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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**  
April 22, 1952 (Tuesday)

opinion as to whether the city could change the working hours of its employees.

Fred E. Robinson, Medford candidate for the Republican Medford Mayor Diamond L. Flynn said this morning that he has asked for a legal nomination as Oregon's Treasurer, with only three weeks primaries, has stepped up the to go before the May 16th intensity of his campaign, it is reported.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
April 22, 1942 (Wednesday)

Lela Rogers leaves Rogue river ranch to appear in motion picture, "The Major and the Minor," with her daughter Ginger Rogers.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "To curb inflation the government proposes to stagger prices. Hit 'em a good swell, as they have been staggering the purchasers long enough."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
April 22, 1932 (Friday)

Southern Pacific railroad announces "cent-a-mile" fares for persons vacationing between April 28 and May 1.

Medford business firms offer high school boys opportunity to gain one day of business experience on National Boys day.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
April 22, 1922 (Saturday)

Owners of Medford canary urge local farmers to plant large acreage to beans to fill increased demand for canned beans from this area.

Analysis of "white mule booze" seized in northern California shows it contains portions of creosote, ether and nicotine sulphate.

**50 YEARS AGO**  
April 22, 1912 (Sunday)

Medford clothing store advertises men's high quality shoes, \$2.19, women's high quality shoes, \$1.49, men's sweaters 98 cents, and women's skirts \$2.79.

**What's Your I.Q.?**

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Does an octopus have six, eight, or twelve legs?

2. What three ingredients are used in making nylon?

3. Was Will Hays once the "czar" of baseball, motion pictures, or the motor car industry?

4. What scientist advanced the Theory of Relativity?

5. What mythical sculptor fell in love with a statue he had made, and which came to life?

6. How many men signed the Declaration of Independence?

7. Name the Secretary of State who negotiated the purchase of Alaska.

8. What character in "The Tale of Two Cities" was an inveterate knitter?

9. What quality in a wine is described by the adjective "dry"?

10. In mythology, the food of the gods was ambrosia; what was the drink of the gods?

Answers: 1. Eight. 2. Air, water, and coal. 3. Motion pictures. 4. Albert Einstein. 5. Pygmalion. 6. Fifty-six. 7. William H. Seward. 8. Madame Defarge. 9. Not sweet. 10. Nectar.

There Are Differences

The other day in this space the discrepancy between the punishment meted a private soldier who criticized a superior, and that meted to a major general who imputed treason to his commanders in chief, was noted.

Justice, we suggested may be blind, but perhaps not to rank.

Since that time, President Kennedy has changed the situation. He rescinded the rest of the private's sentence — six months at hard labor — and called off the court martial scheduled for another enlisted man accused of a similar "offense."

SO THE score is evened up a bit.

But we still believe there is a vast difference between an Army enlisted man's "gripping," and the public statements of officers in which they appear to be speaking for the government of the United States, but give a totally erroneous impression of that policy.

There is a vast difference between a private complaining about the reserve call-up, and a major general telling his troops how to vote.

There is a vast difference between saying a President made a faulty judgment on a troop decision, and saying a President does not have at heart the best interests of his own nation.

THE PRIVATE soldiers, in this case, believed they had a right to complain, to exercise the Constitutional right of freedom of speech and to petition their government for a redress of grievances.

That is what their "offenses" amounted to, and the President was right in what he did.

On the other hand, when a commanding general, or even a public information major making a public speech, starts accusing government officials, or even mayors, of Communist leanings, that isn't freedom of speech. It is libel and slander, and if performed while in uniform, it comes mighty close to subversion.

We suggest that the offense of Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker was far more serious than that of Pfc. Bernie Owens — for which he was sentenced to hard labor. And we also suggest that the offense of Maj. Arch Roberts is far more serious than that of Pfc. Larry Chidister, for which he was to have been court martialed.

—E.A.

"Meanest Man"

Every once in a while a "meanest man" story pops up. A church poor box is robbed, or someone steals from a blind man, or trips up a man on crutches.

For our money, the "meanest man" story of the week was the one about the theft of money from a restaurant in town—including a Cancer Fund canister containing \$40.

