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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

March 4, 1953 (Monday)
There was a steady rise in employment in Jackson county during February.
Judge James Alger Fee has adjourned federal court here Saturday after placing his signature on 700 documents.

20 YEARS AGO

March 4, 1943 (Saturday)
Red Cross campaign opens; Jackson county goal set at \$22,800.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Snudge Pot" column: "The first toastmaster has been picked for a mushroom, but its identity was revealed before a doctor was needed."

30 YEARS AGO

March 4, 1933 (Monday)
Mrs. Ada Jolley, state president of the WCTU, visits in Medford.
Depression shows up in sale of Jackson county dog licenses; only 426 sold to date, compared with 1,126 last year.

40 YEARS AGO

March 4, 1923 (Tuesday)
Sheriff's deputies seeking thief who obtained \$15 in burglary of Gold Hill barber shop.
Local chamber of commerce announces plans to reduce dues if membership reaches 300.

50 YEARS AGO

March 4, 1913 (Wednesday)
New services offered by Medford department store include "Babies checked for 10 cents an hour; tea five cents a cup."
Emil Britt elected mayor of Jacksonville.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. What defensive rock rises above a British Colony?
2. What Wisconsin city and an Indian sport share the same name?
3. Name six of Snow White's seven dwarfs.
4. What famous line did Admiral Dewey give during the Battle of Manila Bay?
5. Who would use a carabineer, pike and beller?
6. Congress sits in Washington; Parliament sits in London; where does the Storting sit?
7. What mountain name sounds like the combined words for a thin cushion, a possessive pronoun and a trumpet?
8. A number which cannot be divided without fractions, except by itself is called what?
9. How many sides of a scalene triangle are equal?
10. Add the number of degrees in a right angle and a straight angle and divide by the square of 3; what is left?
Answers: 1. Gibraltar. 2. La Crosse. 3. Bashful, Doc, Dopey, Grumpy, Happy, Sleepy, Sneezy. 4. You may fire when ready, Gridley. 5. Mountain climber. 6. Oslo, Norway. 7. Mallettshorn. 8. Prime number. 9. None. 10. Thirty.

Separation of Powers

In Oregon the Board of Higher Education recommends a budget for each biennium. That budget goes to the State Department of Finance and Administration, and thence to the governor and thence to the Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature.

If the governor's budget is substantially lower than the sum the Board of Higher Education thinks is necessary for operation of the institutions members of the board and their administrative officers are permitted to argue their case before the Ways and Means Committee.

This has been a very satisfactory process in Oregon. Higher education has been well served in this state.

THE state Senate last week passed a bill, 22 to 8, that sets up a legislative watchdog committee to review the rules and regulations set by departments between legislative sessions. That the senators who voted for this were looking directly at the state system of higher education was evident when the president of the senate, Ben Musa, said to a reporter, "The Board of Higher Education thinks the legislature can't make rules for higher education. Well, I've got news for them!"

This measure goes now to the House where 39 of the 60 members have their names on it.

That seems to assure passage of the bill there. If it gets to the governor we must assume it will be vetoed. Because of the infringement upon the authority of the executive branch of government it seems to us the governor must veto it. But there may be enough votes in the two chambers to overrule that veto.

THERE is a little evidence in the House that this bill may have some trouble there. Some members of the Ways and Means Committee last week were discussing higher education in Oregon. It was suggested that the legislature should consider exercising some control over day-to-day administration of the state schools.

To this three members of the committee, Sen. Alfred Corbett, and Reps. Stafford Hansell and John Mosser spoke opposition. This was encouraging, but it is well to note that only three of the wiser heads in the legislature took that stand.

There are many members of the legislature who would like to exercise full executive as well as legislative control over almost all functions of state government.

IN THIS conversation of last week regarding the relationship of the legislature to higher education, one man suggested that the legislators couldn't find sufficient time to administer higher education.

We would hope that a legislative committee that set itself up to administer higher education would be prepared to spend a great amount of time on the job. Higher education would be poorly served by any legislative committee that did not do its homework and that isn't something that can be done in a few minutes.

There are three ex-legislators on the Board of Higher Education — Chairman Bill Walsh, John Merryfield and George Layman. Members of the legislature should consider asking Mr. Walsh who has been on the board several years, how much time the work takes and whether he thinks the time he gives to it is necessary to come to decisions.

IF THE state system of higher education is not being well managed the legislature should demand that the governor conduct a thorough investigation and make some recommendations for changes.

But the legislature can't go beyond that without violating the separation of powers so explicitly spelled out in the state constitution. If the legislature is going to hire and fire college administrators and professors and make hundreds of other decisions involving the operations of the institutions we've got to change the constitution.

