

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily except Saturday by
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North First St. Ph. SP 2-8141

Subscription Rates
By Mail—In Advance, Copy 10c
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$12.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$6.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$3.25
Sunday Only—1 year \$4.50

Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full-Service Wire

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Advertising Representative:
WEST OILY CO., INC. Of-
fices in New York, Chicago, De-
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lanta, Vancouver, B.C.

1959
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
May 6, 1949 (Thursday)
Central Point city council-
man vote to negotiate with
Medford for possible use of
the Camp White sewer dis-
posal plant.

20 YEARS AGO
May 8, 1939 (Friday)
Mrs. J. C. S. Wellis named
president of the Jackson
County Public Health associ-
ation.

30 YEARS AGO
May 28, 1929 (Sunday)
The Rev. E. P. Lawrence,
pastor of the Presbyterian
church, resigns.

40 YEARS AGO
May 26, 1919 (Monday)
Planes of a flying circus
make arrangements to land in
Bill Gore's field.

50 YEARS AGO
May 26, 1909 (Wednesday)
L. H. McMahan, Salem at-
torney, starts his suit to block
the Crater Lake road ap-
propriation.

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

1. Which of these are not
mammals: pigeons, whales,
armadillos, eels, bats, stur-
geon?
2. A hog, if given too much
food, will overeat; true or
false?
3. Does a sesquicentennial
celebrate the anniversary of
an event that occurred 50,
100, or 150 years ago?
4. Correct the following:
"He sung for his supper."
5. What is the name for the
process of curing leather?
6. An ungendered male horse
is known as a s-----n?
7. Who was Alice Long-
worth's father?
8. Mao Tse-tung is a com-
munist leader in which coun-
try?
9. Was Shakespeare a writ-
er of plays, an actor, or a
play director?
10. Twenty-eight years ago,
a German boxer was declared
the world heavyweight boxing
champion, after being fouled
in a bout with Jack Sharkey;
name him.

Answers: 1. Pigeons, eels,
sturgeon. 2. False. 3. 150.
4. "He sang . . ." 5. Tanning.
6. Stallion. 7. Theodore Roose-
velt. 8. China. 9. All three.
10. Max Schmeling.

The Threat to Labor

The phrase, and the philosophy behind it, of "The public be damned" originated with what Teddy Roosevelt once called "malefactors of great wealth."

It was in those early days of this century that being a union man was a dangerous and courageous thing to be. The working man, and the union which was struggling to improve his lot, along with the other members of the general public, were the victims of the "public be damned" philosophy.

The heritage of those days are today's laws which regulate business and industry.

TODAY the wheel has come full circle. Today, a prominent industrialist would no more think of saying "the public be damned" (out loud, anyway) than he would think of cutting his firm's public relations budget, or deliberately violating the anti-trust laws.

The industrialist of today may not be chastened. But he does know the danger of flaunting the public, and the public's opinion, for too long and too flagrantly.

JIMMY Hoffa should read his history. For today the philosophy of the "public be damned" is headquartered, less in the "malefactors of great wealth," than in the "malefactors of great power."

Hoffa and his ilk, if they persist, will bring upon the labor movement publicly-supported laws so strong and so restrictive that they will end forever labor's power to threaten the entire economy, and, perhaps, labor's present great power in the political arena.

Some thoughtful labor leaders, and many thoughtful "rank and filers" of the labor movement, know this. But, up to now, they have been powerless to do anything about it.

SO HOFFA, and his racketeers, goons and bully-boys, constitute the greatest danger to organized labor in many years.

And his threat of a nationwide general strike (later unconvincingly disclaimed) is a threat against the welfare and security of the people of the United States.

The traditional tolerance of the American people can be pushed only so far, and the public damned only so long. And in this, we honestly believe we also speak for the vast majority of decent union members, who have more to lose than most of us in the strongarm tactics of Hoffa and other malefactors of great power.—E.A.

