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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.

30 YEARS AGO: April 20, 1931 (Thursday). Robert Shaw, formerly an official with the joint council of teamsters in Seattle, arrived in Medford this week to succeed the late Don Stansell as secretary of local 982.

30 YEARS AGO: April 20, 1931 (Sunday). Former Medford man, H. Whitlock, has been elected mayor of Boise, Idaho.

30 YEARS AGO: April 20, 1931 (Monday). More than 1,000 persons visited Crater Lake during the week-end in a pre-season opening of the road to the lake.

30 YEARS AGO: April 20, 1931 (Wednesday). The county sheriff last week issued a workable but still in the brush along the creek; it was smashed.

30 YEARS AGO: April 20, 1931 (Thursday). The county council's program of paving Medford streets is progressing on schedule; a big contract for paving Jackson Blvd. was let last night.

30 YEARS AGO: April 20, 1931 (Friday). W. J. Roberts, the engineer who designed Medford's gravity water system, has been named Washington state highway commissioner.

30 YEARS AGO: April 20, 1931 (Saturday). The county court today heard Sam Valley and Eagle Road areas to inspect roads; seasonal road service is said to be needed in these areas.

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Politics and Ethics

Quite by coincidence, a small publication entitled "Politics and Ethics" was on our desk the other day when we happened across a Mail Tribune news story which bore a headline saying "Republican Says Don't Be 'Too Fair'".

The story quoted Gene Brown of Grants Pass, a former state senator, in a talk he gave to the Medford unit of the Oregon Federation of Women's Republican Clubs.

"If you're too fair in politics, you're a poor Republican," Mr. Brown was quoted as saying. And the story added that Mr. Brown "believes this is not political dishonesty, but simply the facts of political life, a realistic, practical approach to winning elections."

IT WOULD be interesting to know how many of his fellow Republicans agree with his implicit message—that there are two standards of morality, one for everyday life, the other for politics.

The little booklet on "Politics and Ethics," written by Robert Gordis and published by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, starts out by saying:

"The split between ethics and politics is essentially a modern phenomenon. It did not exist for Aristotle, for whom 'Politics' and 'Ethics' were two subdivisions of the same work... In the modern post-Renaissance world, the subject has bifurcated into the two parallel concepts of an amoral politics and an unpolitical ethics."

MR. BROWN quite evidently has given a considerable amount of thought to the practicality of politics. Whether he has given thought to the ethical and moral questions raised by his advice not to be "too fair" we don't know.

But we do know that Russia is ruled by a completely amoral system. So was Germany under Hitler and Italy under Mussolini.

It had always been our own conclusion that morality in government was the one great abiding principle which set this nation aside as the "last, best hope" of the world.

If government is amoral; if politics (which is the operating force of government) is amoral;—then we automatically become an amoral society. And then God help us.

A BIT more from "Politics and Ethics": "To permit politics and ethics to be divorced from one another is fatal to the future of society."

"It may simplify the task of the religious believer who wishes to wrap himself in the mantle of piety and mystic contemplation, and turn his back on the world."

"It may ease the task of the cynical manipulator of the political process by freeing him from any moral check or discipline."

"But the basic insight of the Biblical world view remains true—a society divorced from morality must perish."

"Always politics and ethics may seem to diverge, but it is the task of the leaders and the citizenry of the free society to strive perpetually to bring them into harmony..."

GENE Brown, who has been a political leader in his own community, and who reportedly has given thought to seeking higher office, puts it in very simple terms—"don't be too fair."

And, our story reported: "...he advised his fellow Republicans to vote for their party's candidate, even though they believed the opposition candidate might be more able. He qualified this somewhat by adding that voters must draw the line if a candidate was too bad, but said in that case they should not cast any vote for that office."

For a citizen to vote for a man he believes to be inferior to his opponent, or to refrain from voting for a superior man, is for him to betray his responsibility to his country.

