

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
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ROBERT W. RUIH, Editor
HERB GREY, Advertising Manager
GERALD T. LATHAM, Bus. Mgr.
ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Mng. Editor

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10 YEARS AGO
March 6, 1951 (Tuesday)
The Medford city council has postponed discussion of the city's proposed new zoning ordinance today because the city attorney and several councilmen are ill with influenza.

20 YEARS AGO
March 6, 1941 (Thursday)
Rep. Kenneth C. Martin (R-Josephine) charged in Salem today that "Dams in the Rogue river have reduced the salmon run to almost nothing."

30 YEARS AGO
March 6, 1931 (Friday)
The forest service is continuing its plan of providing relief work on forest roads here.

40 YEARS AGO
March 6, 1921 (Sunday)
Medford High school defeated Ashland 22 to 10 this week end and now has a chance at the district basketball title.

50 YEARS AGO
March 6, 1911 (Monday)
Medford lumbermen predict that 720 carloads of lumber will be shipped into the city this year for local building construction.

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

1. Who was the last bachelor King of Great Britain?
2. Is the gross income of a business greater or less than the net income?
3. Which State did John F. Kennedy represent in the U. S. Senate?
4. Who was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence?
5. What was the shortest war in which the U. S. actively participated?
6. Name the two branches of the British Parliament.
7. Cribbage is a framework of logs, a game, or stored farm produce?
8. Where was the first capital of the Confederate States of America?
9. Of what Kingdom is Abdul Azziz Ibn Saud the King?
10. Istanbul was formerly named what?
Answers: 1. Edward VIII, now Duke of Windsor. 2. Greater. 3. Massachusetts. 4. Thomas Jefferson. 5. Spanish-American War. 6. House of Lords and House of Commons. 7. Game. 8. Montgomery, Ala. 9. Saudi Arabia. 10. Constantinople.

Preserving the Wilderness

Each year more people, more houses and more industry encroach on the remaining open land in the United States. Only diligent conservation will preserve for future generations the wilderness areas which were the mark of frontier America and which are an important part of the Nation's patrimony.

Once again Congress has a chance, at very little cost to the taxpayer, to secure this heritage of forest, river and wildlife by a speedy enactment of the national wilderness protection bill now reintroduced by Senator Anderson.

AS MR. Anderson noted in presenting the measure, it has been five years since the first wilderness bill was introduced by Senator Humphrey; through two Congresses and four printed volumes of testimony the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has considered such a bill. "Objections, eliminations . . . and the inclusion of various special provisions." There should be no responsible opposition to the Senator's new bill.

The measure is not a sweeping change. It envisages no reorganization of present land agencies; no new bureaus would be created. It merely sets aside certain wilderness areas, "unspoiled by man made changes," in perpetuity. There are ample safeguards for cattle grazing and industrial interests and provision for periodic review of the wilderness tracts.

INDEED, all the lands that could be dedicated to wilderness use and protection are already within established national forests, parks or Federal lands. They make up only 5 per cent of the Federal lands.

This bill is, in reality, only the beginning of what is needed for the future, but it is the necessary first step. Unless lawmakers act soon much of the opportunity for preservation of these natural havens and retreats will be forever lost.—Washington (D.C.) Post.

Committee's Foolishness

Strange have been the ways of the State Senate's State and Federal Affairs Committee in this session. Not the least strange was the manner in which that committee Wednesday voted out to the floor of the Senate a bill which would move headquarters of the State System of Higher Education from Eugene to Salem.

It was not only strange. It was a violation of political integrity on the part of State and Federal Affairs Committee members — all of whom were handpicked by Senator President Harry Boivin, Rt-Klamath Falls, to do his bidding.

There had been no hearing on the bill. There had been no testimony on it, pro or con.

Weeks earlier, the committee had voted to table it.

EVERYONE justifiably thought it had been killed for this session. Even its chief sponsor, Senator William Grenfell, D-Portland, had stopped advocating it.

Then, lo and behold, out it came to the floor of the Senate Wednesday. Why? It is reported that one committee member told a newspaperman: "Oh, we just decided to kick it out in order to hear Straub (State Sen. Robert Straub, D-Eugene) scream!"

Is this the way the State Senate's "President's Committee" does its work? Is the bitterness of Senate President Boivin and his political mentor, State Sen. Walter Pearson, Rt-Portland, against Oregon's Democratic Party so great they will "kick out" a foolish bill aimed at damaging Party Chairman Straub's district, just to "hear Straub scream"?

