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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 1, 1951 (Thursday)
A \$350,000 building permit was issued by the city building department yesterday for construction of a new school building at 11th and Ivy sts., for the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic parish.

20 YEARS AGO
March 1, 1941 (Saturday)
A 78-year-old man who died here last week did not have two hearts after all; Dr. A. E. Merkel, county health officer, said what was first mistaken for a second heart turned out to be an abnormal growth in the man's chest.

30 YEARS AGO
March 1, 1931 (Sunday)
Medford has been designated as a stopping place for 670 Army planes which will engage in western maneuvers this spring.

40 YEARS AGO
March 1, 1921 (Tuesday)
The local chamber of commerce is polling its members to see if they would rather have one large fund-raising drive or a lot of small ones.

50 YEARS AGO
March 1, 1911 (Wednesday)
R. H. Parsons, president of the recently organized Northwestern Fruit exchange, said here that the organization had a successful first year with sales amounting to \$400,000.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. Where was the late Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Little White House" located?
2. Members of Congress pay income taxes; true or false?
3. Which U.S. President had a small group of advisers who were called the Tennis Cabinet because most of them played and enjoyed the game?
4. Is the Polar Bear a warm-blooded animal?
5. Which breed of cat is noted for being almost tailless?
6. What is the boiling point of water on Fahrenheit thermometers?
7. What is John L. Lewis' middle name?
8. Name the author of the novel "Cannery Row."
9. Farouk was king of which country?
10. How much money does the President of the U.S. receive, tax free, for official entertaining and travel expenses?
Answers: 1. Warm Springs, Ga. 2. True. 3. Theodore Roosevelt. 4. Yes. 5. Manx. 6. 212 degrees. 7. Llewellyn. 8. John Steinbeck. 9. Egypt. 10. \$40,000 per year.

The Court and Freedom

Two and a half years ago, an editorial in this space had, among other things, this to say: "The liberties of Americans are based solidly on guarantees of the rights of the individual—not of state governments; not of the federal government; not even of the majority or the minority—but of the individual."
"If that is whittled away, all else follows. "The (Supreme) Court's recent decisions have been based on the philosophy that individual rights are paramount in this free nation. "What the critics often lose sight of, in their preoccupation with the various other things they feel to be important, is that the rights of individuals cannot successfully be divided into classes. "If they are long denied to one, then the liberties of all are threatened; the guarantee is no longer effective for anyone."

THE comment was motivated by what seemed then to be a series of forward looking, libertarian decisions, for which the court had come under considerable criticism.

The most noted one was the school desegregation decision, but there were many others in which the rights of the individual, as opposed to the state, were upheld.

In October of that same year, 1958, however, Justice Harold Burton retired, and Justice Potter Stewart was appointed to the high court.

Since that time, the trend of the Court's decisions has generally gone the other way—in favor of the power and authority of the state as against the liberty of the individual.

MOST of these decisions have been made by a 5-4 split, with Chief Justice Earl Warren, and Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan Jr., on the short end. There have been a few unanimous decisions, notably in school segregation cases, but in most of the crucial cases involving personal liberty, the "liberal" wing of the court has been in a one-vote minority, as it was in a one-vote majority prior to the latter part of 1958.

This is added evidence how a President, by only one appointment out of the thousands he makes during his term of office, can affect the entire tenor of the nation for an unspecified time to come.

DURING this period, some of the most ringing declarations in support of the freedom of the individual man, as against the faceless power of the state, have been contained in dissenting opinions, many of them written by Mr. Chief Justice Warren, who despite some fears when he was first appointed, has turned into one of the great libertarian jurists of modern times. They constitute a body of judicial precedent which, it may well be hoped, can furnish the basis for a new approach, a new day of expanding freedom, when, eventually, the court is constituted other than it is at present.

For it is true that, while the court is sheltered from the day to day scramble of politics, it is not wholly insensitive to the larger trends and tides of social thought. Indeed, the great dissents of the past have often shown the way to these trends and tides.

CHIEF Justice Warren's dissents have pointed up just what many people believe to be an unduly restrictive reading of the bill of rights of the United States Constitution — qualifying those great and clear guarantees of personal liberty by tortured and expedient reasoning.

In today's cold war climate, when fear is far too prevalent, some of these decisions have met with popular acclaim, and Mr. Warren has even been applauded and derided for his interpretations of the constitutional guarantees.

But the world moves on. And, though Mr. Dooley's dictum that the Supreme Court follows the election results may not be literally true, it is true enough.

We are concerned, of course, at decisions which we construe to be restrictive of American freedoms. But we hold confidently to the belief that, sooner or later, the court will reverse itself, as it has in the past, and once again set its course in the direction of "freedom and justice for all." —E.A.

