

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
March 3, 1950 (Friday)
Chester Hubbard, president of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce told CAP hearing in Salem yesterday that there is need for additional airplane service between Klamath Falls and Medford to hasten the transit of mail to this city.

20 YEARS AGO
March 3, 1940 (Sunday)
Marian Anderson, the famous contralto, will give a concert at the Holly theater today in only appearance between San Francisco and Portland.

30 YEARS AGO
March 3, 1930 (Tuesday)
Medford's churches will all hold meetings Friday night to pray for peace.

40 YEARS AGO
March 3, 1920 (Thursday)
All city businesses stopped operating for a while this morning when an airplane flew over Roxy Ann and everybody went to watch.

50 YEARS AGO
March 3, 1910 (Thursday)
Local pharmacist plays joke by advertising that he will give \$15 for 1909 Lincoln head pennies and when taken up on offer by many local citizens he tells them he literally means 1,909 Lincoln head pennies.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. In what Bay is the Isle of Capri located?
2. Mexicans who swim or wade the Rio Grande to enter the U.S. illegally are known as w-?
3. The capital city of which State is named for the fourth President of the U.S.?
4. Name the five Great Lakes.
5. Insert the missing word: "In - field where poppies grow."
6. Is writing paper properly designated as "stationary," or "stationery"?
7. What is the capital of Vermont?
8. Which State is nicknamed "Wolverine State"?
9. In what two epic poems does the ancient city of Troy figure?
10. Correct the following: "Everyone should do their job."
Answers: 1. The Italian Bay of Naples. 2. Wetbacks. 3. Madison, Wisconsin. 4. Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario. 5. Flanders. 6. Stationery. 7. Montpelier. 8. Michigan. 9. The Iliad and the Odyssey. 10. "Everyone should do his job."

Men and Capital

What is the difference between "investing" and "spending"?
In common usage, "spending" is putting resources into something which may or may not be necessary, but which will not return anything tangible as a result. "Investing," on the other hand, is putting resources into something which can be reasonably expected to provide a return.

John Kenneth Galbraith, one of America's top-flight economists (and author of the best-selling "The Affluent Society," among other titles), applies this concept to "Men and Capital."

HE DOES so in one of the Saturday Evening Post's "think pieces," called Adventures of the Mind, in the current issue.

Galbraith points out that capital and men, of various types and degrees, are both needed for production. Some differentiate capital and land; some labor and management. But capital (including land) and manpower are still basic.

The investment of capital in productive facilities has long been emphasized as the most essential measurement of progress, Galbraith points out. But, he adds, in recent years there has been a significant increase in the proportion of skilled manpower needed for economic progress, and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of capital investment.

BECAUSE of the kind of economy we have, he goes on, capital for investment is not too difficult to obtain. It can be borrowed, or withheld from earnings, or obtained by broadening ownership through sale of securities.

The growing problem is, now, less in finding capital than in finding technological improvements and skilled manpower. He says:

"We now get the larger part of our industrial growth not from more capital investment but from improvements in men and improvements brought about by improved men. And the process of technological advance has become fairly predictable. We get from men pretty much what we invest in them. Investment in personal development is therefore at least as useful as an index of progress as an investment in physical capital."

It follows, he declares, that it is important for both business and the nation to increase investment in human improvement — improved technological skills, knowledge, information, ability to think and come forth with innovations.

THE problem, he says, is beginning to be recognized in these terms. After rejecting several alternatives as impracticable, he adds:

"Most likely we will solve the problem by making fuller and better use of the familiar instruments of public finance. We must see outlays for personal development not as a cost but as an opportunity. Then we must make sure that we are taxing ourselves sufficiently to exploit this opportunity."

"That the Federal Government must play a role is elementary. It has access to fiscal resources inherently far greater than that of states and localities; now that education has become an investment rather than a social service, these resources are indispensable. There is at least a likelihood that investment in personal development is a better guarantee of effective national position than many of our present military expenditures."

"We need also to review our attitudes toward state and local taxation. In a poor country there are sound reasons for reluctance in taxing objects of everyday consumption in order to have more public services and amenities. But we are not a poor country, and personal development has become not a service but an investment."

"So states and localities should no longer hesitate to use sales and excise taxes to pay for schools and universities. And liberals, in particular, should control their indignation when this is proposed."