Does a majority of legislators want to do that? We think not.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

Ban Red Speakers

Those who believe we must protect our college students from Communist pitchmen will support a bill introduced in the legislature by Rep. Phil Lang. It would prevent members of subversive organizations from using tax-supported facilities.

We believe that bill should be defeated, and that its supporters are wrong on several counts. First, we believe they overrate the appeal of seductive quality or danger of Communist ideas. During the depression of the 1930s, such fears may have been well founded.

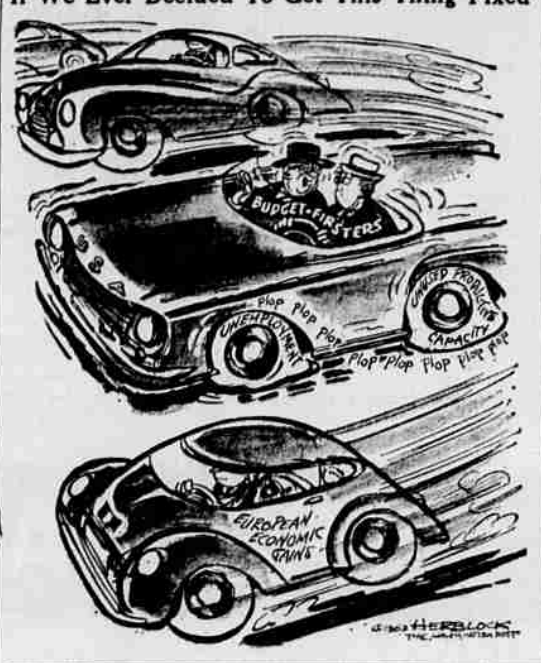
Secondly, we believe supporters of such legislation underrate the intelligence of college students and professors. Most college students aren't too simple and naive to apply critical judgment to Communist pitches.

We believe spokesmen for all ideologies should be given free access to campus platforms. Permitting the expression of one idea and barring another is a dangerous and self-defeating precedent on the campus, or elsewhere in a free society.

However well-intentioned, those who would bar subversive speakers are akin to those who would burn library books with which they disagree.

We believe our young people need more access to the arguments of subversives and others, rather than insulation from the ferment of the world in which they will live and vote.—Capital Journal, Salem

"Boy, Could We Pass Those Foreign Models—If We Ever Decided To Get This Thing Fixed"



... 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.

On Tax Increases

To the Editor: President Kennedy's proposed tax cut, already offset by the increase in Social Security, and the increase in postage, appears to have been considered by many state's governors a direct invitation to share with the Federal Government their big bite on the income tax. If this is a sample of state's rights, it is state's rights (Liberal Style), and most of us would rather leave our state tax laws as they are — bad as they are. Governor Hatfield's ready acceptance of this invitation seems evidenced by his proposed state income tax increase.

There is a fast growing feeling especially in Oregon that it is time to have done with school-boy theories on political economy. They have been tried and found wanting. What these impractical theorists, with no business experience, can't seem to understand is that there is just so much earned income. The more the various departments of government seize to finance and increase their powers over the citizens who hire them to administer our laws, the less money there is left with which to pay them. Thus they throw the whole economy out of balance.

The earned income in Oregon is already too heavily taxed. If Governor Hatfield has his way, his increase in our state tax will hit us where it will hurt the most. We thought the old-time bar-room politicians were bad enough. But they had a sort of thieves' honor. And they were smart enough not to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Maybe we ought to give the state back to the Indians. Their chiefs at least did not fleece the members of their own tribes. If they tried to they didn't stay chiefs very long. And that was not such a bad idea.

Bruce Y. KleinSmith
1719 SE Portola dr.
Grants Pass, Ore.

Makes Comment

To the Editor: In regards to Mr. Peterson's letter, I should like to make this comment.

One should hardly expect to produce life from a dead beginning. Jesus used the parable of the corn to explain the way of Truth in the natural as well as spiritual life, for both work on the same principle.

Every Spiritual child that God creates must start from a living seed of truth (Jesus) planted in the mind. This seed flows out of God, it has to be touched by the husband Christ (spiritual pollination) or it will abide alone and eventually die out. If and when it is touched or married to Christ it is joined to the Father and becomes a whole or one. And believe me, this new life flows out of death as does all existing life.

When the natural, including one's self recognition is out of the picture, we are set free and by faith we can see the living way. Mr. Peterson calls a natural man his Savior. We cannot build a Spiritual house on a natural foundation; Jesus tried to tell that Rich Man, Poor Man.

To the Editor: Men are the easiest of all creatures to know. When he speaks one thing he means another.

