

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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. 30, 1953 (Wednesday). Students from the senior class of Medford High school were all set today to run Medford's city government for a day.

20 YEARS AGO: Jan. 30, 1943 (Monday). Jack Mallinck, Medford, scheduled to leave for Portland to become manager of Broadway theater there.

30 YEARS AGO: Jan. 30, 1933 (Wednesday). A meeting of business men anonymously offers to provide clothing for beginning first grade students who lack adequate clothing.

40 YEARS AGO: Jan. 30, 1923 (Thursday). "Yeggs" blast open safe at Pacific Fruit company and escape with \$10 in cash.

50 YEARS AGO: Jan. 30, 1913 (Saturday). Rogue valley residents urged "to keep calm, as it really makes no difference whether or not the groundhog saw his shadow."

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

1. Is a minaret the name of a dance or a lofty tower attached to a mosque?

2. The efforts of the March of Dimes are now directed to what?

3. Is the controversial Skybolt missile a ground-to-air, air-to-air or air-to-ground weapon?

4. Sister Elizabeth Kenny is most noted for her method of treating what?

5. Did the famous Chicago fry occur before or after the War Between the States?

6. The first state in the Union to grant women suffrage is nicknamed the Equal Rights State; name it.

7. Is glaucoma or glauclous the plural of glaucoma?

8. Does milk or cheddar cheese contain the most calcium?

9. Upon graduation from law school, a person becomes eligible to practice law, true or false?

10. Name the new governor of Michigan.

Answers: 1. Lofly tower, 2. Polio, rheumatoid arthritis, and birth defects, 3. Air to ground, 4. Polio, 5. After, 6. Wyoming, 7. Both, 8. Cheddar cheese, 9. False, 10. George Romney.

Stupid and Discriminatory

The Washington legislature, now meeting at Olympia, has before it a bill which would amend the 1909 "blue laws" of the state—those which regulate and limit commercial activity on Sunday.

Under the bill, the following items could not be sold on a Sunday: Liquor, household furnishings, building supplies, appliances, jewelry, clothing, motor vehicles, clothing accessories, toys (except novelties and souvenirs).

Sale of groceries would also be banned—except in small, neighborhood stores. Sporting goods would be banned—except at recreational facilities.

REAL property could be sold on Sunday, however, and so could goods for charitable or burial purposes. Grocers, while unable to sell food, would be able to sell agricultural items.

This proposed measure is—as are all "blue laws"—a monstrosity. It is discriminatory, illogical, and just plain capricious.

Originally blue laws were enacted almost entirely as protection-of-religion laws. However, in more recent years, they have become, more and more, regulators of competition under the guise of social legislation, ostensibly (but not actually) protecting workers from exploitation.

IT IS under the latter guise of social legislation that most Sunday blue laws have been upheld in the courts in recent years. In our way of thinking, this is no better a pretext than the protection-of-religion argument.

The latter forces a religious practice on those not committed to it, thus violating their freedom of religion. The former purpose can be, and is, better served by wage and hour legislation, guaranteeing everyone a period of rest during the week, not necessarily on any special day.

Thus, the only real reason left for blue laws is for the regulation of competition. And here one really enters a wondrous jungle.

WHY, for instance, should a resident of Virginia be able to buy a six-pack of beer on Sunday, but not be able to buy a quart of milk? If this isn't the rankest stupidity, we'd like to know why.

Why does the Washington proposal permit real property sales, but ban those of sporting goods—except at recreational facilities? If this isn't the rankest illogic, we'd like to know why.

Why do some Sunday blue laws make one who celebrates the Sabbath on Saturday (as do Jews, Seventh-day Adventists and Seventh-day Baptists) have two non-work days, rather than one, against his own wishes? If that isn't the rankest discrimination, we'd like to know why.

SUNDAY business grew up over the years in response to a genuine demand. If there were no demand for Sunday sales, you can bet stores would be closed the very next Sunday.

Thus, blue laws discriminate not only as between businesses, and against individuals, but also against the person who has no religious scruples against buying something on Sunday.

The report of the General Assembly's Special Committee on Church and State to the 174th General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., had this to say:

"The church itself bears sole and vital responsibility for securing from its members a voluntary observance of the Lord's Day. The church should not seek, or even appear to seek, the coercive power of the state in order to facilitate Christians' observance of the Lord's Day."

We couldn't agree more. The Washington legislature should resoundingly reject the assinine proposal before it. Furthermore, we think the Oregon legislature would be well advised to study this state's blue laws with an eye toward their elimination.—E.A.

Lobbying for Waste

Because the federal government is the largest single landowner in the state of Oregon, administering more than half of the total acreage of the state, it has a rather special obligation to the state in the form of lieu-tax payments, development, road-building, and so on.