THERE is more to the article, all of it equally thought-provoking and stimulating. It probably will irritate those (like Dick House) who are irrevocably against federal participation in school finance, on principle. It may cause some gnashing of teeth by Democrats (like Bob Duncan and Monroe Sweetland) who are against sales or excise taxes on principle.

But, coming from a man of Galbraith's stature, it may help lead the way to a reappraisal of this nation's position on education as "investment," not "spending."—E.A.

Why Print Them?

Ray DeMarrs, the Medford barber who frequently contributes to the communications column of this newspaper, does so again today.

Last time he was raising questions about the Medford school district. Today he returns to the city administration, which he has belabored in letters in the past.

It need hardly be pointed out that this column could hardly agree less with his conclusions. We fought hard for the council-manager form of government when it was proposed some years ago. We have never had cause to regret this, and are more convinced than ever that, imperfect as it is, it is the best for a city of this size.

THE principal point we wish to make at the moment is to reiterate the sentence at the end of the note at the head of the communications column, which says:

"The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case." Why do we print them then? Because we feel it is important that anyone who has anything to say on a matter of public concern be allowed a chance to do so.

Dennis the Menace



PIG KNUCKLES! DID YA HEAR THAT? SHE'S BUYIN' PIG KNUCKLES!

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

The I.C.M.A.
To the Editor: I have read with much concern the news item about our city manager, Robert Duff, attending and being a member of the board of directors of the Oregon section of the International City Managers Association.

I.C.M.A. is one of the big promoters of what is termed "metropolitan government" and centralizing of government. Their aim is to take the people's elective rights away and have government run by appointed "experts."

In their effort they have enlisted many unsuspecting and good American citizens into the cause. To name a few — Chamber of Commerce, the League of Women Voters, add church groups, no matter how sincerely concerned about local welfare, are being used in city after city to further the cause of one man appointed control of government.

The "Metro" group which there are about 22 national organizations all work out of 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago. Included are American Municipal Association, the American Society of Planning Officials, the International City Managers Association, the National Association of Assessing Officers, and the Public Administration Service.

The GOP can always be counted upon to make it easy for the voters by hand-picking their candidates for them and seeing to it that there is only one candidate to vote for. This proves that the Republican party is united.

The Republican office-holders, once elected, are then told which office to seek next... and when; this invariably turns out to be mid-term so that another good contributor may be appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Republican party, as we all know, hates big spending; this is proved by the fact that costs of the Federal Farm program have increased by \$5 billion since 1952.

Republicans are always safe in the knowledge that if one of their number should go astray, a "new image" can be created overnight. This proves that it's all right to take \$18,000 contributions from businessmen for campaign funds.

No Experiments
To the Editor: Your many editorials, in the past few years, relating to the need, in this valley, for good planning and adequate zoning laws to protect the public welfare have been very interesting.

It is a proven fact that any growing community must have responsible leaders and elected officials who will promote and protect the public health, morals, safety or general welfare of its citizens. Their proper tools are good planning and good zoning laws consistent with the ideals of liberty and property rights.

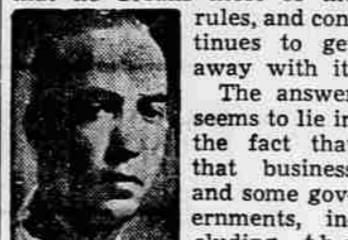
In order for the plans and laws to succeed, they must be fair and acceptable to all concerned, not just the will of the majority or some pressure group.

When and where planning and zoning is done in the proper manner, by experienced persons well versed in this particular field, there is little opposition from the general public and in most instances is welcomed as a desirable thing. If not, they are

worse than none at all and do deserve bad names. Planning commissions should not consist mainly of business men because most of their philosophies conflict with the theory of public welfare and they tend to favor commercial pursuits.

Fidel Castro Breaks All the Rules, But Getting Away With It as Idol of Cubans

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor
The amazing thing about the Fidel Castro regime is that he breaks most of the rules, and continues to get away with it.



The answer seems to lie in the fact that that business and some governments, including the United States, have become disillusioned about their ability to get along with the bearded revolutionary but

Juvenile delinquency? The answer of course is juveniles. So you reclassify them all into junior adults. That throws it all into the adult delinquency, but that is no problem because nobody worries about it. (Name on file) Jacksonville, Ore.

