

Medford Mail Tribune

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1961 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: April 6, 1951 (Friday). Former Jacks on county agent Robert G. Fowler appointed to new state fair board by Gov. Douglas McKay.

20 YEARS AGO: April 6, 1941 (Sunday). Medford's National Defense Committee to hold brief ceremony for five youths leaving for selective service training.

30 YEARS AGO: April 6, 1931 (Monday). Nineteen people killed in auto accident on Pacific coast over week end. Spring football drill begins at Medford High school.

40 YEARS AGO: April 6, 1921 (Wednesday). No material damage to pears reported from heavy frost last night. Crater lake snow depth now measures 11 feet; rain-fall shows drop for year.

50 YEARS AGO: April 6, 1911 (Thursday). Assurances given on completion of Oregon Trunk and Pacific and Eastern railroads from Medford to Klamath Falls.

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

- 1. A notch made in a tree remains the same height from the ground regardless of later upward growth; true or false? 2. Charles Gates Dawes was Vice President under which U.S. President? 3. Anything that destroys or masks offensive odors is called a d-r-r?

THE rest, mostly, concerns details—how Welch will run things through the Home Chapter, of how there will be no boggling at orders, of how Coordinators will handle details, with Chapter Leaders collecting dues (\$24 per year for men, \$12 for women) and passing the word:

Only a reading of the book will do it. We commend it to any who can beg or borrow a copy, to see the volume which could, if taken seriously, give the communists the greatest aid and comfort they have ever had in subverting American ideals and American institutions, and in dividing, scaring, and confusing the once-fearless citizens of the United States.—E.A.

A Book Review-II

(Continued from yesterday.) The Blue Book of the John Birch Society, by Robert Welch.

Having built up the communist conspiracy to a point where it would scare the wits out of anyone fully believing him, having linked American leadership for the past 28 years to outright, deliberate, pre-mediated treason; after having advocated stooping to Communist techniques to preserve a free America, no matter who gets hurt in the process, Welch declares "Our only possible chance is dynamic personal leadership."

And he proceeds to describe the Führer principle (discredited, we had thought, since Hitler's death in 1945), and then, after many a modest disclaimer, offers himself in the role.

In one analogy, but making no claim that it doesn't apply to his objectives, Welch says: "What is not only needed, but is absolutely imperative, is for some hardboiled, dictatorial, and dynamic boss to come along..."

WELCH disclaims political ambitions. Leave that to the politicians. Even Barry Goldwater won't do. Despite his liking and admiration for Goldwater, he's still only a politician, and:

"... Does anybody in this room think there is any slightest chance of Barry Goldwater supplying the dynamic overall leadership needed to save this country...?"

Politics, which has been the machinery of government for the United States for nearly 200 years, isn't good enough. Welch shows his contempt for politicians in describing Richard Nixon:

"He is one of the ablest, shrewdest, most distinguished, and slipperiest politicians that ever showed up on the American scene."

AND, Nelson Rockefeller "is definitely committed to trying to make the United States a part of a one-world socialist government..."

No politics won't do. What is needed? "Only dynamic personal leadership offers any chance for us to save either our material or our spiritual inheritance... I intend to offer that leadership to all who are willing to help me."

The next section of this remarkable book is devoted to Welch's recurring theme of "Less government and more responsibility."

He explains neither in detail, but makes clear his belief that government is inherently evil, though necessary, and big government inevitably will lead to collectivism (which he never defines) and ultimately to Communism.

The form of government isn't particularly important, but the size is. Sheer size in government leads, almost inevitably, to war, Welch declares. (This is one of the few times in the book he evidences nervousness about nuclear war. Mostly it is just a bugaboo used by the communists to scare Americans into bankrupting themselves in their own defense.)

SECTION seven, one of the most fascinating in the book, is entitled "And Help To Build A Better World..." It starts with poetry, goes back to his theme of morality, integrity and purpose through true religion, quotes more poetry, and winds up with a statement of his own personal religious beliefs—which never quite come through, somehow, to one used to thinking largely in terms of the Sermon on the Mount.

We deride no man's religion. But Welch does so, which makes his own "confessional" the more disturbing.

"For the ministers themselves" (one-third of the Protestants) "are not true believers in the Divine Names or the Divine History and Divine Teachings to which they give lip service, as they go through conventional motions on Sunday..."

THE final section gets down to organization. The John Birch Society is not going to be "any ephemeral organization of loose ties and uncertain loyalties. It is my fervent hope that the John Birch Society will last for hundreds of years" (shades of the "Thousand-Year Reich!"), "and exert an increasing influence for the temporal good and the spiritual ennoblement of mankind throughout those centuries... I want no other title than that of its Founder..."