Ridiculous Ruling

Say you own a radio or television station. Say a politician buys a quarter-hour in which to air his views while seeking reelection. And say another politician comes along and insists on his right to buy an equal amount of time.

OK? OK. Say during a political campaign one of your announcers interviews Politician A, for free, and Politician B claims he should have equal free time to air HIS views. OK? Still ok.

BUT SAY that, in the course of your broadcasting, you put on a news program which reports on the newsworthy doings of the governor, or the mayor, or a senator—who happens also to be seeking reelection.

And say that his opponent, who has done nothing newsworthy, demands equal time. OK? No sir. That is carrying the "equal time" ruling to an imbecilic and absurd extreme.

AND YET, by a decision interpreting the "equal time" provision of the Federal Communications Act, that is what the Federal Communications Commission has ruled.

It arose out of a television news broadcast which showed the mayor of Chicago, in the course of his mayoral duties, welcoming the president of Argentina.

One Lar Daly, who over the years has been a candidate for about every office in sight (including the presidency), this year was a candidate for mayor of Chicago. He saw the news broadcast, and immediately demanded "equal time," on the basis of the federal law.

The FCC, by a 4 to 3 decision, said he was entitled to it. (Parenthetically, it could be noted that the FCC once held, in a decision later overturned by a court, that a station could not censor a political speech it was broadcasting, but could be held liable if it contained any defamatory material.)

If the equal time decision stands, it will make a shambles of news broadcasting, and may, indeed, serve as a real detriment to the people's right to know what's going on during a political campaign.

IN SOME jurisdictions it is not unusual to have a half-dozen or more candidates for the same office. If, each time one of them is mentioned on a news broadcast, all the others come around claiming equal time, news broadcasting is going to turn into a travesty.

The easiest solution for the station, in such a case, is to watch its news broadcasts pretty closely, and perhaps even "censor" them to avoid such a scramble for free time.

In such an event, the station—and the public it serves—will be the loser. President Eisenhower called the FCC decision "ridiculous." He was never more right.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"DON'T WORRY 'BOUT ME, MA'AM. I'M THE STRONG, SILENT TYPE."

Neuberger Defends Position From Blast By Senator Morse

(Editor's note: The following letter from Sen. Richard L. Neuberger is one of a number sent to editors throughout the state. In it he defends several of his positions from earlier attacks made by his colleague, Sen. Wayne L. Morse. His letter has been described in news stories, but the full text, although dated May 13, was unavailable here until now.)

To the Editor: There has been some discussion in Oregon as to who is causing disruption among Democrats in Oregon's Congressional delegation. I want to call to your attention a lengthy report from the Oregon Farmer Union paper for April, 1959, describing a critical attack made upon me by Sen. Wayne Morse at a Farmers' Union meeting in the town of Marion on April 11th.

You will note that Senator Morse has assailed my position on the following issues:

1. Bi-partisan foreign policy generally.
2. Our foreign-aid program.
3. Reciprocal-trade policies.
4. A balanced budget.
5. Determination of postage rates.
6. Financing of the Interstate Highway System.
7. Federal farm price supports.

Perhaps a few of Senator Morse's charges should be made to conform to facts. For example, he is quoted as saying that I was the only Senator to oppose his cherry-growers' amendment which would have weakened the reciprocal-trade program, whereas he knows full well that his amendment never became law.

Senator Morse has attacked me on the general question of foreign aid. He has called me a "rubber stamp" for the administration. I realize these programs are not popular with certain isolationist groups. They are easily susceptible to demagoguery.

Despite Senator Morse's sweeping attack against my attitude on foreign aid, I find that I have voted with Sen. Hubert Humphrey on 53 out of 57 foreign-aid roll calls since I became a member of the Senate and with Sen. Jack Kennedy on 48 out of 56 foreign-aid roll calls. Would he include both these leading Democratic possibilities for the Presidency in the vigorous indictment he has voiced of my foreign-aid stand?