LUCKILY in this case, the bill's sponsor, Senator Grenfell, had too much integrity to try to take advantage of the situation. He moved to send the bill to the Education Committee where "it can get a fair and open hearing" before it is considered by the Senate.

This sort of petty warped foolishness costs the State of Oregon money and honor as well.—Coos Bay World.

Editor's note: The description "Rt." means "Republican" in the World's editorial vocabulary.—E.A.

A Dissent

" . . . If the present trend continues, this already small number (of those who stand up to the authority of the House Un-American Activities committee and risk criticism of it) will necessarily dwindle as their ranks are thinned by the jails. Government by consent will disappear, to be replaced by government by intimidation, because some people are afraid that this country cannot survive unless Congress has the power to set aside the freedoms of the First Amendment at will. "I can only reiterate my firm conviction that these people are tragically wrong. This country was not built by men who were afraid and it cannot be preserved by such men. Our Constitution, in unequivocal terms, gives the right to each of us to say what we think without fear of the power of government. That principle has served us so well for so long that I cannot believe it necessary to allow any governmental group to reject it in order to preserve its own existence . . ." —U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, in his dissenting opinion in the Wilkinson and Braden cases.

Dennis the Menace



THEY WON'T EVEN WEAR THIS MUCH STUFF WHEN THEY GO TO THE MOON!

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.

Mexican Laborers

To the Editor: Evidently the article written by Robert K. Norris in Tuesday's paper was inspired by my letter on the employment of Mexican national labor in this valley, and also in the Imperial valley of southern California. First of all, I want to take exception to his reference to "share croppers, too shiftless to farm their own properties." I have known share croppers all my life and defy anyone to call any of the ones I have known — "shiftless." It certainly takes something more than shiftlessness to make a living for oneself and one's family from a share of the income derived from just a share of the crop that one gets from the entire crop he raises. The reason these share croppers do not "farm their own properties" is that they have never been able to save up enough from their share cropping to buy property of their own.

Next, there were 100,000 imported Mexican nationals working in the Imperial valley of California taking jobs away from 300,000 American farm laborers.

As for the Mexican national labor employed here in this valley, I do know that no unemployed white laboring man could get a job at any of the orchards that were employing Mexican national labor — either in '59 or '60 even though they were agriculturally trained.

I also know how these Mexican laborers were housed and how they were fed, and I don't believe Mr. Norris would like to live like that nor have any of his family live like that. We take pride in our American way of life and we certainly don't let it lowered to the Mexican laborers' standard.

I also have known many families here in the Rogue valley who made their living by following the crops and they were GOOD agricultural workers, too, who tried their best to make enough money during the crop season to carry them through the winter months.

Also, I remember working on charity lists at holiday time in L.A., and more than three-fourths of the names on the lists were Mexican. I also worked on welfare lists during the rest of the year, and they were all Mexican. I've known three generations of Mexicans who were all born, raised and buried on the "welfare" of L.A. county.

I have known that Imperial valley problem since 1922, which I wouldn't be surprised is longer than Mr. Norris can remember. I have also known this Rogue valley pear situation since '44.

I'd like to ask Mr. Norris why one always sees the Mexican wrapped in his serape and with his sombrero pulled down over his eyes, taking his siesta in the middle of the afternoon, if he is such an ambitious, hard working fellow? Mildred Engman 1107 East Main st. Medford.

Bye Bye Stamps

To the Editor: What's this I hear, are they going to take our saving stamps away if the housewife doesn't protest? Well, I'm protesting. They can't do that to us, or can they?

Just how do they expect us poor little ol' housewives to be able to get through the drudge of house work if, after the long, long day, we weren't able to sit down and lick a stamp or two, and fondly count up our books, so we can get something real pretty, that we'd never think of buying with cash. Couldn't afford it otherwise.

They say we are the ones that pay for the stamps but I don't see it that way, as the stores that give stamps, and the ones that don't seem to have the same prices, and I always feel cheated if I don't get any.

Just what will we do, dear ladies if they take this one little ray of light from our dreary day, and what are we going to do about it? I kinda get attached to the little green, pink and gold ones.

Mrs. Irma Henderson 72B Dakota ave. Medford.

One Listener

To the Editor: Dear (Name on File) Visitor to Medford: Thank you for your acknowledgment of Miss Janitor and myself on K-BOY. At last I have documented proof that I have one listener. A pity you have to leave so soon, darn it!