Flemming to U of O

Arthur S. Flemming, the former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who later this year will become the 10th president of the University of Oregon, has had a distinguished career as an educator, administrator, government official, and lay church leader.

There is every reason to believe that he will justify the hopes of the State Board of Higher Education, and become one of the great university presidents.

He is taking over a vigorous, vital institution, during a period of great growth and change, and as such will face many challenges—and many opportunities.

NOW that Mr. Flemming has made his choice, he will be able to devote his very considerable energies to his new job. And, since he was with Ohio Wesleyan University for a 10-year period, fears that he may simply be seeking the Oregon position as a "job-hopping" stepping stone appear unreasonable.

Such fears arose from the rather extended period of negotiation and decision. Now that he has, we expect him to fit into the tradition established so well by Prince Campbell, Donald Erb, O. Meredith Wilson, and the others.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



SOMETIMES HIS QUESTIONS DISTURB ME. FOR INSTANCE: HOW DO I KNOW SOME NERVOUS NEIGHBOR WON'T KILL HIM DEAD?

... 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 Same Thing
To the Editor: I have just read the Medford Mail Tribune's Feb. 22 editorial, "Freedom and Security." I was especially interested in the letter from Lorna Fowler, quoted in the editorial, and comment thereto.

May I respectfully call the editor's attention to the fact that this nation can be destroyed by the organization of which President Kennedy is the representative? Communism and the politico-religious organization which is at the helm of the American ship of state are twin menaces to the freedoms of all men, and only the blind will not see them in their true light.

Both are authoritarian; both are dictatorial. Both demand—and get—the unwavering loyalty of their devotees. Where one claims political supremacy of the proletariat, the other claims supremacy over the spiritual. Where one has a premier whose word is law, the other has a bishop whose thunders shake the world.

Freedom must mean freedom of intellect as well as of body. Any person who allows himself to be dictated to as to what he shall eat on a certain day of the week; how many children his wife shall bear, regardless of the state of her health or the family finances; what school his offspring shall attend; how much he shall pay as tribute in addition to his free-will offering to support the institution, is not a free man.

Neither is the political slave who believes that the state is supreme, that it alone is competent to select courses of study, to set teachers' salaries, to regulate hours of labor, to control prices.

Communism and the religious-political organization to which Kennedy owes first allegiance are one and the same under different names. Our freedom lies in ridding our selves of both menaces.

Harold Axford
6032 N. Omaha ave.
Portland 17, Ore.

Who's Right?
And Who's To Say?
To the Editor: Friday's Tribune carried a notice by the Medford Ministerial Association. These well meaning gentlemen are urging us to "shop on days other than Sunday."

In the same issue St. Luke's Methodist church stated its pastor would speak on "The Fourth Commandment." These two announcements have caused me to do a little thinking and reading.

I turned to Exodus 20 and read the fourth commandment. For lack of space I'll not repeat it here but I found it stated that the seventh day is the Sabbath. Then in turning back to the Creation story I read that God rested on the Seventh day, blessed it, and sanctified it.

Naturally I began to wonder about some things. I looked up at my calendar and found that Saturday is the Seventh day. True, we've had calendar changes down through the years, but as I understand, no break in the weekly cycle. Therefore the first day, called Sunday, is the same first day today as it was in Christ's time.

Now I realize that there are a goodly number of persons who claim that the seventh day of the Creation week which God rested on and told about later in the fourth commandment, is the day that Christians should worship on today.

Then on the other hand we find in the majority, those who feel that Sunday is the proper rest day. Most of the

protestant people along with the Roman Catholic Church are in this latter class. The question comes to me, who's right? Does it make any difference? Should we follow the majority?

I firmly believe that we should practice what we preach. Many who keep Saturday, the Seventh day, break other of the Ten Commandments. Yet they teach that the law is likened to a chain of links. When one is broken, you've broken the whole chain. On the other hand I once say, not far from here, a Sunday keeping pastor emerge from a market with his Sunday purchases. Courtesy prohibits my revealing what he carried and was doing as he came out.

Personally I am convinced that it is high time that all of us get in and survey the foundations of our own belief. Are we taking man's word or are we taking His word as it is written? Let's study for ourselves. Henry Johnson Jr. 2315 Highway 66 Ashland, Ore.

Leo's Dilemma
To the Editor: I have never made a speech. In my life, never written any articles before in my life, don't own a typewriter and wouldn't know how to operate one if I did. I have to write everything in long hand, and can't even do that without looking up about every fourth word in the dictionary to see how to spell it.

I have belonged to the American Legion about 19 years. I have only been inside one legion hall once in my life and that was eight years ago down in California. I receive a \$66.15 pension check from the government. I had never been hospitalized a day in my life up until I went to Vancouver, Wash., in July of last year.