We cannot believe that Mr. Brown speaks for Republicans generally in calling for this divorce of politics and ethics, of government and morality.—E.A.

New City Hall?

Over the past dozen years, with increasing frequency, reports have come from the old Medford city hall that the building is no longer adequate to do the needed job for the city.

In recent years two offices—those of the Medford school district and of the local bureau of management—have moved out of the old structure. This has provided more room, but as the city's responsibilities have grown, so has the amount of space necessary to take care of them.

The old building is maintained well, but it is no beauty, it is inconveniently arranged, and is no particular credit to the city.

WE do not propose that we rush out tomorrow or the next day and build a new city hall. But we do believe the city could well afford to do some thinking about the problem, whether it is sufficiently acute to worry about within the next few years, and if so, what should be done.

Perhaps a good way to go about this would be to appoint a citizens committee, composed of leaders in various fields of endeavor, who would be asked to make a study of the city hall, its adequacy, and, if appropriate, possible plans for its replacement.

THE committee could make an on-the-spot assessment of the real needs of the city administration, take cognizance of proposals that a city hall might actually be separated from a building housing police and fire departments, work with the planning commission in coming up with a logical site or sites for future consideration, and, generally, put the discussion into focus.

Perhaps the present city hall is good for another dozen or twenty years; perhaps it isn't. We think that an impartial study committee might be a good way to find out.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"YOU HEARD ME, DENNIS! I DON'T WANT MY TV ANTENNA WASHED!"

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 Use of Junk: To the Editor: First off, I'll admit I do not live in the vicinity of someone else's wrecking yard, but I've got a fair start toward my own. Of course, I'm not in the auto-parts business. My "wrecking yard" is for my own personal use. I'm perpetually building something and I find the auto manufacturers were kind enough to put on their products items I can use. In fact, many times they would be extremely difficult to make.

I've everal items in process of building and because I sometimes lack the particular item I need to finish the machine I am building, I find it necessary to "put it on the shelf" temporarily. At present, the works are a fence post sharpener (I need a casting made), a tractor for pulling yew fence and anchor posts to the truck (I've been working on it for almost a year of spare time), a winch for moving loads too big to move otherwise, a truck cab with a solenoid or small vacuum cylinder to enable me to shift gears remotely, a small motorcycle (need a tire, tube and wheel bearings), and a few other parts not in my junk pile, and last a wire brush machine to give wood shingles a rustic or raised grain finish on one side.

Of course if I could find a bank which would give me the keys to the front door, the combination to the vault, a truck to haul away the "samples", and flash a green light for me to go ahead, most of my troubles could be solved. That is: the troubles which force me to put my projects "on the shelf" unfinished.

There have been a number of persons who have suggested that I sell my scrap iron to the junk dealer. I'd get about a cent a pound for the scrap but to buy new raw material costs at least 20 cents per pound and then it would be necessary to turn the raw material into gears, sprockets, brackets, levers, links, etc., and would increase the cost beyond reason. Much of my scrap iron is usable with very little alterations. So—scrap dealers—please stay away.

So it is clear that my attitude does not coincide with those people who are complaining about the wrecking yard in the Talent area. The people who want to put in the wrecking yard should complain about their neighbor's little, I'm sure, complaints about those flowers and shrubs, patios, pent houses, fancy driveways and other items primarily designed to impress someone.

Floyd R. McCabe Mt. Pitt Star Rt. Butte Falls, Ore.

Medical Care Article: To the Editor: Through the courtesy of your paper, may I recommend that all who are interested in the subject of medical care for the aged read "How England Cares for the Aged", in the April 22 issue of The Saturday Evening Post.

Ethel M. Thompson 3642 Hillsinger rd., Medford.

Drama and Soap: To the Editor: And to Mr. D. who phoned to say "Why in H! did you join a Drama Group if you are nearly 80 and what do you expect to gain?"

Well, my Dear Fellow 'Bean', I still have a future, tho it may be only hours long. Who knows?