Phil Holman and Miss J. K-BOY Box 1109 Medford.

How to Reconcile?

To the Editor: Every day on TV, radio and in the newspaper we read of unemployment and distress areas in need of food, because even unemployment insurance has run out.

In a recent issue of this paper we also read of a labor union official retiring on a pension of \$50,000 per year, regardless if he is in prison or out — and that, among other things, he owns a parking lot that he pays a man \$100 per week to tend.

According to my figures \$50,000 per year for 365 days makes a sum of \$136.98 plus per day. Can you reconcile this? It has bothered me since I read it. I am all for rewarding outstanding, upright public servants with a record of well doing, BUT . . .

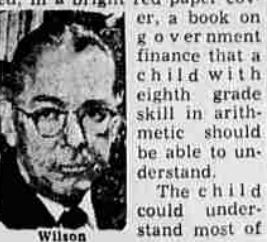
Route 1, Box 264 Eagle Point, Ore.

Shrewd Scheme

To the Editor: President Kennedy is presently backing a "peace corps" of young Americans to go abroad and work with the citizens of the underdeveloped countries. On the face of it, this plan seems attractive because it appeals to the idealism of youth.

Pressures for Increased Governmental Spending Over Years Seen as Effective

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press International



Washington — Tax Foundation, Inc., has published in a bright red paper cover, a book on government finance that a child with eighth grade skill in arithmetic should be able to understand. The child could understand most of it, anyway. This book is recommended reading, however, for the child's father and any other taxpayer. Several tabulations in the Tax Foundation's publication should be read with special attention to a socko line from President Kennedy's inaugural address. The line was this: "Fellow Americans, ask not what your country will do for you — ask what you can do for your country." It has been a long time

since Americans thought of government in terms suggested by the new President. Perhaps they never did think in those terms. The pressure on government is now, and long has been, to do something for our fellow Americans.

Some Sample Budgets This pressure is effective. It has boosted government spending by many billions of dollars. For example, government spent about \$68 billion in fiscal year 1954 under the first Eisenhower budget. President Eisenhower budgeted for the current, 1961, fiscal year to spend about \$80.5 billions.

You may believe that this big hike in government spending over a seven-year period should be charged to the cold war and other international deliriums. Not so. The 1954 expenditure for major national security was almost \$47

billion. The current budget proposes major national security spending just short of \$46 billions, about \$1 billion down from 1954.

So, where are the areas of bigger spending over this seven-year period? They are in the domestic spread of spending largely in behalf of our fellow Americans to whom Kennedy appealed on inauguration day. International affairs and finance spending, which is not directly in behalf of Americans, did increase from 1954 to 1961 from \$1.7 to \$2.1 billion.

More and More Spent Veterans services and benefits, however, increased during that period from \$4.2 to \$5.3 billion; labor and welfare from \$2.4 to \$4.4 billion; agriculture and its resources from \$2.5 to \$5.4 billion; natural resources from \$1.3 to

\$2 billion; commerce and housing from \$817 million to \$3.7 billion.

The government went into the red for a great deal of this spending in response to pressure from our fellow Americans. That caused another expense item to zoom to a shocking level. Interest on the public debt was \$8.4 billion in fiscal 1954. This year it will exceed \$9 billion.

That's where the money goes. The foregoing illuminating and simply expressed information is from a single page of the Tax Foundation's book, "Taxes and Government Finance," the 1960-61 edition of "Facts and Figures on Government Finance" can be ordered from Tax Foundation, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York 20, N. Y.

I don't know what it costs. But I do know it is a bargain.

Foreign News: Opposition To De Gaulle; Softer Red Line

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

Notes from the foreign news cables:

Anti-De Gaulle

It still is not too late for a show of strong resistance to President De Gaulle's independent Algeria plan by the right wing settlers of Algeria. Ever since De Gaulle made clear his plans late last year, observers



have forecast that sooner or later the "ultras" of Algeria would react violently.

So far, demonstrations have been minor, but 17 men have been arrested in Algeria on charges of Algerian underground activities. Strength of the underground is not known, but marshalling the strength will be such men as Joseph Ortiz, sentenced to death in absentia for his part in last year's "battle of the barricades" in Algiers. As Dr. De Gaulle and the Algerian Moslem rebels come closer to agreement, the chances of settler violence increase proportionately.