Arms Control

To the Editor: The telephone calls commenting on my recent communication concerning the armaments race were numerous and enthusiastic. I am eager to stimulate citizens to overcome the feeling that they are helpless and unconnected to great events and decisions.

If we all act when our consciences move us, we can become a force for good in this bewildering world. Will you please publish this one more letter on disarmament, which I wrote to the President?

Dear President Eisenhower: The other night at our local theater the movie "On the Beach" was shown. It showed the possible conclusion of our present mad armament race. No matter what our ideas or ideals, we must admit that an unfortunate, unpremeditated act might change the present "cold war" to a "hot war."

The concern of citizens in general for these consequences prompts my urgent suggestions. As long as there are no controls to hold nations back, each is free to threaten, intimidate and compete in producing more and more powerful weapons. It seems a logical conclusion that these new weapons eventually will be used. In the past, arms races have been ended in wars.

Our weird weapons could end human life on our planet. There is another possible end which we could seek. There could be a durable peace between the nuclear powers. Effective plans could be made for arms control. There seems to be an ample supply of professional planners in the general staffs of all nuclear powers for dealing with the technical problems of war, hot or cold; however, all my information indicates that up until now very few funds and little effort have been devoted to research specifically oriented to the development of systems of control.

I believe it would quiet our fears as citizens if we were to develop controls capable of preventing these weird weapons from being used in surprise attack and means to prevent them from multiplying more rapidly than we can inspect and control. I understand that hundreds of thousands of men are engaged in the development of these weapons but that no single group in the United States works full time on arms control methods.

I urge that a center be set up with ample facilities and with ample funds budgeted by our congress. I recognize that it will cost much money but our security lies in this effort. Thousands of dollars for this control but not another dollar for destructive weapons is my formula.

The real balancing of the budget that I would welcome would be an adequate sum for control to offset the fifty billion dollars arms costs.

Marie M. Bosworth (Mrs. Harlan P., Jr.) 2425 East Main St. Medford.

(Name on File) Medford

Prophecy

To the Editor: Being of an inquisitive mind pertaining to 20th Century forecasts by ancient seers, some 10 years ago I acquired several books, one especially on future prophecy.

We can say without hesitation that part of many of the forecasts are being fulfilled. As the contents are copyrighted, we can only mention a few of the present day subjects of world unrest and universal turmoil among humanity.

For instance, the world of humanity is living in a time of great stress, in other words, "great heat is being put on" which will eliminate thousands out of physical embodiment. Just a look in the daily papers confirms the mass destruction brought about daily by fatal accidents.

World earthquakes are also instrumental in taking a large toll of people living within the latitude of tropic cancer.

Bert Kissinger, 520 Boardman St. Medford.

the bulk of the Cuban people have not. No matter that the Cuban National Bank is under direction of a man with no experience in finance and who is more used to balancing a rifle than a checkbook. No matter that foreign investment is being cut to zero.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

HOW TO MAKE DECISIONS

The text of Mr. Robert A. Lovett's testimony before the Jackson Subcommittee of the Senate has now been made public. It deals with the question of how a President is supposed to decide the great interrelated questions of defense and of foreign policy. No President, no matter what his experience in military and diplomatic affairs, can possibly know the answers to all the great questions of policy.

If he was a soldier in the World War, his military experience antedates the gigantic technological revolution in weapons which has occurred since the World War. If he dealt with foreign affairs in the 1940s, his experience antedates the change in the balance of power which has occurred since 1949. The Soviet Union broke our monopoly of nuclear weapons. His experience antedates also the appearance of Red China as a formidable power in the world, and the rise in all the continents of the submerged masses of mankind.

There is nothing so likely to cause wrong decisions of high policy as old soldiers reliving the last war and old retired diplomats who think that the last good days were the days when they were still in office.

A PRESIDENT, whoever he is, has to find a way of understanding the novel and changing issues which he must, under the Constitution, decide. Broadly speaking, as Mr. Lovett's testimony shows, the President has two ways of making up his mind. The one is to turn to his subordinates — to his Chiefs of Staff and his Cabinet officers and Under Secretaries and the like, and to direct them to argue out the issues, and to bring him an agreed decision. On the whole this is President Eisenhower's method.

The other way is to sit like a judge at a hearing where the issues to be decided are debated. After he has heard the debate, after he has examined the evidence, after he are so constituted that they are unable to live in society? This should include mental defects as well as those who are so anti-social that they are a menace to those around them.