I think it is pertinent to note that our foreign aid program was initiated by two great Democrats—President Harry S. Truman and General George Marshall. Reciprocal

trade was originated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. I do not think it reasonable or right to turn against these policies because a Republican President has had the wisdom, at least in these instances, to continue them.

I likewise regret Senator Morse's attack on my position regarding Federal highway fuel taxes and postal rates. The Interstate Highway System, which includes U.S. 99 and U.S. 30 in Oregon, will cost \$37.5 billion. I think it is better to pay for these roads as we go, rather than heaping deficits on the shoulders of future generations and risking further inflation for ourselves.

As for postal rates, my experience last year in the bitter political battle over rate schedules convinced me that this issue should not be determined by political log-rolling. Therefore I have proposed that the Post Office department be empowered—subject to Congressional veto—to determine a fair domestic rate structure based on sound cost accounting. The Post Office department still incurs a deficit of about \$522 million a year. Higher rates are distasteful to me as well as others. But it is foolish to contend that revenue must remain fixed without taking into account both general and specific benefits accruing from use of the mails. As long as this deficit operation exists, everybody's withholding and income taxes are being tapped for a share of the cost.

Finally, I think my loyalty to the Democratic party is not contestable. I have been a Democrat since I became 21 and registered to vote at the Lane county courthouse when I was a student at the University of Oregon. My wife Maurine is likewise a lifelong Democrat. I can remember when we were among the handful of about a dozen Democrats in the whole Oregon State Legislature and Senator Morse was stumping the state against Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

But, essentially, I have sent you this letter and press clipping to demonstrate just who might be causing the dissension in the Democratic party and in Oregon politics. Senator Morse's attack upon me took place on April 11. I have not commented upon it until this time, but I believe you and your friends are entitled to know the facts.

Richard L. Neuberger
United States Senator

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

MOST TAXI DRIVERS, even in New York City, are honest and polite, despite having to wrestle for hours on end with some of the most infuriating traffic snarls on the face of the earth. A few drivers, of course, reflect discredit on their chosen trade, but there are ways of putting these mavericks speedily in their place.

Author Robert Ruark, for instance, says, "I always tip just a little bit more than is generally expected. Then if the driver fails to say 'Thank you'—I don't close the door on the right when I get out. He's got to climb out of the cab and come all around it to remedy the situation. If the delay costs him a fare, it serves him right."

A man applied for a job in a dress establishment on Seventh Avenue. "I'm known as a crackerjack salesman," he began hopefully. "Nothing doing," cried the boss. "You don't start in my firm as a salesman. You start as a partner like everybody else!"

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Free Election in Singapore Due To Change Political Face of Asia; Leftists Feared

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

The political face of Asia undergoes another change this week end. Many fear it will not be for the better. At any rate, on May 30 some 600,000 voters elect the first government for a self-governing state of Singapore. It marks the end of a Crown Colony status under which British guns for more than 100 years controlled the sea trade route between India and China.

It leaves Hong Kong as the last great British Crown Colony clinging as an island outpost to the mainland of Asia.

The alarmists fear it also could open the way to domination of the Malay Peninsula to the Communists.

The great free port of Singapore was founded in 1819 and was ceded to the British East India Company in 1924.

Until World War II, it stood as a symbol of British might in Asia.

But on Feb. 15, 1942, the great Singapore bastion fell to invading Japanese who had done the impossible. Singapore's big guns pointed out

to sea, guarding what up to then had been regarded as the only feasible invasion route. But the Japanese hacked their way through the Malayan jungles and attacked from the rear.

The profound changes in Asia since the Japanese defeat in 1945 also have had their effect on Singapore.

On Aug. 31, 1957, the Federation of Malaya came into being as an independent state inside the British Commonwealth of nations.

Singapore became a Crown Colony, split off from the Malayan states with which it formerly had been linked in the straits settlements.