We have long felt that it has not fully lived up to this obligation in all areas.

But one argument we've never been able to get excited about is that Oregon isn't getting its "fair share" of military installations and defense manufacturing industries.

WE DO NOT customarily agree with the Wall Street Journal editorials that our business manager occasionally drops on our desk, but we most certainly agree with one.

It was entitled "Lobbying for Waste," and described the efforts of a new Pennsylvania committee organized "to lobby for the state's 'fair share' of Federal defense spending," and oppose any cutbacks in Army, Air Force or Navy facilities in the state. The Journal says:

"Whether the nation needs these facilities or not, the ground seems to feel that Pennsylvania needs them. For years now the Pentagon has been facing increasing pressure from state and local politicians almost any time it was decided to shut down an unneeded facility or scrap an obsolete weapon. All too often, unfortunately, politics have been allowed to twist our defense plans out of shape. . . . That kind of defense really isn't fair to anybody."

We agree in spades. To which we would also add the fact that defense-based industry can add wealth to an area in a hurry—but it can also cause a major economic disaster when it is ended. It isn't a healthy basis for a sound economy.

If defense installations are needed in Oregon, OK. Otherwise, we're just as glad they're somewhere else.—E.A.

"You Think They Might Really Pull An Inspection?"



Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann (c) 1963, The Washington Post

IS IT A CRAZY BUDGET? It is not going to be easy to prove the case for the new budget which superimposes a planned deficit of nearly \$3 billion on top of an involuntary deficit of some \$7 or \$8 billion. It is easier to argue the case—which is novel and highly debatable—when it is done with the modesty and learning of the economic message than when it is done with the dogmatic assertiveness of the tax message. For nothing can be so certain as the tax message says it is, and no tax bill can be so unqualifiedly wonderful.

The basic question which will have to be debated for some months to come is whether the budget for fiscal 1964 is likely to do what it is designed to do. Will it, that is to say, cause business to expand, thereby reducing unemployment and using to something nearer full capacity the industrial plant?

THE principle of the 1964 budget is a new one. Why should there be a need of a new budget principle? Because the country is confronted with an economic problem which first made its appearance toward the end of 1957. The problem arises from the fact that there is a condition of chronic economic sluggishness: the average rate of unemployment has moved up to a new level—from 4 per cent for the years from 1947-1957 to 6 per cent ever since.

The American economy has been sluggish because total demand has been sluggish and capital investment consequently inadequate. This sluggishness is a heavy burden on the nation. We are not producing each year about \$20 billion of wealth that we have the labor and resources to produce.

As a result of this non-production, tax revenues have fallen and the chronic sluggishness has produced chronic budget deficits.

THE problems of economic sluggishness appeared under Eisenhower and has persisted under Kennedy. It cannot be blamed on either party or either President. There is something wrong for which we have no generally accepted remedy. As we cannot afford to non-produce \$30 billion annually while we are bearing the great burden of military defense and trying to take care of our expanding population, we must make a bold attempt to overcome the sluggishness. We must take measures to produce the lost \$30 billion.

That is what the new budget is designed to do. Actually, it is a new experiment for the United States to have a planned—budgetary deficit.

But it is not a new experiment in the rest of the modern world, where all of the advanced nations, if they used our system of accounting, would be showing planned deficits.

THE difficulty in adapting the new budget principle to the American situation is that there are so many serious and respectable and successful people who think it is crazy, who think it is ridiculous and who think it is not far from being a swindle.

They are outraged at the idea of the government going further into debt in order to make the country richer.

This is not the first time that a true theory looked absurd. The earth, for example, seems flat and is round, and

it is not easy to remember how to explain why it is round.

The new theory is that the total demand for goods and services should be approximately large enough to pay for approximately all the labor, plant and capital resources are capable of producing efficiently.

THOSE of us who accept this fundamental theory agree that the chronic sluggishness since 1957 has been due to insufficient total demand. We agree, therefore, that demand should be increased, and while this could be done by massive government spending, it is easier and quicker and has less of what the doctors call "side effects" to do this by reducing taxes. Experience has shown that consumers spend 93 per cent of their disposable income, which means the total demand will rise quickly after a tax reduction.

There are not many who oppose a reduction of taxes. But there are many who believe that the principle on which the administration is acting is crazy and immoral. They are saying that, while taxes should be reduced, the budget should be balanced at the same time by reduction of government expenditures.

Have they, one wonders, looked at the figures, and if they have, can they really mean what they are saying?

