax law as could be devised. However, I feel that these well-intentioned legislators have overlooked the most important point in connection with this proposed law and are missing the boat to the answer of a lot of problems that are troubling the people of the State of Oregon at this time. Instead of keeping this matter up in the air until November, 1960, and letting the biggest parade of tourists that has ever come to Oregon go through our state for free, the legislature could just as well pass the bill right now and let it go into force in late July and thereby derive enough revenue to take care of our building program for our schools, and at the same time meet the other provisions regarding the reduction of income taxes and property taxes as provided in the proposed bill.

If this bill was introduced and passed by the legislature, it would go into effect in 90 days, as I do not believe that under the present circumstances the Governor would veto it, or the people refer it. Even if they did do so, it would have exactly the same effect as the present proposal would by putting it on the November, 1960, ballot.

I would suggest that the law itself somehow provide that people on welfare and old age assistance receive the small additional amount of money it would take to pay the 3 per cent sales tax on whatever their monthly allotment might be.

This law, if desired, could be made effective for one year only and give the people of Oregon a real sample of what a sales tax is, and by limiting the time to one year, it certainly could not do too much damage if it was found unsatisfactory, but at the same time we would gain.

Legislation when appropriations are being considered, to department heads or the Board of Control after appropriations are made, and to budget committees of subordinate units of government when budgets are being framed. There is no restriction on this freedom of representation and should be none. As far as working conditions are concerned the civil service law protects most state employees and the tenure law protects many public school teachers from discharge without cause.

This drive for authority for bargaining contracts is made by unions affiliated with AFL-CIO. The bill is not supported by the two largest organizations of public employees in the state, the OSEA and OEA. It is an attempt of the affiliated unions to gain prestige and status, and so to build up membership. Not long ago Teamsters' Union officials announced they were going to organize the New York police force. This brought immediate condemnation from Police Chief Kennedy and Mayor Wagner. The latter took prompt steps looking to the possible removal from city employment of a unionist who was promoting the effort. The move quickly collapsed. HB 138 makes no exceptions, either of local police or the state police. Yet it is generally recognized that police and military forces have as their primary obligation performance of their duty under the law with which labor union affiliation might be in conflict.

I hope the Senate will take a second look at this bill and defeat it. Where public employment is concerned unionization and bargaining contracts are out of place. While the legislative mandate for bargaining has been removed, the word "authorized" is retained, which defines collective bargaining with unions of public employees as public policy for Oregon. I am confident that does not reflect the sentiment of the majority of the people of Oregon. State senators now must stand up and be counted. Their votes will show whether they wear the union collar or not.—Oregon Statesman, Salem.

## Dalai Lama's Escape, Revolt One of Real Suspense Stories

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign News Editor  
Man of the week: The Dalai Lama.



The place: Tibet. The time: The last two weeks ago out of the high Himalaya separating Tibet from India came word that Dalai Lama had broken out against the Red Chinese in Lhasa, seat of Tibet's spiritual and temporal ruler, the Dalai Lama.

Casualty reports were enormous—50,000 Chinese killed in several months of guerrilla warfare as against some Tibetans, mostly fierce Khamba tribesmen.

Rallying figure in the revolt was the 25-year-old Dalai Lama, reincarnation of the great Buddha. And, while guerrilla warfare against the Chinese had smoldered for months and years a Red Chinese attempt to arrest the young Dalai Lama was reported the spark that changed smoldering guerrilla warfare into the full-scale conflagration of revolt.

In the succeeding two weeks, the Dalai Lama's whereabouts remained a mystery.

The Red Chinese say he is a "kidnap" victim of the troops. And Red Chinese rebels and warplanes have fanned out over Tibet in a 500,000-square mile search to find him.

Rebel reports reaching the Indian border town of Kalimpong say he has retreated into the mountain fastness of Tibet either to make his way to a border crossing into India or Nepal or to remain in those impassable mountains to continue to lead some thousands of his followers against the Chinese.

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's announcement in New Delhi today the Dalai Lama had reached India and asked for asylum provided the answer to one of the suspense stories of the Tibetan revolution.

The Communist radio Peiping reported the Dalai Lama actually had escaped into India.

Neutrals Express Unhappiness  
The cost to the Reds has been more than loss of manpower and Oriental loss of face.

Just as the Hungarian revolt opened the eyes of the innocent to the ruthlessness of the Moscow regime, so did the Tibetan revolt open the eyes of others to the ruthlessness of the Peiping regime. From Jakarta to New Delhi, the Asian neutrals have expressed their unhappiness with Peiping.