Economically, the Malayan states and Singapore were practically an indivisible whole. But the Malayan federation rejected Singapore out of fear of its overwhelming majority of Chinese residents.

Of Singapore's population of about 1,500,000 nearly 80 per cent are Chinese.

In 1955, noted Chinese author and scholar Lin Yutang resigned as chancellor of Singapore's Chinese Nanyang University, declaring that Chinese schools in Singapore op-

erated in an atmosphere of intimidation and terror fostered by Communist China.

Chinese students touched off riots in which United Press International Correspondent Gene Symonds was among those killed.

Prominent in these activities was the pro-Communist Peoples Action Party, which also is prominent in Singapore politics today and which is expected to win a majority in next Saturday voting.

Party leader Lee Kuan Hyew denies his party is Communist and gives this description of party policies:

"My party is not promoting the workers heaven on earth. But it will give employers

hell on earth."

In the new self-governing state of Singapore there will be a legislative assembly of 51 members, a prime minister and cabinet of nine and a governor-general representing Queen Elizabeth of Britain.

The governor-general must be a Malayan.

Internal dissension and charges of graft have split the opposition to the Peoples Action Party, increasing heavily its chances of victory.

Britain still will be responsible for Singapore defense and external affairs. But, in anticipation of a leftist victory at the polls, both business establishments and capital are fleeing the once great fortress.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

SATELLITE FACADE.
SATELLITE REALITY.

Budapest—"Khrushchev said to me, 'I certainly won't send you any Russian advisors, be-

cause you Hungarians won't give a Russian any credit for your successes, but if you have a failure and there's a Russian advisor handy, you'll all blame

Ivan!" The story can be considered authentic, since it was told to me by Nikita Khrushchev's local partner, the present leader of Hungarian Communism, Janos Kadar.

In his joke to Kadar, moreover, Khrushchev went straight to the heart of the matter with his usual earthy shrewdness.

To be sure, he did not admit (perhaps because he dared not) that the dilemma was inescapable. But of course the mere absence of Russian advisors in the ordinary ministries of the Hungarian government is relatively meaningless. It does not alter the harsh fact that the Hungarian situation is a colonial situation. In any colonial situation, the subject people automatically discount all the systems successes, and bitterly "blame Ivan" for all failures and disappointments.

The evidence that the Hungarian situation is colonial is plain for all to see. The sixty or seventy thousand Soviet troops that garrison the country are rather ruthlessly confined to their barracks and training areas. Yet the universal awareness of their half-hidden presence is the one of the two main props of the governments authority.

No effort is made to hide the omnipresent security police, the grim A.V.O. as every one still calls them. Their vast Interior Ministry is the most conspicuous new building on the Danube waterfront, and in that building, there is no lack of Russians. Russian officers seconded from the M.V.D. actually hold top command positions in the A.V.O. Well-justified fear of the secret police, much deeper in Hungary today than in the Soviet Union itself, is the other main prop of the government's authority.

In Hungary, in short, Khrushchev and Kadar are now relying on the same instruments of power that Stalin and Rakosi relied on. But Khrushchev and Kadar differ from Stalin and Rakosi, because they dislike relying on these instruments. They want to make the Communist government by winning the support of the Hungarian masses.

For this purpose, they have adopted the recipe so bravely and hopefully tried, by so

many Western colonial administrators, with such invariably failure. They have set out to improve conditions in Hungary.

"The first rule of all our planning," Kadar told me emphatically during our long talk, "is that the standard of life in this country must be raised each year." The other point he emphasized most strongly was the new "realism" of Hungarian Communism. "The mistakes of the past," he repeated again and again, "were committed because we Communists did not act on the facts as they were, but on the facts as we wanted them to be."

As one illustration, he cited the suspension of the campaign to collectivize Hungarian agriculture. In December, he said, he had urged the need to make a new start in agriculture, because of the undoubted economic inefficiency of small plot peasant farming. But in March, he had taken the lead in calling for a halt to "consolidate, because if we had gone further, there might have been a temporary drop in farm output."