Men come in two classes, the rich class and the poor class. The rich man is confusing, frightening, and sickening to the poor man. He smoothes the poor man with his money for trying to have an equal reputation. The government takes 10 per cent of the poor man's money for taxes, the rich man gets 30 per cent for rent and the poor man has a headache left.

Rich men and taxes are like a disease eating away



"Look at that crummy wall—falling apart. They just don't make craftsmen like they used to!"

Foreign News: U.S. Friends, Allies In Asia Unhappy About Uncle Sam

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Notes from the Foreign News Cables:

Influencing People

U.S. friends and allies in Asia do not make a hobby of criticizing Uncle Sam but for various reasons many of them are unhappy. The Philippines is unhappy over recent U.S. support for the projected Malaysia Federation which would include North Borneo, to which the Philippines lays claim.

Thailand's foreign minister has said that the Mansfield Committee has recommended a gradual reduction in U.S. aid to Southeast Asia, did not spend enough time in the area to get a real grasp of the problems. South Vietnam is yet to react officially to the

Mansfield report criticizing its regime, but Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu, president Diem's influential sister-in-law said "certain foreigners" see her country as an "experiment ground."

Japan is irritated at planned U.S. cuts in textile imports coupled with demands that Japan spend more for defense. The Japanese also feel that the U.S. helped undermine the South Korean military junta, thus endangering attempts to put Japanese-South Korean relations on a

normal basis. The Japanese feel that U.S. attempts to discourage China trade only make Peking more isolated and belligerent.

No Test Ban

Observers in London and Geneva are ready to write off as a total loss the current Geneva nuclear test ban and disarmament conference. The chances of agreement on a test ban treaty, safeguarded even by a minimum of international controls are rated near zero. Khrushchev has said he will make no concessions.

sions. The U.S. has said it cannot go below what it considers the safety margin of nationals which at the moment stands at seven on-site inspections.

There have been suggestions that only direct exchanges between Khrushchev and President Kennedy can break the deadlock. But even these would do no good if Khrushchev maintains his present take-it-or-leave-it attitude.

De Gaulle Holds Line

President Charles de Gaulle is said to be confident he can hold the line against a new wage-price spiral, head off a major show-down with organized labor and prevent inflation undermining the Gaulist "hard" franc. He hopes to do it by bearing down on food prices and offering regular periodic consultations between the government and labor unions.

Hops For Nuclear NATO

United States officials in Paris are more optimistic about prospects for a multinational nuclear force inside the North Atlantic Treaty. Preliminary soundings by Presidential Envoy Livingston T. Merchant have indicated substantial support from about one-half of the NATO member states. This, of course, does not include France.

Washington Report

By William S. White
(c) United Feature Syndicate

ANOTHER DIVISION

Washington — Another spring is to bring another bitter division within the Supreme Court and within the United States — determining whether any chemical trace of religious feeling, however voluntary, non-sectarian, is to be allowed expression in the public schools of the United States.

The court last June forbade an unconstitutional voluntary recitation in New York schools of a 22-word non-denominational prayer prepared by the school authorities. Now it is to decide two other questions:

Will constitutional government be threatened if such of the children of Baltimore as may care to do so continue to open each school day with Bible reading and by repeating aloud the Lord's Prayer? Will constitutional government be threatened if such of the children of Pennsylvania as may care to do so continue to open each school day by hearing a reading of ten paragraphs from the Bible?

SESSIONS OF THE SUPREME

Court itself are opened with an invocation of God's blessing upon its work. Public officials, including the President, traditionally take oath upon the Bible. The National Anthem — the one anthem of every man, woman and child, whatever his religion or the lack of it — still recognizes the existence of God.

All this notwithstanding, however, the outlook is not good for those school children who wish to participate in ceremonies acknowledging that divine mercy and divine justice still exist in America of increasing materialism and private hopelessness.

For the arguments recently heard before the justices on the Baltimore and Pennsylvania cases — which probably will be settled along in June — have strongly indicated that some, at least, intend to read the doctrine of "separation of church and state" in such a way as to permit God to be mentioned in the schoolhouses hereafter only under one's breath.

THE first amendment to the

constitution declares, as to religion: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This is where the doctrine of separation arose. But surely the true issue here is not that someone is trying to make an "establishment of religion" — namely, to set up one state church superior to all others.

Surely the true issue involved here is involved in the latter half of that amendment, that forbidding interference with the free exercise of religion.

Any minority, including the ultimate minority of one pupil, has the undoubted right to refuse to participate in any religious exercise. This, for one, would support such a right to the end. But does a minority have the right to forbid the ma-

jority such an exercise, if this be their faith and choice, on the extra-ordinary argument that if the majority do choose to pray this somehow invades the rights of the minority? If so, what becomes of the second half of the first amendment?