A Cancer Society worker called us to point out that the \$40 was a lot more than would be collected in a number of home solicitation visits, and thus represented the equivalent of many man-hours of dedicated workers' time.

THE day is getting closer when cancer will be conquered, and will no longer be the major threat to health and life which it is today. That day, however, has not yet arrived, and a lot of patient, painstaking work—and money to support the work—is going to be needed.

It is for that purpose that the Cancer Society solicits funds. It is one of several sources of money for research into the causes and cures of cancer, but it is a substantial and important one.

The theft of the \$40, therefore, represents a callous disregard for the generosity of many people, and for the cause which each of us has ample reason to support.—E.A.

Hope for Algeria

The capture of Raoul Salan, the one-time French general who was a decorated national hero but who later turned traitor to his own nation, should do much to put an end to the bitter Algerian conflict.

Other former French Army officers have been involved with Salan in the vicious and horrible activities of the Secret Army Organization, but he was the leader, the core and heart of the movement.

Without him, it is to be hoped, the OAS resistance will come to an end, and a beginning can be made on the peaceful conversion of Algeria from a rebellious province of France into a new and independent nation.

THE achievement of an agreement to end the war between the French and the Algerian rebels was a near-miracle of negotiation and compromise.

The most surprising thing of all has been the remarkable restraint of the Moslems since the agreement was signed and the French-Algerian hostilities were ended. Under the utmost provocation by the terrorists and assassins of the OAS, the Moslems—officials and residents alike—refrained from vengeful actions except in one or two isolated cases.

This alone bodes well for the new nation. It was conceived in the chaos of war, nurtured in a ghastly civil conflict, and finally was born in the midst of fratricidal strife.

Perhaps, at long last, peace will be permitted to return to Algeria. One devoutly hopes so.

—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



LOOK HOW MUCH SHAVING CREAM THERE IS IN ONE OF THOSE LITTLE CANS.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

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TOO MANY CAN DIE

Hong Kong — There are rather clear indications that the Chinese Communist leadership is considering a thoroughgoing purge of the party's ranks, on the model of Josef Stalin's purges of the late 1930's.

The chief Canton newspaper publishes a mysterious letter suggesting that it is misguided to pay too much attention to the opinions and commands of Canton's First Party Secretary, who was both sacred and omnipotent until just the other day. The Peking Peoples' Daily publishes a less specific but far more ominous editorial, mentioning party members who may have done great things in the past, but have now committed grievous errors and therefore stand in need of stern correction. Six of the 18 vice-premiers of China are mysteriously missing from the National People's Congress.

Such is the nature of the indicators. As always in such cases, the advance signs may be misleading. Or the purge, if there is one, may stop at big frogs in relatively small puddles, like the Canton party secretary. Or instead of shooting the purges in the back of the neck — the fate of most of Stalin's victims — Mao may content himself with sending the faint-hearted, the doubters, and the outright opponents to "labor reform" — a slower sentence of death in China nowadays, but one that looks better in the newspapers.

AT ANY rate, the indicators of a coming purge of some sort make a pattern with another process that has been noticeable in China for at least a year. Extraordinary efforts are being made to insure the loyalty and dependability of the army, by all sorts of measures to enhance the authority and prestige of the party's political commissars within the officer corps.

This is all the more remarkable, because the commissars' authority was already enormous. It should hardly be needed, since the army has been effectively commanded for nearly three years by the former secret police chief, Gen. Lo Jui-ching.

Such unusual concern about the army must mean that the Peking leadership is now getting ready to go through a very rough patch indeed, when the army's loyalty may be severely tested. The signs of an oncoming purge, if they are not misleading, point in just the same direction.

REPORTS from the mainland indicate (as one would expect) that many Communist party cadres have been disheartened and demoralized by the grim years since Mao's "great leap forward" began. To get through an even rougher patch, the party at least certainly needs to be drastically hardened and toughened. Naked terror is a pre-tested hardening and toughening device; as Mao Tse-tung has undoubtedly noticed in the course of his Stalin studies.