The Society is to be monolithic: "A republican form of government or of organization has many attractions and advantages, under certain favorable conditions. But under less happy circumstances it lends itself too readily to infiltration, distortion and disruption. And democracy, as a principle in government or organization, as the Greeks and Romans both found out, and as I believe every man in this room clearly recognizes—democracy is merely a deceptive phrase, a weapon of demagoguery, and a perennial fraud."

This is the man who would save America!

THE rest, mostly, concerns details—how Welch will run things through the Home Chapter, of how there will be no boggling at orders, of how Coordinators will handle details, with Chapter Leaders collecting dues (\$24 per year for men, \$12 for women) and passing the word:

"Actually, we are going to cut through the red tape and parliamentary briar patches and road blocks of confused purpose with direct authority at every turn... Those members who cease to feel the necessary degree of loyalty can either resign or will be put out before they build up any splintering following of their own within the Society. As I have said, we mean business every step of the way..."

Is the Society a revolution? Or a religion? "Neither, and both," replies Welch.

THERE is more—much more. It may be argued that quotations have been taken out of context. They have. But a review can offer only a pale shadow of the book itself, and cannot include all the flowery rationalizations and philosophizings and moralizings.

Only a reading of the book will do it. We commend it to any who can beg or borrow a copy, to see the volume which could, if taken seriously, give the communists the greatest aid and comfort they have ever had in subverting American ideals and American institutions, and in dividing, scaring, and confusing the once-fearless citizens of the United States.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



WHAT'S SO TERRIBLE 'BOUT GOIN' TO BED DIRTY?*

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.

County Pay Raises

To the Editor: I read with much interest an article in the M.T. on how Mr. Ray Schumacher, our assessor, had to defend his office against Mr. Wendt. Also have read in the paper over some length of time how Mr. Wendt is against a small raise in pay for the county road department.

One year ago, the M.T. carried a front page article which read something like this: "County Commissioners to get thousand dollar raise in pay." Also one county road department man would receive a raise. Also I watched these proceedings, and as every one knows, Mr. Wendt received his raise in pay. Now would you like to know what happened to the shop man? He was fired. He dared to walk up to our commissioner and say when are we boys going to receive our raise.

Yes, this is true, and no, the road department employee did not receive that promised raise at that time. Mr. Wendt did. You wonder if this man and his family had a nice Christmas? Or food on his table? He had every right to ask for a raise, since the court had promised him one. I don't see Mr. Wendt crying "Iake back part of my thousand." Oh, no, and he was very much against this raise in pay for shop and county road men last time also. He wants to cut expenses, but "don't start with me."

People working for the road department aren't transients, but are nice people, paying taxes here and trying to send their children to school and church and live decently. Now to Mr. Taylor, "thanks." You are a live-and-let-live person, though I hear you shouldn't vote for you, that you would not play fair. Glad I didn't listen and voted for you anyway.

The information herein isn't rumors flying around. I hate to end this on a sour note. The man that was fired got a better job, more money. Joyce Shange, Shady Cove, Ore.

Diversions

To the Editor: Reading from that great light of the Christian world, Rev. John Wesley, a sermon entitled, "The More Excellent Way," and based on 1st Corinthians 12:31, "Covet earnestly the best gifts; and yet show I unto you a more excellent way," he speaks of the necessity of relaxation and of diversions for Christians.

On the latter he mentions those diversions which are innocent, and may properly be used by Christians. He makes it plain, however, that some diversions that may be popular may not be innocent or harmless. His purpose in calling these to attention is to show that only those, those which are harmless and innocent, may be properly indulged by a Christian while he remains a Christian. How faithful were those old God-called and God-empowered preachers of the past to warn their flocks of pitfalls that lay directly along their way!

After saying that he could not—and keep a clear conscience—go to theaters, which he called, "the sink of all profaneness and debauchery," to watch tragedies, he says (direct quote from his sermon): "Balls or assemblies, which, though more reputable than masquerades, yet must be allowed by all impartial persons to have exactly the same tendency. So undoubtedly have all public dances. And the same tendency they must have unless the same caution obtained among modern Christians which was observed among the ancient heathens. With them men and women never danced together, but always in separate

U.S. Quietly Intervening To Assist in Settlement of Franco-Algerian Dispute

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst "France says to the Algerians: Algeria is yours. Let us talk together. All she asks is that before entering the room you leave your knives outside" — President Charles de Gaulle at Brest, France, Sept. 17, 1960. Unhappily, this week the knives in Algeria still were claiming lives, and peace talks between de Gaulle and the Algerian rebels were in danger of stalling before they ever really started.

Into this situation, the United States stepped directly and openly for the first time.

Even before it took office, the Kennedy administration had let it be known that it considered settlement of the Algerian conflict as of paramount importance not only for France and the Algerians but for the future of the whole of Africa as well.