IF SCHOOL children violate the constitution by voluntary prayer acknowledging a divine being, what of singing the Star-Spangled Banner in school, having in mind its explicit acknowledgement that "In God we trust?"

Is respect for tradition itself to be declared unlawful, on the ground that some people reject tradition? If one child chooses to pray, does not really make "an establishment of religion?" How in God's name — if the expression may be pardoned — does he harm the child who does not wish to pray? Even if, as atheists claim in immeasurable sadness, faith is only a legend, is it in any way ugly? Are beauty and gentleness and tenderness also to be declared unconstitutional?

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Salem:

A panel of three circuit judges took under advisement a motion to dismiss a labor union suit seeking to bar the state from using convict labor in the construction of a new women's prison.

The judges heard arguments by the state and an attorney for two union officials over whether the unions have power to sue the state.

THIS is the background of

the situation: Use of prison labor on the project was authorized recently by a majority vote of the Oregon State Board of Control, which is composed of the secretary of state, the state treasurer and the governor. At the session of the board at which the use of prison labor was authorized, Secretary of State Appling and State Treasurer Belton approved it. Governor Hatfield voted against it.

Appling and Belton said it would cost the state \$18 million per biennium if use of convict labor and inmate labor were outlawed in state institutions. Governor Hatfield, presumably, opposed the use of convict labor on principle.

ORGANIZED labor brought

the suit because it felt that construction of state facilities should be accomplished by FREE labor.

The legal question involved in the hearing before the three circuit judges is whether the unions have power to sue the state, and a decision on this point is expected in a few days.

Trial of the suit has been set for March 12.

SO MUCH for the facts.

In conclusion, let's take a look at the principles that are involved. In the relatively small state of Oregon, the sum of \$18 million isn't hay. There are roughly 1,800,000 people in Oregon. The addition of \$18 million to the cost of government would mean an additional tax of \$10 per person, or \$40 for a family of four.

BUT—

It isn't just the \$18 million.

It's the principle of it.

PERSONALLY, I can't escape the conclusion that WORK is good for those who have been unfortunate enough to have committed a crime and have been convicted and sent to what we HOPE is an institution devoted not only to punishment but to REFORMATION and REHABILITATION.

I'm so old-fashioned as to believe that reformation and rehabilitation are more apt to be accomplished when the unfortunate who have strayed from the straight and narrow way are kept busy at useful tasks than when they are CONFINED IN IDLENESS.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris
(c) Field Enterprises, Inc.

CREATIVE PROCESS

"That was a most amusing piece you wrote the other day," remarked an acquaintance at lunch.

"You must have been in a very good mood," I nodded, and turned to some other subject. As it happened, I remembered that

— and I had been in a terrific mood. My cold was worse, my plane was late, and my funds were low.

One of the deep and unfathomable mysteries of the creative process (if I may use so pompous a phrase to describe my own little efforts) is that it seems to bear no direct and immediate relationship to one's mood or feeling, situation or circumstances, at the time.

Most of Robert Louis Stevenson's endearing and amiable tales were written while he was writhing on a bed of pain. Some of Mozart's gayest and most felicitous melodies were composed while he was in the slough of despond, seriously ill, deep in poverty, utterly depressed. Glorious sonnets of exaltation have been written in prison, and rollicking comedies have come out of the most wretched personal conditions.

It is too easy to say that the creative process acts as a compensation for reality, so that we use art to counterpoise the weight of life. For just as often, happy works are created in happy times, and tragic works in tragic times.

What seems to be true, however, is that creation is largely a process of the unconscious mind, with the conscious holding only a light hand upon the reins. And just as a horseman with a heavy hand cannot get the most out of his steed, so an artist who tries too consciously to manipulate and direct this process finds himself stumbling to a halt.

The only rule in the world of creating is that there is no rule. Some work best in no mood, some in another; some need the spur of failure, others the glow of success; some require stimulation, and others solitude; some respond to the pink of sunrise, others to the purple of twilight, and still others to the blackest midnight.

Every writer, composer, painter, needs to "get in the mood"; and this is effected by various magical rites and incantations — sharpening a certain number of pencils, eating apples, taking a long walk, drinking copious quantities of tea or coffee, or some equally absurd (and equally effective) preparation for the deep plunge into the unconscious for the buried treasure of the mind.

But not the bad cold, nor the late plane, nor the low funds, can account for what is written or painted or composed at any given time. The forces here at work know nothing of such matters; they are busy translating the past into the future; and the present is quite forgotten when the dive begins.