For Peiping's action against the supposedly autonomous state of Tibet destroyed the last illusions of the neutrals that the Reds respected the independence of any nation. There is little hope of any effective outside help for the embattled Tibetans. On the other hand, it seems clear the Red Chinese have committed themselves to a struggle they may never win and which could spread.

Take Risks Knowingly  
Outside the battle area, there is a theory that a Red Chinese plan to quell the Tibetan uprising without fanfare went awry somewhere and that the Dalai Lama and his lieutenants learned that he was to be used as a pawn.

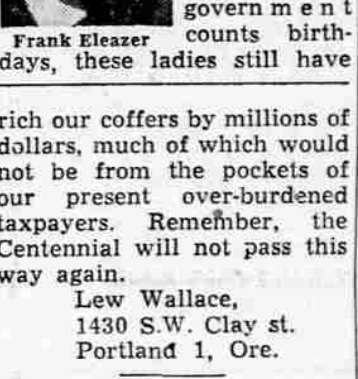
This theory also holds that the Reds recapture the young man before he could expose the final lie that the Dalai Lama himself opposed the uprising. But the Dalai Lama got away and may now tell the world the truth about the Red plans for Tibet.

This theory also holds that the Red Chinese knew the risks and chose to take them. It was better to risk world censure than to have a repetition of revolutionary fires that broke out a year ago in the provinces of Sinkiang, Chinghai and others in Western China.

## Lies About Age Now Coming Out, As Retirements Sought

By FRANK KLEAZER

Washington—UPI—Somehow a lot of women who, back in 1936, signed on for social security coverage at a professed age of 30 or 35 are turning out now to be 62 and therefore ready to retire.



Frank Kleazer  
The way the government counts birthdays, these ladies still have rich our coffers by millions of dollars, much of which would not be from the pockets of our present over-burdened taxpayers. Remember, the Centennial will not pass this way again.

License Questions  
To the Editor: An interesting question was raised by D. A. Littlefield on dog licensing. Just what is done with the license monies collected? In trying to track down the answer I have been told it goes into the general fund. And why should it go into the G.F. to be used for roads, etc., when a decent pound is needed?

Also, since it comes from dog owners, why should it not be used to help the Humane Society—if there is one? Another question is, who inspects the sheep killed—supposedly by dogs?—before the people's tax money is paid over to the sheep owners? Farmers in officialdom just might find it hard to say "no" to other farmers (perhaps their friends?) putting in a claim. And just who decides the cost of sheep these days?—off the hoof that is.

Tom Sheldon,  
Crater Lake highway,  
Prospect, Ore.

Historical Recollections  
To the Editor: Enjoyed the editorial on "Dimly Lit Book" very much. I imagine, as the writer mentioned, there were many prejudices and human theory that went into the writing.

As a spring day sitting in a class room gazing out of the window dreaming when I should have been studying history. Wrote a verse which went something like this:  
How I despise the look  
Of that old history book.  
It all happened long before I was born.  
So what do I care about the old powder horn.  
I should be studying history now.

But I would rather be out watching daddy plow.  
I would play with my dog who is black and white,  
And run down the hills with all my might.

But the teacher is looking at me in a scornful way,  
So I might just as well study history as think about play.

Mrs. Delbert Casey  
Route 1, Box 388,  
Central Point, Ore.

tion showed maybe one person in every 10 had substantially understated his (or her) age in applying for a social security number.

The agency claims not to have noticed which sex was the worse offender. It says men as well as women have been caught shaving their ages. It does happen though that many of the case histories the agency cites involve perfidious women.

When the showdown comes, a lot of these ladies immediately think of their marriage licenses as a good place to look for proof of their age. But in the experience of some social security experts, that is probably the worst place of all. If ever a woman is going to downgrade her age, apparently, she does it when about to get wed.

Birth Certificate Best  
All sorts of evidence of actual age is available to most people though. A birth certificate is the best of all, but these weren't generally in use 62 (or in the case of men, 65) years ago.

Family Bibles, baptismal certificates, insurance policies, and even gravestones are frequently helpful.

One worrisome possibility is that some people may be denying themselves benefits to which they are entitled rather than admit they originally understated their ages. This is one case though where lying to the government is not an offense.

Uncle Sam says come in, and come clean, and he will bend every effort to help you prove you weren't honest.

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