I do not expect to regain my once fine memory or win a career, but, if trying to learn will keep this forgettery from going plumb haywire,

Evil Destiny' (sic): To the Editor: It should be made known to the American people that in September, 1953, a man of evil destiny was "appointed" to the post of chief justice of the U.S. supreme court.

For the first time in nearly 45 years a man with no previous judicial experience took that job!

That man is Earl Warren. On May 17, 1954, Chief Justice Warren and a court majority struck the first ruinous blow against our constitution with the infamous "Desegregation Decision." This act completely reversed an 1896 ruling of this same court which (sic) held that segregation is not unconstitutional if the segregated races are provided with equal facilities.

Do enough Americans have the ability to discern just what this security destroying reversal meant? It is evident that far too few Americans really do realize what is behind these brazen dictatorial (sic) decisions.

U.S. Congressman Gordon H. Scherer of Ohio had the following to say about the dictatorial (sic) powers already assumed by our U.S. supreme court: "The court has usurped (sic) the powers of Congress... It has rewritten and nullified law to fit its own social, political and economic philosophies. It has destroyed basic and fundamental states rights. It has invaded and taken over prerogatives of the executive branch. It has supplanted the jury and trial judge when expediency (sic) demands. It has handcuffed the police and the F.B.I. in criminal cases."

The function of the supreme court is to "determine" the constitutionality of any issue brought before it... not to fail to uphold the constitution and hand down rulings that violate it. However, that is what the Warren court has done on more than one occasion (sic).

It's getting to be a habit with Earl Warren to throw out the constitution and proceed to make new laws as if he were the law of the land which he is not. Our Congress of the U.S. is the only body to which (sic) the constitution gives law making power.

If the American people would force Congress to impeach Earl Warren, there

Communist Parliamentary Tactics Shown In United Nations Debate on South Korea

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst. "Every Communist member of Parliament must bear in mind that he is not a legislator seeking a gr...

for Russia and its friends to use negotiations not to reach agreement, but to prevent their opponents from getting anywhere.

Soviet tactics in last week's U.N. filibuster against seating South Korean representatives in the debate on Korean reunification therefore cause little surprise.

For 4 1/2 hours, eight delegates—all from the Soviet bloc except the representatives of Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia and Sudan—kept the Political Committee from voting on whether the South Koreans should be seated immediately.

Five attempts to force adjournment without a vote failed. Efforts to compel a two-thirds rule or delay the

vote on a technicality failed. Sixty-three points of order were introduced. In normal parliamentary usage, a point of order is a request for the chairman to rule on some issue essential to the orderly conduct of the committee's business. Most of last week's points of order were camouflage for further delaying speeches.

The spectacle led Bruno Bohldi of Chad, a newcomer to the United Nations, to wonder aloud, "Why are we wasting our time on all these points of order? I am disappointed with the manner in

which the United Nations does its work." Soviet Ambassador Valerian A. Zorin appeared to enjoy the exhibition, probably recalling another dictum of the second Comintern: "Parliamentarism... from the outside seems to be an organization of the 'popular will' standing outside classes, but in essence an instrument of oppression and subjection."

When the minority ran out of points of order, the committee voted to seat the South Koreans; 44 to 15 with 18 abstentions.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

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THE DOUBLE STANDARD: Saigon—Like it or not, the future of Southeast Asia almost certainly depends upon beleaguered South Vietnam. This country is now under heavy Communist attack.

The danger here will be vastly greater if Laos is permitted to fall into Communist control. Maybe this is a poor time to be asking general questions.

Yet what is happening here insistently poses a rather urgent question. Why are Western governments of this character so prone to trouble? Or, more specifically, why is the South Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem in the gravest difficulties, after bringing to his people a solid increase of prosperity and well-being, while the North Vietnamese Communist regime has been able to take the offensive in the boldest manner, although its people live in the conditions of a bleak prisoner-of-war camp?