The deficit in the new administrative budget (1964) is estimated at \$11.9 billion after tax deduction and tax reform. This is over 10 per cent of the total administrative budget which is estimated at \$98.8 billion. Where do they think they can find the nearly \$12 billion to cut? Presumably they will not wish to cut national defense, which takes \$55 billion. Nor will they cut space research, which takes \$4.2 billion. Nor the veterans, which takes \$3.5 billion. Nor interest on the debt, which takes \$10 billion. Nor, if the are politically candid, will they cut very seriously the \$5.7 billion taken by agriculture.

THAT leaves \$20 billion for everything else. Practically everyone who talks about the wild spending in Washington is talking about those \$20 billion. Does anyone think those \$20 billion can be cut in half? The truth is that those who mean seriously to cut government expenditures to an amount equal to the deficit must cut defense or give up the hope of balancing the budget and cutting taxes.

The fact of the matter is, however, that if by some kind of major amputation they did cut expenditures by \$10 billion, the result would not be a balanced budget. The withdrawal from the economy of that much demand for goods and services would be a heavy blow to business, and it would cause such a loss of revenue that the budget at the end would be more unbalanced than ever. In all likelihood, we would have a serious recession.

There is no getting away from this. There is only one way to balance the budget and that is first to balance the economy.

SEEK SAME TREATMENT Washington—Sen. Ernest Gruening (D-Alaska) proposed Tuesday that oil and coal producers be allowed the same long-term utility contracts with the government that natural gas producers get. Gruening, supported by 11 other senators, said "all three fuels should be treated alike."

More Trouble Foreseen in Southeast Asia; Indonesia Resisting Malaysia

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

If the signs mean anything, we can look for more trouble in Southeast Asia between now and Aug. 31.

On or before that date the Federation of Malaysia is scheduled to come into being as an anti-Communist member of the British Commonwealth.

It is to include Malaya, already independent, Singapore, self-governing except for British control of its defense and foreign affairs, and the British dependencies of North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak across the South China Sea on the island of Borneo.

It is opposed by Indonesia which has described Malayan leaders as "accomplices of neo-colonialist neo-imperialists pursuing a policy hostile to Indonesia."

Having relieved themselves of this linguistic mouthful,

the Indonesians then went on to say they were adopting a policy of "confrontation" toward the Federation of Malaysia.

Last week, in conversations with UPI President Mims Thomason, leaders in Singapore and Malaya expressed concern over the Indonesian position.

In Kuala Lumpur, Malayan Premier Tengku Abdul Rahman told the Indonesians to "keep your hands off Malaysia."

"Confrontation" is a word the Indonesians used in forcing the Dutch out of Dutch New Guinea.

It combined political and economic pressures with military threats backed by powerful armed forces built primarily with Communist-bloc aid.

Now, with Dutch New Guinea still undigested, the same tactics are to be directed against the federation, with North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei the targets.

Since southern Borneo already is Indonesian, the objective would be to bring the whole of the island under Indonesian control.

Borneo is the world's third largest island and the population of Indonesia makes it the fifth largest nation, behind the United States. It will soon hit 100 million people. Indonesia also is among

the world's most heavily armed nations.

It has late types of Russian jet fighters and bombers. Its navy is equipped with a missile cruiser and it has a score of submarines.

President Sukarno has shown himself no great shakes as an administrator. But he knows from experience how to fight a guerilla war.

His actions indicate two things: He aims to take Indian Prime Minister Nehru's place as leader of Asia's non-aligned nations, and the eastern half of New Guinea now controlled by Australia will be his next target after North Borneo.

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.

Repetition To the Editor: When these advertising geniuses went to school they, no doubt, had difficulty learning their lessons, and had to repeat a rule or definition many times for it to sink into their craniums. That is why they use the tactic of repetition to cram the name of the product they are trying to sell into the benumbed mind of the hapless listener. In the course of a five minute newscast, one advertiser mentioned the name of his product 17 times. I would not buy the darn thing at half price.

David Frisch, P. O. Box 292, White City, Ore.

How He Weeps To the Editor: Several writers have expressed grief because of the invasion of "states' rights" by the federal government.

I grieve too, but not for the same thing. Not for the children for whom a fiendish gang in Washington is planning to build schoolhouses. Nor for the elderly on social security who will be enslaved and degraded by being allowed to pay their doctor bills from their own contributions. Nor for the Negroes who will be threatened by the granting of citizenship. Nor for the interstate travelers on roads built through federal government assistance. Nor for the people who fish in a lake, formed by a government dam, that they can call their own.

No, I weep, oh, how I weep, for the men who have lost the dream, the mechanical men.

Sinclair Lewis described in one of his books: "The goal of life in Gopher Prairie is contentment. . . the contentment of the quiet dead, who are scornful of the living for their restless walking. It is negation canonized as the one positive virtue. It is the prohibition of happiness. It is slavery self-sought and self-defended. It is dullness made God."