Softer Line

In Frankfurt it is being predicted the Communist East Germans will ease still further their restrictions on West Berlin traffic to avoid the risk of another cancellation of West-East German trade agreements. West German trucks recently have been passing through Communist check points almost without control, and sooner or later the Communists also are expected to drop their pass requirements for West Germans visiting East Berlin.

Infiltration

East Berlin sources say that East Germany and Czechoslovakia have been assigned leading roles in the Soviet bloc's campaign to woo new African states. They have been told to try to infiltrate youth organizations and labor unions.

Red China Move

In New Delhi, diplomats are speculating that Red China may side with Pakistan against India in their dispute over possession of Kashmir. It would be one more move by China to isolate India from her neighbors. It probably would please Pakistan but irritate both India and the Soviet Union.

After Pakistan

After Pakistan joined the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and the old Baghdad Pact, Russia supported India in the dispute. Indian officials suspect that another Red Chinese move may be to test the defenses of the tiny Himalayan state of Bhutan. Bhutan is independent but relies on India for its defenses. Its northern border adjoins Tibet.

JFK Will Outline Farm Program

Washington — (UPI) — President Kennedy was expected to send Congress Tuesday a long-range farm program probably based on a new approach to production planning.

It was reported today to be centered on a new food and fiber budget of total domestic and world needs for the products of American farms.

Kennedy was reported planning to ask Congress for action on new legislation to trim grain surpluses beginning with 1962 crops — and also for action to expand the food for peace program.

ALL HAVE AMBITIONS

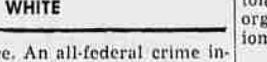
Bismarck, N.D. — (UPI) — In final moments of the North Dakota Legislature session Sunday night, Sen. Aloys Wartner Jr. asked all senators who planned to run for governor to declare themselves by standing up. All 49 senators rose to their feet.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

QUIET BOBBY

Washington — The title of quietest man in the Kennedy cabinet goes not to the man about whom it was once supposed the loudest controversy would swirl, Attorney General Robert Kennedy.



Robert Kennedy wholly appreciates the helpfulness of being Brother Bob to President John F. Kennedy. But he is fully aware also of the human difficulties of the relationship. His critics have a built-in and standing opportunity to leap upon the slightest instance of any seeming aggressiveness and to cry out: "Bobby is throwing his weight around." He is trying to give them no smallest chance. Not unnaturally, he likes his brother and doesn't want to be the agent for harming his administration.

Indeed, in these early days he is running the department of justice with almost aseptic reserve, saying nothing, staying out of politics and tending strictly to business. His press officers, for the moment, are like farmers paid not to plant corn. They are far more inclined to play everything down than to play anything up. Headlines they flee from, rather than pursue.

NEVERETHELESS, the wheels are turning in "justice." And it is possible to discern, through the paper curtain of a reticence of power taste which the young attorney general has stoically hung up there, certain interesting plans.

Even these plans are acknowledged only in low key, and when one is told of them he is also warned that nobody is making any great claims for them. The attorney general's experience in a hard school, that of a congressional counsel, has taught him that it is incomparably better to perform than to promise—and fatal to promise an ounce more than can be later performed.

With these qualifications in mind, this is the present position in the principal problems which will challenge Attorney General Kennedy.

CRIME—He sees this, particularly interstate gambling, as dangerously on the rise. A cool counterattack (large, hot, purple words like "crusade" are not welcome around the justice department) has been carefully prepared. All major federal investigative agencies are being drawn together into a collective anti-crime assault.

The Socialist Labor party, through its official newspaper, The Weekly People, has taken the lead in exposing this shrewd and cunning scheme to exploit youth's ideal for materialistic ends.

Henry R. Korman 2640 Garfield st. Longview, Wash.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A TALE OF the early West concerns the man who arrived in Texas driving a two-wheeled cart harnessed to a pair of mountain lions. The man was heavily bearded, had a couple of big six-shooters jammed into his belt, and had a bowie knife protruding from his boot. On the seat beside him snarled a wildcat, and for a whip, the stranger brandished a live rattlesnake.

After ordering and tossing down a gallon of sulfuric acid, this wild-eyed stranger was asked where he hailed from.

"Oklahoma," he grunted. "Things was getting so disorderly there all us sissies had to get out."

A chap named Cousins has a recurrent dream. He always seems to see the poet Thomas Gray sitting on a tombstone, sneezing like mad, and composing "Allegory in a Country Churchyard."