Sorry that I went. I am in worse shape now than before I went. I would like to stay alive long enough to pay my obligations, so that when I get down below I can rest in peace. I don't want anybody dunning me for anything.

In addition to what I have already said my challenge to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover still stands. And if my memory serves me right it has been standing now for about seven months.

The challenge has never been accepted up till now, as far as I know. But I do know that for a person that is as stupid as I am to try and stand up against a man who you might say controls one of the largest organizations in the world. Now don't get me wrong and misinterpret what I am trying to say.

I am not in favor of abolishing the F.B.I., the Supreme Court, or any other government office, as far as that goes. I know just as well as anyone else should know we need these organizations. I also know from experience that there should be some very drastic changes made. And pronto.

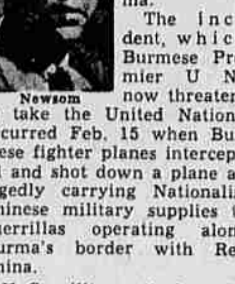
Now that I have stated my predicament and also have expressed my views in the very best way that I know how, I think it is solely up to the government to make the next move. And I suggest that in doing so, it might be a good idea for our government to straighten up and fly right.

Leo J. Townsend, Route 1, Box 626, Eagle Point, Ore. P.S.: Like Durante says "I've got a million of 'em," questions, that is.

He'd "Plink" Too
To the Editor: This is in answer to Mildred Engman. For several days I have given this capital punishment business much thought. Did you

Incident In Burma Adds To Troubles of United States in Southeastern Asia

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Aside from its other troubles in Southeast Asia, notably Laos, the United States now finds itself embroiled in another unfortunate incident in Burma.



Newsom

The incident, which catches U Nu now threatens to take the United Nations, occurred Feb. 15 when Burmese fighter planes intercepted and shot down a plane allegedly carrying Nationalist Chinese military supplies to guerrillas operating along Burma's border with Red China.

U. S. military attaches who went to the site of the crashed plane reportedly found about five tons of ammunition bearing U.S. aid labels.

Washington now is checking to see whether the findings represent a misuse of U.S. aid to Formosa, which in the last 10 years has amounted to well over a billion dollars.

Without America, he says, the Formosa regime of Chiang Kai-shek "would be just waifs and strays." He adds: "Just one word from the United States and everything would be all right."

Nationalist guerrillas in Burma, left over from the retreat from the mainland more than 10 years ago, have been a source of discord since 1953.

Under pressure of a United Nations resolution, the Formosa regime disavowed them in 1953, and United States transport helped to remove about 7,000 of them from Burma.

Burma, however, did not believe that the United States had done enough and for the next six years refused to participate in any American aid programs.

Left behind were about 4,000 Chinese who refused to go to Formosa and who since have existed by means of raids on small Burmese villages and a flourishing opium trade.

Nationalist sources promptly denied they were supplying arms to the guerrillas and an announcement by the Free China Relief Association said the downed aircraft was a plane it had chartered to airlift supplies to Chinese "refugees."

U.S. markings on the ammunition cases put the United States squarely in the middle. In the present state of world tensions, the United States could ill afford to be associated with disruptive activities inside the border of any nation, especially a friendly one.

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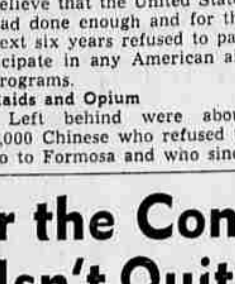
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A Word for the Communists: FBI Chief Isn't Quitting Job

By LYLE C. WILSON
Washington - (UPI) - American Communists and their associates in the United States will be displeased with this dispatch. They will be disappointed to read the following: J. Edgar Hoover is not about to retire from his position as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Kennedy administration has no intention of seeking Hoover's resignation.



Hoover

On the contrary, President Kennedy stated some days prior to his inauguration that he wanted Hoover to stay on the job to which he was appointed in 1924 by President Coolidge.

The report that Hoover was on the way out has been popping up recently. These pop-ups are part of an old pattern. The source of these reports would not easily be discovered. A search, more likely than not, would lead to some reputable but glib area which scarcely could be suspect. That is part of the pattern, too.

The newsmen who write that Hoover is on the way out surely do so in good conscience; they have their information from persons of credibility who have been sold a bill of goods.

This is the pattern of the years-long effort to get Hoover, to cripple the FBI, to sabotage the relentlessly effective FBI campaign against Communist subversion in the United States. This effort to get Hoover ebbs and flows like

the tides. It is flowing now. Hoover is a strong swimmer in such tides as these. Like the President and all of the Kennedy's, the FBI boss is long on physical fitness. He and the Kennedys also have in common an understanding of the menace of Communist subversion to American institutions.