Frank Crum, White City, Ore.

Hospital Needs To the Editor: To achieve better care of patients, the state mental hospital needs to be integrated into the community. This means keeping the hospital and its staff in closer touch with all of the community's public and private agencies. It means an end to the hospital's isolation from the community; in isolation, the backward custodial system may thrive, whereas in the mainstream of community activity, a hospital's shortcomings of service may come to attention.

The population of O.S.H. is approximately 2,700 patients who live on 53 wards. About 1,000 people are employed and, with the help of the patients, keep the hospital functioning on a 24 hour basis. Six wards receive all of the patients into the hospital. Many of the patients are treat-

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ed and released from these wards, although some require specialized or longer treatment, and are therefore transferred to other wards.

Within the hospital generally, the personnel work as teams. By combining the efforts and skills of people from different professional groups, more of the patient's problem areas can be understood and explored. Because patients help each other, they are a very important part of this team.

In the past few years, many of our ideas about the mental patient have changed. We have changed our ideas about the kind of persons he is, and we have changed our ideas about how we should treat him.

One of the most important factors in the perpetuation of mental illness in the patient is rejection. As a consequence to the person who must come to the hospital often feels that the community is merely trying to get rid of him. Also, many people who have severe emotional problems are afraid to ask for help for fear of being rejected because of this stigma.

Hospitalization is often seen this way; the patient feels he is not wanted in the community, and believes that he is being punished for misbehavior. Such a feeling does not help in the hospital aim of returning the patient to normal life.

It is the patient whose friends and family are genuinely interested in him who has the best chance of getting well. Similarly, a community which is interested in its hospital, and the patient in it, will help the hospital to serve the community more effectively.

(Name withheld)

Saucermen To the Editor: Does not common knowledge tell the ordinary layman that any so called "saucer men from outer space" are not likely to converse with an earth man that has no special academic training or learning in the principles of technology?

We are only assuming this to relate to all the fabulous accounts since the "White Sands Incident" in New Mexico. For shortly after the controversial "White Sands Incident," more and more stories began to be told the press from all points of the compass. Especially the first year or two, sighting of many space-ships made the headlines over the Southwest and Northwest.

It seems after the fact rather were off, new stories began to pop up about having interviews with the interplanetary visitors. We read a book, "Behind the Flying Saucers," by Frank Scully, 1950, a 230 page controversial book and we have been pondering over the provocative questions and answers ever since.

Bert Klasinger 322 South Riverside Medford

Of course, everybody knows what "simultaneous" means—happening at the same time. But what exactly is "the same time"? No one human being among the millions who had existed until then ever doubted that he knew what "same time" meant. A child of 5 could have told us. And yet, by questioning this simple, obvious idea, Einstein cracked open the whole universe like a nutshell.

Each scientific genius at the crucial point of his career, went back to first principles. Each asked himself a question that any idiot could answer—and each found that the answer was not so obvious after all, that the infinitely simple has locked within it the secret of the whole complex cosmos. A leaf, a stone, a star.

In our personal lives, we too rarely confront ourselves in the naked simplicity of our essential being. We almost never ask the questions which have "obvious" answers; only a child asks such questions—and we quickly shame him or shush him out of repeating them.

Science has made such enormous strides because it is not ashamed or afraid to ask such unsophisticated questions: Why doesn't an apple fall up, why doesn't a beanpod turn into a carrot, what time is it if you're traveling in a moon-beam?

Philosophy, on the other hand, has been a curcular process because most philosophers have devised abstract systems and rules and theories, but have not observed themselves and their fellow-men in their existential condition. The question of our identity and our relationships, our proper roles as created beings, have been answered (if at all) by creed and custom, by rote and by rule. And not until we begin to ask the right questions will we begin to get a glimmer of a right answer.

SO MUCH for the professional. In Richmond, Virginia, Amateur Weatherman Louis D. Rubin theorizes that ash spewed up by volcanoes climbs high into the atmosphere and continent-sized clouds of it circle the earth, absorbing the radiation—and thus cooling the air beneath.

Now you have both sides. You can take your choice.

SO MUCH for what has happened. What's going to happen next? THE weather sharps decline to go out on that limb. But the Farmers Almanac, which has been predicting the weather for 170 years, sees no immediate prospect of any change for the better. In its own inimitable way, it puts the situation thus:

"February will provide a mare and haze and glare, and even the bees will freeze." For March, it predicts "greasy and moans, chills with trills, doctor's bills."

INS THAT ARE UN-!!

"Glad you asked. It's what 'un-American' means to me—intolerance, injustice, inequality, insensitivity, investigation, inflation, invasion, influence, inconsideration. . . ."