If all this sounds a bit lurid, it must be remembered that the present situation in China is more than a bit lurid. The Chinese masses were first condemned to acute undernourishment in order to pay for forced industrialization. Despite a good start on the industrial front, acute industrial breakdown then followed. And although the industrial breakdown was tolerated and the new slogan, "All Aid to Agriculture," was proclaimed, the last harvest brought no relief.

As already contended in this space, the facts therefore suggest that China is now in the grip of a remorselessly descending spiral. The most obvious was the spiral can be broken — massive, immediate Russian aid — can be ruled out with confidence.

Another way the spiral can be broken is for really enormous numbers of Chinese to die. The numbers would have to be enormous — say a quarter of the Chinese population or about 150,000,000 people. Much less would not adequately adjust the troublesome land — to population balance.

There is some evidence that a reversal of the former upward trend of Chinese population has already occurred. Refugee testimony is full of mentions of hunger — induced mental difficulties among women, sharp drops in village populations, and the like. But what has happened so far is a trickle, at best, compared to the flood of mortality that has to be expected eventually, if the present organized undernourishment of the Chinese masses is much further prolonged.

Meanwhile, the Peking leadership, ruthless and unflinching, is proclaiming its determination to forge ahead under "the three Red banners," the general line, the great leap, and the farm communities. Even if this year produces a good harvest, which is unlikely, forging ahead "under the three Red banners" means a rough patch ahead for China such as no nation in recent history has experienced.

In these circumstances, the question arises whether too many can die, even in an iron police state. It is well to note, in fact, that the third and only remaining way China's descending spiral can be broken is by an internal explosion. Such an explosion would not necessarily produce a non-Communist China. But even if it only produced new leaders taking a wholly new direction, the explosions would be heard around the world.

Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippman is in Europe. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.) (c) 1962 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

STEEL CRISIS LESSONS

Washington — The nation can't afford to have the President "go to war" every time he feels a decision by Big Business or Big Labor impairs the national interest. Once — perhaps twice — a President can pull levers of government at once, sound the sirens, and call "Fire!" in order to deal with an emergency. But as a steady diet, this won't work. It is too indiscriminate, too disorderly — to hair-raising.

At this stage nobody has all the answers, or even one sure, all — purpose answer, to how labor's interest, industry's interest, and the public interest (government and consumer) can be properly safeguarded at the collective bargaining table. It is possible to look at some of the unanswered questions growing out of the steel crisis in which Mr. Kennedy turned back price increases with a lash of Presidential power.

UNDOUBTEDLY President Kennedy and Secretary of Labor Goldberg exerted a restraining influence on the steelworkers' union, and management got a moderate contract which did not in itself justify a steel price increase. This time it was industry which jumped the traces and in doing so ran headlong into the stone wall of the White House.

Other major wage contracts with large unions must soon be negotiated. Aluminum and aircraft are next. What if the union demands an inflationary wage-raise? What if the union is unresponsive to White House "guidelines" and refuses to go along with what the President deems the national interest? Does Mr. Kennedy have the means to bring to bear upon labor the same weight he brought to bear on steel? Does Mr. Kennedy have the disposition to talk as tough to a possibly recalcitrant labor union as he did to the steel industry?

Right now we don't know. The time will probably not be long delayed when we will find out.

WHAT alternative to price rise? Part of the justification for the steel price rise was that industry needed increased profits in order to provide the funds for large new capital investment to modernize plants and equipment. This in itself is essential to economic growth and high employment.

Since the government "persuaded" steel to rescind the price increase, what does the government intend to do to help provide enough capital investment which is so vital to the President's own plans for stimulating economic growth? It can't afford to close off one large source of investment capital without providing another.

To this end the administration has proposed a modest tax incentive program. It is having a hard time in Congress where some liberal Democrats oppose it as too generous to business, and others oppose it as woefully inadequate.

Governor Rockefeller is now adding his voice to those who feel the proposed tax credits for plant modernization and expansion are not equal to the need. His view is that instead of propping up non-competitive industries, as Mr. Kennedy is proposing under his new trade program, the government ought to use tax incentives to enable successful industry to compete more effectively in the world markets.

"It is most unfortunate," Gov. Rockefeller told the Detroit Economic club this week, "that, having articulated the proper objectives, the Kennedy administration could not present a plan which would be adequate to do the job — and which businessmen could enthusiastically support."

