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Ten Points Against HUAC

Last Monday in this space we reprinted an editorial from the Coos Bay World which argued in a reasoned and dispassionate manner that the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives (or House Un-American Activities Committee—HUAC—for short) should be abolished, and that its functions should be turned over to the Committee on Judiciary.

WE ARE hardly alone in this belief, and the growing number of people who agree is not confined to pinkos or their dupes. It includes some eminently respectable people.

Among this number is the editor of The Christian Century, the highly regarded Protestant magazine. The editor, Harold E. Fey, writes:

"In practice, although not by specific mandate from the House, the principal activity of the Committee... is to oppose communism and in particular communist subversion. This purpose is a useful one and deserves to be carried out effectively. The House committee, however, is performing this function so ineptly that it weakens and confuses the forces in our government and our society which strengthen democracy. It should therefore be retired and its object pursued by more appropriate means."

MR. FEY indicts the Committee on ten counts. The first is, since a loyal citizenry is our greatest strength and security against subversion, and since loyalty can only be earned and won, not coerced, a committee which engages in public harassment of citizens, "exposure," and public shame, "is subject to serious question on grounds of morality as well as intelligence."

The second involves the powers of the committee. The House "has never been able to define what it wants the committee to do. Its terms of reference are so ambiguously stated that it is impossible to define the requirement that testimony be pertinent. The committee now has virtually unlimited authority."

A THIRD reason is that the committee's methods are not productive of sound information in the areas needed, and development of better means will be prevented as long as the committee is allowed to follow its present course.

Fourth, abolition of the committee would lessen the atmosphere of fear and suspicion too prevalent throughout the nation, where many individuals have been led to believe that communism is winning the cold war, that Americans are easy dupes, that whole professional groups are "infiltrated" with subversives—all of it patent nonsense, but encouraged by the committee.

Fifth, the type of loyalty probe conducted by the committee no longer serves the public interest. All sorts of loyalty tests and oaths are required of government workers; to extend these to the population at large would be silly. "The presumption of loyalty is a valid and precious element in our free society. Loyalty probes by government agencies bring this presumption into question and introduce elements of doubt, suspicion, fear and coercion. They also give rise to resentment over injustice when such probes are conducted without adequate safeguards for individual rights."

SIXTH, Mr. Fey makes an excellent case for the proposition that the committee has become a source of divisiveness and dissension in a nation which, above all, needs to remain united at this perilous point in history.

Seventh, he says abolition of the committee would be a step toward strengthening freedom of speech and association (both guaranteed in the Constitution). He adds, "There is no doubt that communists would deny freedom of speech, assembly and the press in this country if they had a chance... But they do not have that power in this country, and please God will never have it. On the other hand, we their opponents have the power, and if we are not careful we do harm to freedom by the means we use to protect it."

Eighth, "the mandate of the HUAC... should be withdrawn because the impression is widespread, whether justified or not, that the committee manifests a dangerous tendency to use state power for the purpose of silencing its critics."

NINTH, the committee has served to miseducate the public about the norms of dignity, self-limitation and restraint which it has a right to expect an agency of government to follow.

And tenth, the committee "operates at the fringes of constitutional power."

In his summary, Mr. Fey says: "HUAC practices—personalizing its attacks; considering persons who are 'identified' as communists, no matter by whom, to be guilty until proved innocent; referring to such persons thereafter as 'identified communists'; prejudicing the standing of people so that a fair trial is difficult or impossible; usurping grand jury functions by 'indicting' people publicly—all such practices should be abandoned."

"In government the committee has helped downgrade federal service by encouraging the normal bureaucratic tendency to mediocrity, by discouraging initiative, courage and imagination. It has hindered recruitment of scientists and capable leaders, has discouraged persons interested in the teaching profession and government service by making these fields objects of suspicion."

For all these abuses, and for its denigration of American Constitutional freedoms, the committee should be terminated.—E.A.

Second Wave At The Bay Of Pigs



Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

ON THE BRINK OF WAR Washington—No one has quite admitted it as yet; but the fact remains that the European policy of the Kennedy administration has been brought to a jarring, shuddering halt by Gen. de Gaulle. The aim was to "wait to do business with Europe." For two years, this has been the strongest of several reasons cited by the Kennedy policy-makers for not doing business with the intransigent de Gaulle. And for two years, the hope has been that this larger, more amiable Europe, with which business could be done, would come into being with Britain's admission to the European Common Market.

The aim has been blocked, the hope has been frustrated, by de Gaulle's brutal veto on Britain's admission. Furthermore, the protests of the other five members of the Common Market have been pallidly ineffectual; and the Germans, long our warmest European friends, have now interrupted their protests to sign the new Franco-German accord.

In these circumstances, at least for the time being, doing business with the European Common Market means doing business with de Gaulle. Yet de Gaulle's actions can only be interpreted as sharply hostile to the U.S. His almost openly announced eventual objective is to eliminate American influence from Europe's sacred soil.