The fashionable Western answer is that "We always back the wrong guys." In other words, if this answer is correct, President Diem is in trouble because he has failed to inaugurate an ideal parliamentary democracy; because his chief advisor is his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, which leads to charges of nepotism; and because, in sum, he is remarkably unlike Adlai Stevenson.

BUT the fashionable answer merely reveals the ludicrous double standard that now falsifies most Western judgments of these problems. For why should Diem be called upon to pass the kind of test which Ho Chi Minh so obviously does not pass?

It is perfect twaddle, in any case, to talk about parliamentary democracy in a peasant country with the thinnest possible crust of educated men at the top, who must, of necessity, manage all the country's affairs. The French, who carefully forbade almost all advanced education except for pharmacists and physicians, did not exactly prepare South Vietnam for immediate parliamentary democracy.

That does not mean that President Diem has made no mistakes. Undoubtedly, he has made many. Probably his biggest single mistake was to leave in place so much of the machinery of public security and provincial and village administration which the French left behind them.

This was a hard mistake to avoid. Some sort of machinery was needed to manage the country. Non-Communists who had resisted the French, like President Diem himself, were very few and far between. The human materials for a reformed administrative machine were thus extremely scarce. But a more radical

change ought to have been attempted, if only to avoid a seeming continuation of the detested French administration.

THIS mistake of President Diem's, one must add, is far more understandable than some of the follies that were committed by the Americans here, such as the creation of a cumbersome, strictly conventional army in a country mainly threatened by guerrilla attack.

One must add further that President Diem has been laboring manfully to correct his past errors. The impressive effort that the ex-Communist province chief, Lt. Col. Thao, is making in Kien Hoa is a new departure personally sponsored by President Diem and his brother, Ngo Dinh Niu. It reflects their views about the right way to meet the guerrilla attack. If they can find many other men to make the same sort of effort in many other provinces, the Communist underground assault on South Vietnam may be repelled in the end.

But this business of doling out denouncing President Diem for being undemocratic, while utterly forgetting Ho Chi Minh's dark, iron dictatorship, is only the first part of the accepted double standard. The second and even more important part of the double standard is to be found in the rules of the game that are applied to Diem and to Ho Chi Minh.

HO CHI MINH'S people live in a state of regimented wretchedness. To be sure, they are not being put through the same meat grinder as the miserable Chinese masses. The time for that will come if and when Ho gets South Vietnam in his grip. But all the evidence still suggests that the North Vietnamese masses are just as bitter, disillusioned, and hostile to their Communist regime as are the masses, say, in Poland.

North Vietnam, in other words, is a ripe target for precisely the kind of underground assault now being made on South Vietnam—if anyone had the guts to take the risk of sponsoring and supporting this kind of assault.

Instead, the Western leaders have come to accept the fact that these two governments—and many other governments which offer the same contrast—must play the game under quite different sets of rules. Provided organized North Vietnamese divisions do not cross the officially demarcated frontier, Ho Chi Minh is at liberty to take any other measures he pleases against Ngo Dinh Diem, including sending men, arms, propaganda materials, money, and every other necessity of a subversive movement into South Vietnam. He can do all this, furthermore, without fear of reprisal.

BUT Diem can do none of these things. He is required, by the peculiar but accepted rules of the game, to stand meekly on the defensive. He is expected to meet and contain a guerrilla attack quite openly commanded and sustained from North Vietnam without attempting the smallest counterpunch on North Vietnamese territory.

Perhaps he will win on the defensive. One must pray that he will, for if he fails, a chain reaction of disasters will ensue in this part of the world, which will in turn produce chain reactions elsewhere.

Yet it is very clear indeed that even if Diem wins this round here in South Vietnam, continued acceptance of the double standard will eventually be fatal to the West. You cannot permit an enemy unlimited freedom to hit you whenever and wherever he pleases, while never hitting back yourself, without suffering mortal damage in the end. That is the ugly thought that must fill the mind of any reasonably thoughtful person who is saying farewell to this unhappy country at this time.