NOW that the President has won the steel price battle, shouldn't the administration take another look at its tax incentive program to see if Mr. Rockefeller may not be right?

Mr. Kennedy has taken two steps to mellow the post-steel crisis atmosphere. He invited the head of U.S. Steel to the White House for a "cordial" talk. At his press conference he underlined that government and business cannot afford to remain at odds.

Goodwill is best promoted by deeds. A review of the administration's tax incentive program, in light of the need for expanding capital investment, might be a good deed.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

GEORGE KIRGO, making a survey of new circus acts in Europe, came across one troupe that features a man diving 200 feet into a sofa pillow. "Of course," amplifies Kirgo, "they use a different man every night."

Two extremely intoxicated celebrants at a college reunion sought still another bottle to imbibe — and found one in the garage of the motel where they were registered. One took a long swig and gulped. "This is powerful stuff," and passed it to the other, saying, "Maybe you'll know what it is." The other sampled the liquid, and gasped, "Holy mackerel! You've been drinking GASOLINE!" "I know that. Stupid," grumbled the first, "but what kind, regular or high test?"

On top of the pie list on the menu of a Madison, Wis., chop house is printed the reminder: "Remember the Alamo."

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Sevareid Probes Inflation vs. Deflation

By ERIC SEVAREID

Sevareid — five years ago James Russell Lowell said, "In a world of daily — nay, almost hourly — journalism, every clever man who thinks himself or whom anybody else thinks clever, is called upon to deliver his judgment: point blank and at the word of command on every conceivable subject of human thought."

A legion of journalists and politicians (who are in much the same profitable fix) have now delivered their judgments on the pricing breakdown of the steel industry, and the country has been told, (1) that the back of the inflationary spiral has now been broken, and (2) that there wasn't any inflationary spiral to break because living costs have risen only about one percent a year over the last four years.

In any case, we now seem to be heading into a period of relative price stability for the first time in a full generation. It is extremely hard for most of us to get used to this idea, and we are bound to witness the development of two opposing bodies of theory — one maintaining that when and if the period of stability breaks, it will break toward further

inflation, the other maintaining the direction will be toward deflation.

This reporter admits at once to complete uncertainty. I took formal leave of advanced economic theory in graduate school with Chamberlain's Theory of Monopolistic Competition, and that was a long time ago; in any case, economics remains one of the most "dismal" of the sciences. But if fundamental predictions are perilous, it remains true that certain fundamental historical forces have been, and are, at work, and can be seen. They seem to be opposing forces, and which set of forces will dominate over the next years is the whole question before us.

Those who have argued the inevitability of continued inflation for this century have said that our belief in the possibility of a return to the "sound dollar" was based on the illusory experience of the 19th century, the only period in 500 years during which prices settled downward over a long stretch. This school of thought has argued that general inflation in the Western world is permanent for these reasons, among others: the shift of virtually all democratic governments towards the political left, the movement away from the gold standard, the growing power of labor unions, the great growth of social services, the almost universal and perhaps

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

This is, to coin a phrase, quite a week end.

Today is Easter—symbol of joy and rebirth and promise for many.

Yesterday was the opening of fishing season, the opening of the extravaganza in Seattle, and the birthday of two charming young ladies of our acquaintance.

We have also been informed by an eminent historian friend of ours that yesterday was the anniversary of the founding of Rome.

So you can see it was an event-filled period.

But wait!

The coming week is full of splendid opportunities, too. It is National Garden Week, Free World Friendship Week, National Secretaries Week, Good Human Relations Week, Honey For Breakfast Week, Canada-U.S. Goodwill Week, National YWCA Week, National Retail Credit Week, and American Comedy Week.

The week will come to a crashing climax on next Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29, with American Comedy Day and Mother-in-Law Day, respectively.

Mark Savage, age 10, is a student in Mrs. Alma Austin's fourth grade class at Griffin Creek school. Recently he was inspired to write a poem entitled "Oh, Oregon, My Country." And here it is:

Oh, Oregon is beautiful, Oh, Oregon is free. You would like Oregon Just like me.