The first impulse of the Kennedy administration has been to retaliate in kind. Eyes roll piously heavenwards. Strong denials are instantly entered, when the question is asked: "Are we now going to war against de Gaulle?" Our policy, it is stated, is always to leave an open chair at the conference table, which the General will be welcome to occupy whenever he wishes to talk with the President.

Yet consider the actions which are being taken, or are now being contemplated. First of all, despite the tot 1 disarray produced by de Gaulle's veto against Britain, our former Trade Act negotiator, former Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, has already left for Europe to get the European-American trade and tariff talks going.

IT IS ACCEPTED as almost certain that when and if serious talks begin, the French negotiators will do everything in their power to fall back upon after that would be compulsory arbitration in strikes of national concern, an idea that enjoys no vast popularity with either side. It is a little hard to see how anti-trust laws applied to unions could be much more effective than the same laws as now applied to companies, however jocular the notion may be that today's unions are "private, voluntary associations."

But the chief of the federal mediation service is surely correct in his forecast of an unpeaceful year ahead. Prolonged spasms of strikes and shutdowns will do severe injury to the President's whole scheme for "getting the country moving again."

The prospect, indeed, is for many years of dislocation in many industries, because the issue is becoming less and less one of wages and working conditions, and more and more one of fundamental job security as the implacable movement of technology changes the whole nature of man's work in this country. No longer is the real cry, "more, more, more and now." The real ghost hovering over the shipping and newspaper strikes is automation. The printers' walkout is the spasm of a dying craft in a sick industry. Whole trades, ancient skills are at stake, not just jobs, and in the long run little can be done about it.



Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) 1963, The Washington Post

ADENAUER IN PARIS

The Franco-German treaty of cooperation which was signed in Paris on Tuesday must no doubt be read in the light of General De Gaulle's press conference, on the Monday of the preceding week. In the press conference, the General excluded Britain from Europe and rejected the idea of an Atlantic partnership with the United States.

ONE wonders how far Dr. Adenauer's signature on the treaty will control his successors in Germany. There is much reason for scepticism. For we have to remember that, while the accomplished facts—the break with the Anglo-Saxons and the Franco-German alliance—are open and spectacular, the effects of these shocks are delayed and not yet in view. But there will be effects.

There could be no greater illusion than for Bonn and Paris to assume that they can act while the other Western nations will not react. If they now disrupt the alliance, they may well find that they have started a reaction toward isolationism which they will not like at all.

Editorial Comment

A QUESTIONABLE IDEA

Governor Hatfield in his recent inaugural address suggested that the State Board of Higher Education and the Board of Education be combined.

Not presuming to be experts in the field, we would like to quote a few other opinions. The Eugene Register-Guard: "Both boards... have all they can do to keep up with the problems they now have. To double those problems, no matter how large the board were made, would be to add to the work loads of the members. Too few citizens now can afford the time it takes for this sort of service."

The Oregonian: "... we are not convinced that... prospective benefits outweigh the prospective disadvantages... study should not necessarily be directed toward a merger. Current efforts toward improved coordination between the two appear to be working very well indeed."

Chancellor Roy Lieuallen of the State Board of Higher Education: "There are practical reasons for not making the move. The disadvantages of the plan outweigh any advantages that might accrue. It might very well deprive us of the services of some outstanding lay people."

President William Walsh of the State Board of Higher Education: "I don't see how it could be possible to appoint board members and expect them to do a responsible job. Combining the boards would make the job even more complex and demanding. A member would need to neglect either the work of the Board or that of his

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

THE STAFF at an upper Park Avenue hospital recall with a relish the day one of the biggest doctors on the staff shook a pampered patient by the arm, looked about at the lavish baskets of fruit and flowers in the room, and announced, "You have now occupied this room for four weeks, though you know there is a long waiting list. So I have just had a definitive consultation about your case with Doctor Rodgers, Doctor Lippman, Doctor Shannon, and Doctor Hayes—and we all will give you exactly twenty minutes to get the heck out of that bed!"



David Green, in a Cosmopolitan article on "news slanting," cites the famous series of headlines in a Paris journal reporting the day-to-day progress of Napoleon's escape from his first exile in Elba:

- First Day: "The Corsican Monster Has Landed in The Gulf of Juan."
Second Day: "The Cannibal Approaches Grasse."
Third Day: "The Usurper Has Entered Grenoble."
Fourth Day: "Bonaparte Cheered by Lyons Populace."
Fifth Day: "Napoleon Awaited Eagerly in Fontainebleau."
Sixth Day: "His Imperial Majesty Returns in Triumph to Paris."

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Washington: The Cuban issue erupted with renewed force in the Senate last week over reports of a new around-the-clock Soviet military build-up on Fidel Castro's island.