As to the case of Chessman, there is the second half to the last problem. Erle Stanley Gardner is reported to have said that he did not receive a fair trial. If he is innocent then the crimes for which he is sentenced to die is still at large, unless he has been imprisoned, or is dead. The result of that thought is that Chessman ought to have another trial. Or possibly, after 12 years in prison, he has become such a changed character that with his high "I.Q." and the knowledge he has gained of the law, that he would be an asset to a law firm and should be set at large. Probably with his early record, he wouldn't be admitted to the bar, but he still might find a place for himself.

IT IS NO accident that since the 19th century, when the office of President had become

When we talk about choosing between the two methods, we must remember, of course, that no President will or can use any one of them exclusively. There are some issues which he can leave to the decisions of his subordinates. There are other issues which he has to decide after hearing the debate. But some Presidents will use one method more than they use the other, and General Eisenhower is the kind of President who expects that normally his "staff" will bring him an agreed decision.

As a staff officer in the Army he learned that this is the way the military business is transacted. His bent in favor of the agreed decision has, of course, been much accentuated by his illness, by the need to protect him against the strains and the stresses of the Presidency.

A PRESIDENT with a different temperament would use differently the policy-making machinery of the government. For while the machinery can be improved, as Senator Jackson's studies may show, it is a truism that no government machinery is automatic and that the way it operates will depend upon the man who operates it.

In choosing a President there are few things more important to look out for than the evidence of what the candidate has done and what he shows he is likely to do in operating the machinery by which decisions are reached. It is very hard to be sure that one has made the right choice since the office of President is enormously more difficult than any other office.

But while it is hard to determine in advance the competence of a candidate for the highest executive responsibility, that is one of the main points which the voter, at least the independent voter, is supposed to determine. It does not help him much in making his decision to see these scattered and disorderly primary fights where everybody talks down to the voters and nobody does more than hint at the things that really matter.

NO rule of thumb is absolute. But for my own part there is a reasonable presumption of doubt about the executive competence of any candidate who has never occupied an executive office, as Governor of a state, as Mayor of a big city, or as a Cabinet officer.

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No matter that sugar cane fields lie idle. And no matter that the vaunted agreement to sell five million tons of sugar to the Soviet Union may cost the Cubans more to produce than they possibly can realize from the sale.

The Cuban peasant may not fully understand the slogan "Cuba for the Cubans" but he likes the sound of it. Cites Two Events He also likes the sound of government-supplied housing and the gift of land. It hasn't all come about, but he believes it will.

The Cuban treasury never has been his concern and isn't now. Two recent events are illustrative of the workings of the Castro regime, but have an effect on the United States.

One was Castro's attack on foreign investments in Cuba in which the U.S. stake is nearly a billion dollars—and the announcement that foreign private funds henceforth would have to be invested as the government sees fit.

It was the death knell for new foreign investments in Cuba and must inevitably slow the advancement which Castro so ardently proclaims for the Cuban people. But it fits the revolutionary pattern which was anticipated when the national bank was taken over by leftist Ernesto Che Guevara.

In similar vein was the Cuban government's recent bald announcement it would be willing to negotiate its differences with the United States but only on grounds of a U.S. pledge that it meanwhile would take no action damaging to Cuba's economy.

In other words, no changes in the sugar quota under which the United States annually takes more than three million tons of Cuban sugar at a rate two cents above the market. This and tourism have been the backbone of the Cuban economy.

When the United States refused to negotiate with its hands tied behind its back, the explosion of indignation among Cuban revolutionaries easily was anticipated. President Eisenhower has warned against action which could harm the Cuban people. But U.S. patience also must have its limits.

so much bigger than it used to be, the successful Presidents have been with perhaps one exception men who had learned the art as Governors of states.

Whether one likes them or not, the successful Presidents in this century have been Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Harry S. Truman. All but Truman had been Governors. Truman, moreover, was the only President, assuming he was a successful President, who came out of Congress. This is not because Congress is a bad institution, but because the work of Congress is very different from that of the Executive.

No rule of thumb is absolute. But for my own part there is a reasonable presumption of doubt about the executive competence of any candidate who has never occupied an executive office, as Governor of a state, as Mayor of a big city, or as a Cabinet officer.

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IT'S WHAT YOU GET FOR ANY PRICE THAT REALLY COUNTS
IT'S OUR DEPENDABILITY THAT MAKES US PREFERRED
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