Strictly Personal

By Sidney J. Harris (c) General Features Corp.

PURELY PERSONAL PREJUDICES: When an event is postponed to a later date, is it pushed "forward" or "backward"? It goes forward in time, but backward in that it comes later, and I can never decide on the proper way to put it.

How much do you know about the effect of speeding? If you hit a wall with a certain force at 30 miles an hour, do you hit it with double the force at 60 miles an hour? No, as any child can tell you—you hit it with four times the force at 60 miles an hour, and with nine times the force at 90 miles an hour. Paste that in your windshield.

The most serious indictment of TV is that many of the best and most intelligent programs come on after midnight; it is as if newspapers printed their foreign dispatches and cultural reviews in 2-point type and inserted them in the want-ads, after carefully blurring the ink.

Can some ardent New Englander tell me why Maine is called "Down East" when it's obviously up?

The teaching of foreign languages should be abandoned in high schools, as an absolute waste of the pupils' time and the teachers' talent—unless we take languages seriously and begin them as early as the fourth grade.

It's astonishing how one word can obliterate another in less than a generation: the word "Utopia" has been utterly replaced by "Shangri-La" in our time, and the only remnant of the earlier word is "Utopian" as a political sneer. ("Utopia" was coined in 1516, and "Shangri-La" in 1933.)

The only time we don't mind being interrupted is by applause.

Smug people who secretly delight in finding flaws in everybody else should keep in mind the analect of Chuang-Tze: "Of the five vices, the vice of the mind is the worst. What is the vice of the mind? The vice of the mind is self-satisfaction."

To advise someone to "stop worrying" is about as effective as ordering a tooth to stop aching; the first sign of a stupid counselor is that he calls for a display of will power when the will has been paralyzed.

The outside world is more a reflection of us than we realize: the sensitive person lives in a world of snubs and slights; the fearful person in a world of perils and palpitations; for what we call "reality" is a refraction of our own personalities in the prism of the universe.

A "celebrity" in modern times is generally one whose face and name are known in inverse proportion to the value and significance of his life-work.

50th Anniversary: To the Editor: Some months ago through this column I addressed something of a tongue-in-cheek letter to Sister Mary Norbert of Sacred Heart hospital. Its purpose was to recall some of the instances in which sister had given incomparable help to patients and to thank her for that truly sympathetic care.

The letter had another purpose—to suggest that too many of the valley residents were ignoring their moral debt of obligation (and perhaps a financial debt, too) to the hospital and the Sisters who had answered a plea to help the community. Sister Norbert, I hinted, would be leaving Medford (for at that time we thought the hospital must close) with the knowledge of these ingratitude but with too much love in her heart ever to admit, much less reveal, them.

I should have known that a faith and love such as hers, and many others like her, would win!

For the community did NOT ignore its obligations, the hospital did NOT close and Sister is still here to add, we hope, another decade to her many, many years of serving God by loving his creatures.

And Saturday she will join the other hard-working Sisters and lay members of the hospital staff at mass in Sacred Heart church to give thanks for the privilege of observing the hospital's 50th anniversary. Nothing would please them more, I'm sure, than to have all their friends there, thanking God with them and asking for His blessings in future years.

Marjorie M. Hochstatter, 924 Jasper st., Medford.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF FOR THE BENEFIT of those who want to know more about our fifth state, Hawaii, the familiar "aloha" means both "Hello" and "Goodbye." "Wau ea oe," means "I love you."

Hula maids haven't worn genuine grass skirts for ages. In Hawaii the costumes are made from the leaves of the Ti plant. They last only a week at best. In America they're made of synthetic grass, grown in the wilds of Sears Roebuck.

Quizzing a prospective son-in-law, a retired Scotsman demanded, "Are you quite sure you can support a family? Think carefully, young man. There are seven of us."

Overheard at an upstate resort: "Don't let her fool you. Her son the doctor is only a dentist."

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