SENATOR Keating said that Cuba is now TEN TIMES stronger than it was last July 1 just before the Soviet missiles and bombers—later withdrawn under pressure from President Kennedy—were landed there. He said the weapons being newly added include MIG fighter planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons with a range that would cover many areas in the United States and Cuba.

He added: "I don't know whether they have nuclear weapons. I don't know that they don't, either. I do say they are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. I have made no statement which is not confirmed by official government sources." State and Defense department officials, however, say

full-time outside activities or occupation." Statements such as these make one wonder exactly what was behind the Governor's suggestion to combine the two boards.

Was it an honest attempt to provide for a great deal of overlap? Or was it, as one prominent Lane County Senator suggests, an attempt to take some of the punch out of the requests of the State Board of Higher Education's budget requests by putting the Board on the defensive?—University of Oregon Daily Emerald.

Unions Facing Uncertain Future in U.S.

BY ERIC SEVAREID Labor unions were once described as institutions that combine the characteristics of an army, a business and a town meeting. Most of them, most of the time, are simply a business, and few are town meetings, any more, since they are inherently undemocratic, almost as much so as a corporation.

It is their performance as "armies" that has currently frayed public nerves, severely damaged the national economy, raised Congressional tempers and produced the prospect of a drive for restrictive legislation, which the Kennedy administration can hardly wish to see happen, for two reasons: It would divert the Congress from other vital tasks and, if 1963 is a bad year for labor peace, it could produce new laws more restrictive of union actions than a Democratic administration could easily live with.

Amending Taft-Hartley so that Presidential fact-finding boards may make specific though not binding recommendations is likely to be a weak weapon, as labor and management forces are now shaping up for battle, and about the only defense line

save to ease the pain of the transitions. A social revolution is well under way and none of the three major power centers concerned—government, labor and management—feels certain as to how it should be contained and directed. Perhaps it is not too much to say that in the most fundamental sense of the dialectic of economics, the "labor ingredient" in the value of goods and services is rapidly declining in relation to the "capital ingredient" in the form of research and machinery. (One reason some economists argue that all workers must be part capitalists through share ownership.)

In any case, the American labor movement, which has already lost much of its once inspiring "image" as a leader toward social ideals, is now taken as a whole, losing its force. At its peak, it has organized one-third of the American work force but this proportion is now falling and its enlightened leaders now frankly speak in terms of a "crisis" for the movement. Some of them reason that no institution that does not grow bigger is bound to grow smaller (the operating principle in business today) and they are issuing rallying cries for new recruitment campaigns.

It is possible to be skeptical about this, possible to believe that automation cannot in the end be resisted and that, short

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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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

Jan. 27, 1953 (Sunday) There are no immediate plans for fluoridation of Medford's water system because there has been no public demand for such a move, City Superintendent Robert Duff said today.

The 1953 Oregon state AAU basketball tournament will be held in the spacious gymnasium at Crater High school at Central Point; Crater Lions will sponsor the event.

20 YEARS AGO

Jan. 27, 1943 (Friday) Local war price and rationing board members report renewal of "B" and "C" gasoline rationing books will become increasingly difficult. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Several outdoor lovers journeyed to steep places to ski and slide on the week-end."

30 YEARS AGO

Jan. 27, 1923 (Sunday) Medford man sentenced to study Bible each Sunday "for a long, long time" after being arrested for habitual drunkenness. Jackson county delegation to Oregon state legislature invites Gov. Julius Meier to attend Oregon Diamond Jubilee celebration to be held in Medford.

40 YEARS AGO

Jan. 27, 1923 (Monday) Jackson county fair association directors announce plans for motorcycle and automobile races with prizes totaling \$5,000. Medford fire department starts new investigation of series of fires in local restaurant after third blaze in two weeks is put out.

50 YEARS AGO

Jan. 27, 1913 (Wednesday) Officers elected by Rogue River Cooperative Fruit association include J. A. Perry, president; D. W. Stone, vice president; S. A. Nye, secretary and W. B. Jackson, treasurer. Medford nurseryman, missing for more than four years, found near death in Santa Rosa, Calif., hospital.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. In what country do King Paul and Queen Fredrika reign?
2. Who was chosen an Apostle in place of Judas the traitor?
3. What are young tigers called?
4. Was Thomas Jefferson the second, third, or fifth President of the United States?
5. Name the composer of the popular song "Over There."
6. Is the female or male black widow spider poisonous?
7. Correct the following punctuation: Jane said: "John go jump in the lake."
8. Which of our standard foods is the fattiest?
9. How many inches are there in one mile?
10. Of which state is Salem the capital?
Answers: 1. Greece. 2. St. Matthias. 3. Cubs. 4. Third. 5. George M. Cohan. 6. Female. 7. Jane said, "John, go jump in the lake." 8. Butter and margarine. 9. 63,360. 10. Oregon.

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