In addition to at least two reported contacts between the U.S. embassy in Paris and the French government on the subject, it was disclosed that the U.S. ambassador to Tunisia, Walter M. Waisley Jr., also had met with representatives of the rebel Algerian

provisional government. In these "exchanges of views" it was the United States' intention to help get the Algerian peace talks on the rails and keep them there. For the United States government it was a switch from a previous policy of hands-off. But for President Kennedy it simply was a reaffirmation of a stand he took as a senator in July 1957. Then, introducing a resolution calling on the administration to support "an international effort to derive for Algeria the basis for an orderly achievement of independence," he said: "Algeria is no longer a problem for the French alone, nor will it ever be again." The suggestion was received coolly.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written, Governor Hatfield is debating with himself whether to sign or to veto the bill that would reduce taxes on big trucks by a million dollars a year. Both houses of the Oregon legislature have passed it. The governor, at his Monday press conference, said that in reaching his decision he would balance against each other consideration of tax equity for trucks and the need for money to build highways.

THE bill the governor is studying proposes changes in Oregon's weight-tax law. This law imposes a tax on freight trucks based on their weight and the number of miles traveled. The big truck people contend that the taxes it levies on them are out of proportion to the wear and

tear of their vehicles on Oregon's highways. The bill that is before the governor for approval or veto includes changes in the schedules that would lighten the burden on the heavy trucks—allegedly by about a million dollars a year.

WHAT are the facts? The nub of the situation seems to be that the facts are not well enough established to warrant a final decision on the principles involved in Oregon's weight-tax law. But they should be established soon. In Illinois an exhaustive series of tests has been under way for a long time. These tests are sponsored by the American Association of Highway Officials and other groups. Their purpose is to come up with answers to the questions concerning wear and tear of heavy vehicles on the highways.

The State of Oregon has contributed \$150,000 to help defray the costs of this \$27 million testing project. Masses of data have been compiled in the course of the tests, and these data are now being analyzed. Preliminary reports are expected within a few months. When these reports are available, we will know more about the problem than we know now.

THE point is that the bill that has been approved by both houses of the Oregon legislature is PREMATURE. It would have been much better to wait for the facts that will be provided by these exhaustive tests, which were designed to GET AT the facts. But that would have meant waiting for another two years, as it is improbable that evaluation of these Illinois tests will be completed in time for consideration by the current session of the legislature.

The big truck people, who contend that they are being unfairly taxed under Oregon's present law, are naturally anxious to get out from under what they say is an unfair tax load.

CASUAL snap judgment leads one to think that after all these years Oregon's highway system should be approaching completion. That sounds reasonable, but it isn't true. The need for highway money grows constantly. More and more vehicles are using our highways. Congestion is a growing problem.

Also there is a growing need for better, SAFER highways. As our highways become more congested, the hazards of driving increase. Consider for a moment the growing number of HEAD-ON collisions. Hardly a day passes when there isn't a head-on collision somewhere within the range of our interest. Head-on collisions are death dealers.

HOW shall we prevent them? DIVIDED highways seem to be about the only answer. Divided highways are expensive. But LIVES are valuable—especially if the life that is lost is yours or mine. If divided highways are to be provided, it is going to take more money. So we must face the fact that as the years pass we are going to need more and more highway money.

It seems reasonable that the USERS of the highways should provide the bulk of the money that will be needed to keep our highways up to date.

Redstone Rocket On Launching Pad

Cape Canaveral, Fla.—(UPI)—The modified Redstone rocket expected to be used by the United States to send an astronaut into space was placed on a launching pad Wednesday for several weeks of tests.

If the preflight checks go according to schedule, the slender missile will be launched next month with a U.S. astronaut in a space capsule on its nose.

The shot will be "sub-orbital," aimed at sending the astronaut about 115 miles up and 290 miles over the Atlantic Ocean from the U.S. Missile Test Center. The Redstone was selected for the shot because of its longtime reliability in military tests.

Late this year or in early 1962, the United States will attempt to send an astronaut into orbit aboard an Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile.

But in the interim the French Fourth Republic fell, de Gaulle came to power and began the slow, painful process first of convincing the French people that the Algerians slowly but inevitably were moving toward independence, and then of finding a basis upon which to negotiate a peace.

In the end it seems likely that agreement will be reached. But pressing the Kennedy administration to intervene now, even at the risk of French annoyance, was the knowledge that each passing day only pushed the rebels that much closer to the waiting arms of the Communists.

Drummond Reports

Resscoe Drummond, reports on the Washington scene in the absence of Walter Lippmann.

CRIPPLING THE U.N. United Nations, N.Y. — The United Nations is today at its most critical juncture — and Moscow is throwing rocks on the track.