In other words, conditions are not merely to be improved in Hungary. Under Kadar, the improvements are to be made in a practical un-doctrinaire way that will cause the minimum of dislocation. After hearing the boss of Hungary describe the heavy state investments that are planned for the new agriculture collectives, this reporter is quite prepared to believe that the scheme may work. If so, Hungary is due for a gradual but great increase in agricultural productivity.

BY THE same token, it is entirely believable that the whole Hungarian Communist program of improvement and advance will work in the end. This is a potentially rich little country. It is not afflicted with Poland's fearful population problem. Since then the heavy handicaps of the Stalin-Rakosi years have now been cast off. In short, the rulers of Hungary will be quite astonishingly inefficient, if their program fails.

For all these reasons, the soft spoken, pleasant mannered Kadar is entirely convincing when he insists, as he did to me, that he is "going to make things better in Hungary." But his further claim, that "the political problem in Hungary will then be solved" is entirely unconvincing. Kadar, unfortunately, is too obviously the facade and the A.V.O. are too obviously the reality.

Unless the whole body of colonial history is utterly misleading, "just making things better" in order to win a subject people's support for a colonial regime is the political equivalent of trying to square the circle.

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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 initials 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. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

The Church Defended

To the Editor: Attacks against the Catholic church are not new. The most recent attack, that of Mr. Roy L. Laurin speaking on "Religion and the Presidency" in the Medford High School auditorium, cannot be ignored. Mr. Laurin is a Baptist minister, representing the anti-Catholic organization officially known as "Protestants and Other Americans United for the Separation of Church and State."

Laurin in his public speech questioned the patriotism of Catholics. Stripped of verbiage, the Laurin statements become plainly ridiculous. His main argument ran something like this: Senator Kennedy is a Catholic. A Catholic's first allegiance is to a foreign power, the Pope of Rome. Therefore, Senator Kennedy's first allegiance is to a foreign power, the Pope of Rome. And a person whose first allegiance is to a foreign power is unfit for a public office.

His argument is logical after accepting the principle that a Catholic's first allegiance is to a foreign power. There are two perfect societies, the Church and the State. Each is supreme and independent in its own sphere. The Catholic church has been created by God for the spiritual welfare of all men, especially its members; and the State is placed over temporal matters that concern the common welfare of its citizens. When there is a direct conflict between God's laws and that of a government, e.g. Communism, which denies the basic God given rights of man, Catholics obey the supreme law of God as set forth in the Bible and Tradition.

Laurin is an advocate of the separation of Church and State but he, a Baptist minister, used a public school building to deliver his attack against the Catholic church. He also proclaimed freedom of speech. He did not ask or give the audience an opportunity to ask questions from the floor either during his talk or following it. He is opposed to unethical means of solicitation of funds. For speaking briefly he demanded from each listener the sum of \$5 to \$1,000 to help his campaign against

Music in the Schools

To the Editor: Thank you for your editorial in regard to our public school music. It was only the other day that I had occasion to write to a former co-editor of the American Music Teacher publication in regard to the progress in the music of our public school system. Had you been present at the program of Elementary Voices, Band and Orchestra given two weeks ago at Hedrick Junior High school, you would have heard "The Oregon Trail" and other tunes, in celebration of the Centennial, so well directed that you would have undoubtedly felt inspired to the editorial level.

Music in the public school system had a hard row (pronounced two ways) being ever-lastingly at the bottom (or sub-level) of the budget. More editorials along this line of thought would certainly encourage the teachers who have slowly but surely made cultural progress with but little recognition.

Mrs. Rawles Moore,
2520 Lyman ave.,
Medford.

Editor's note: An inspection of the program of the High School reveals that both "The Oregon Trail" and "Song of the State Song" were sung earlier in the program mentioned editorially the other day. Other musical programs in the schools have paid tribute to Oregon's Centennial year.

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