It is both interesting and baffling to note that the current reports of a Hoover retirement rest on suggestions that there is friction between the FBI director and Robert F. Kennedy, the attorney general. The FBI, of course, is in the Department of Justice of which the President's brother is undisputed boss. No trouble there.

The FBI and its boss are functioning easily in the Justice Department pretty much on the same basis of friendly informality as in other years. The future forecast is for more of the same. This Hoover tide will ebb as have its predecessors.

American Communists will continue their loud and public agitation for removal of Hoover from the FBI. They will have no impact.

There is almost no one, I imagine, who would care to argue that the objectives laid down are false ones, and that the actions indicated should not be taken. No serious person, for example, would say that there is no water problem, particularly in the West. Or say that a planned, rather than a haphazard and helter-skelter, development of the great river valleys, is a wrong thing to do. Or say that the pollution of the streams and of the air is not worth worrying about. Or that the erosion of the soil and the destruction of the forests do not concern us. And so and so on, from research in the de-salting of the sea water to the setting aside of recreation areas.

Now will there be many to deny, I think, that the conservation of our natural resources is a primary interest of the nation as a whole, an acknowledged national interest since the founding of the Republic. The states have a great and essential role to play. But the leadership, the planning, and the coordination can come only from the Federal government. The boundaries of the states do not coincide with the boundaries of nature.

This is in no sense an innovation by President Kennedy on the new frontiers. It has been established American policy since the states on the Atlantic Ocean began to break through the old frontiers.

THE real problem posed by the message is not about the national interest, or about the constitutional principle of Federal leadership. It is how such large and varied measures are to be financed. Over the years the conservation of our natural resources will cost a great deal of money.

The President's message refers to this problem and says that "wise investment in a resource program today will return vast dividends tomorrow, and failure to act now may be opportunities lost forever."

But since the message is a map of the country that is to be travelled over and is not an inventory of specific measures to be taken, it does not discuss the financial support of the programs which are still to come.

BY the time these programs come into effect, the Administration expects, so I understand, not only to have

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

A MUDDLE OF WORDS
After the message on education, which is concerned with people, we had a message last week on the conservation and development of our natural resources. It is concerned with the lands and the forests of America, with the minerals and fuels beneath them, with the air and with the water, the river valleys, and the oceans.

The message itself does not contain a legislative program. It is rather a kind of ordered summary and panorama of what in the years ahead needs doing about our natural environment.

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But since the message is a map of the country that is to be travelled over and is not an inventory of specific measures to be taken, it does not discuss the financial support of the programs which are still to come.

BY the time these programs come into effect, the Administration expects, so I understand, not only to have overcome the present recession. It expects also, say in about two years, to be achieving a higher rate of growth — to achieve it by reducing unemployment from over 6 per cent of the labor force to about 4 per cent — which would be non-inflationary "full employment."

At this higher rate of economic activity, the wealth produced this year would be some \$40,000,000,000 greater than it is. The revenues from this increase at present tax rates would be an additional \$10,000,000,000. This would be ample to finance strengthening of the national defense, aid to education, the resources program, and the welfare measures.

We cannot, of course, be sure that these expectations will be fulfilled. If they are not, the essential needs, defense, education, and the like, will have to be financed by higher taxes. But with good luck, particularly in preventing a much greater international crisis than we now have today, it is quite within the capacity of the American economy to support a rising standard of public and of private consumption. We have the labor, the industrial skill, the management, the know-how, and the research to do it.

BUT along with all that, there will have to go a certain re-education of American public opinion. More exactly, the re-education will mean the clearing away of the confusion which clusters about the highly charged words "spending" and "investment."

There is, for example, the notion that the public authorities at any government level never invest. They only spend. On the other hand, private individuals not only spend but also invest. This leads to the blind prejudice that since governments can only spend, whatever money they use tends to be wasted. On the other hand, whenever private corporations or individuals invest, that is a good thing and a public benefit.

THIS prejudicial use of words confuses public opinion. The money spent privately to make automobiles is prudent investment. But the money spent publicly to build the roads for the automobiles is spending. The money to build a public hospital is spending. But the money to build plants to make the drugs that are dispensed is investment. If a public park is made, that is spending. If a new movie house is built, that is investment.

This semantic muddle inhibits clear thinking about public questions. The truth is that there is private spending and private investment and some of it is good and some of it is bad. There is also public spending and public investment, and some of it is good and some of it is not so good and some of it is bad.

It takes good judgment to spend and invest wisely, be it publicly or privately. But that kind of judgment cannot be made at all if we react, like Pavlov's dogs, to the prejudiced sound of words.

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