Oregon with its flowers, Oregon with its trees, You would like Oregon Just like me.

Potluck reader No. 2 (or No. 6, as the case may be) sent us a clipping from the Mail Tribune. It went like this:

The two-button suit for males is gaining many adherents. Many of these suits are straight and slim with square shoulders, broader chest, and

And that was all.

Our reader friend commented, "They are available with a pair of pants, too. (I HOPE!)"

We hope so too. Which reminds us of the fact that there will be a nudist convention in Jackson county this summer, which caused one of the office wits to remark that there will be a lot of people wearing one-button suits this summer.

Speaking of typographical errors (as we sometimes are forced to do), a letter in today's Communications column points out that her copy of last Monday's paper had an April 22, 1962 date on it. She's right—it did say that on hers, even if it didn't on yours.

It happened this way: The datelines which go on the nameplate on Page 1 are set for a full week all at the same time. So when the printer picked up a line for last Monday's paper, he merely picked up the wrong one and dropped it in.

It was discovered shortly after the paper came off the press, and most of the copies which were delivered had the right date, but quite a few had the wrong one.

This happens with other mistakes, too, sometimes. If you find a paper with a mistake in it, and a friend has a copy which lacks the error, you'll know that's what happened.

There are other changes between the two editions, too, and sometimes your paper will have a story that the earlier edition didn't have, and vice versa.

This is frustrating to such friends as "That Man in Phoenix," who sends in mistakes. We just clip the corrected version and mail it back to him.

Jack McPherson was pouring his friend Sandy McTavish a drink "Say when," said Jack.

There was a long silence. Jack kept pouring. And pouring.

"Did you hear about the big fire at Scotty's?" McPherson finally asked in desperation.

"When?" said McTavish.

"When?" said McPherson in relief, putting down the bottle.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Reading the headlines these days, one could easily jump to the conclusion that the world is going to hell in a hand-basket and there doesn't seem to be much that any of us can do about it.

Do you reckon that could be true? I doubt it. If we get that impression, it is probably because we are reading the wrong kind of news. Bad news, as every well-balanced editor knows, gets the biggest headlines — and we tend to read the big headlines first.

If you look for it in the right places — which are often on the inside pages — there is really a LOT of good news in these modern days.

FOR example:

Dr. David J. Sayles, a San Diego radiologist, tells the annual meeting of the California Medical Association of a new X-ray diagnosis for breast cancer. It can detect many tiny tumors, he told his hearers — tumors often no bigger than a BB shot — tumors that would escape detection by any method hitherto known.

This can mean, he explained, earlier detection, earlier surgery and a lowered death rate. Breast cancer, he added, is the worst killer among tumors in women today.

AND—

At the same convention—

An assistant professor of orthopedic surgery at the University of California at Los Angeles describes how intricate operations on the swollen, deformed hands of rheumatoid arthritis victims have given their lives new strength and dignity.

The surgical program he described "offers no miracles," he said, but does confer vast benefits on those who are willing to work intensively to conquer their own crippling disabilities. He told of one patient whose hands, ONCE COMPLETELY STIFF AND USELESS, can now be used to feed himself.

A similarly deformed young woman can now play the piano. Another victim of rheumatoid arthritis, formerly crippled in all his limbs, can now maneuver an electric wheel chair. A young insurance salesman can now shake hands with his clients — for him a major achievement.

THESE operations, he explained, are relatively simple for skilled surgeons, who straighten tendons, remove the swollen tissue that lines the joints of knuckles, and even build NEW joints. Dr. Marmour (the assistant professor at UCLA who described these methods to the assembly of practicing physicians) says he has operated on patients as young as 20 and as old as 68.

He concluded: "We can give these patients a tremendous lift. They can say to us 'Look what I can do now.' Surgery like this can change the lives of patients who rely want to get well."

READING the grim headlines that tell of a world seemingly bent on its own destruction, we get a distorted view of what is going on. We come to think of it, perhaps, as a world that is paving the way to its own destruction.

It might pay us to turn over often to the inside pages and pay a little more attention to the brighter and more hopeful news that is so often to be found there.

IT ISN'T such a bad world, after all.

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