The UN must either move ahead to prove that it can be an effective means to secure the stability and independence of the new nations. Or it is going to grind to an impotent stop when it is most needed.

The crucial test is in the Congo. There under the most adverse circumstances — a combination of disunity within the UN and disunity in the Congo — the United Nations' ability to shelter the birth of a new nation is being tried under fire.

If it can succeed in the Congo against such despairing odds, the UN will gain such strength and prestige as will enable it to do more of the same in other trouble spots.

Will the UN succeed? Not if the Soviet Union can prevent it, and it is throwing up every possible road block.

IT is no accident that at the moment when the United Nations is beginning to demonstrate its greatest usefulness, Premier Khrushchev is stepping up his fight to derail the UN's driving engine, the office of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld.

What Moscow wants to do is to render the Secretariat immobile and unable to shield the fragile, new nations from the winds of the cold war.

Mr. Khrushchev is not attacking the role of Secretary General Hammarskjöld because the UN is at the point of failure in the Congo. He is attacking the Secretary General because the UN, is, to Moscow, showing dangerous signs of succeeding in the Congo.

Mr. K. wants to insure the UN's failure in the Congo and by making the office of the Secretary General impotent be certain that the UN is not free to help other nations.

When the charter was drafted in San Francisco the Soviets felt they had nothing to fear from the power of the Secretary General. The Soviets had a veto over the Security Council. The General Assembly was to be only a debating society, a world town meeting of the air.

The "science of Marxism," which is supposed to enable the Communists to predict history, somehow failed them in the UN. When Lumumba was Premier, the Soviets joined the other powers at the Security Council in voting unanimously for the UN to help in the Congo. Then when Lumumba was removed and the General Assembly, seated in Kasavubu, there was no way Moscow could veto the directive to Hammarskjöld to carry on the UN Congo mission.

Even the General Assembly has successfully asserted the power to act when the Security Council is deadlocked.

THUS the Kremlin has found its Security Council veto insufficient to immobilize the UN. The Soviets concluded that the only means of making the UN adequately impotent is to get a veto over the functioning of the Secretariat.

This is the purpose of the clamorous Soviet demand that the office of Secretary General be dissolved and that the Secretariat be put in charge of a committee of three (a Russian, a Westerner, and a neutral), each of whom would have to agree before the Secretariat could carry out any directive given to it by the Security Council or the General Assembly.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

THE WEAKENED ALLIANCE. Vientiane, Laos—It is becoming clearer and clearer that the Key West meeting between President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan was probably the most significant episode in the Laos crisis to date. Its curious character gives added interest to the new Kennedy-Macmillan meeting.

It may seem odd to be reporting on Key West from Vientiane. But the details of what passed there are only just seeping out here, after having been officially given to British correspondents at the close of the SEATO meeting in Bangkok. Presumably the purpose of this special briefing was to explain the abrupt realignment of British policy with American policy, after months of Foreign Office stimulation of angry British criticisms of American actions in Laos.

The British realignment was explained on the ground that "the facts of international life were forcibly brought home to us at Key West." The President was described as intimating to the Prime Minister that the Laos crisis was a double "test"—a test of the U.S. by the Kremlin and a test of the value of the Anglo-American alliance by the U.S. As a result, it was stated, the British government was "reluctantly, but with deepest despondency" but unavoidably, going along with President Kennedy's decision to send troops to Laos if the Soviets refused to negotiate a truly neutral settlement.

THIS fairly astonishing official gloss on the new phase of British policy rather clearly implies how far the unity of the Western alliance had decayed during the Eisenhower years. The decay was nowhere more apparent than here in Laos.

This open disunity of the Western allies was one of the causes for the failure of the Eisenhower policy of gluing together a reliable anti-Communist Laos government, which has now been abandoned by President Kennedy in favor of pressure for a truly

neutral settlement. This fairly astonishing official gloss on the new phase of British policy rather clearly implies how far the unity of the Western alliance had decayed during the Eisenhower years. The decay was nowhere more apparent than here in Laos.

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

ONE BRIGHT SPRING morning a commuter announced to his wife at breakfast, "It's too nice a day to go to the office."

"Good," said the wife, "but don't think you're going to play golf. There are a lot of things that need doing around the house."

"Golf was the furthest thing from my mind," protested the husband, fingering a piece of toast. "Now would you mind passing me the putter?"

A summer stock company graduate got his first job on Broadway: a small part of a melodrama. His first line followed the firing of a shot. He was required to express surprise and say, "Was that a cannon I heard?"

He rehearsed perfectly, but was undone by opening night jitters. The gun was fired. The actor jumped two feet and exclaimed, "What the hell was that?"



PUTTER, PLEASE!

It's easy, insists Morey Amsterdam, to single out the kid in a crowd who hails from Texas. He's the one toting the pearl-handled slingshot.