

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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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 20, 1953 (Friday) Red Cross fund drive workers yesterday noon voted to continue the campaign for money this month...

20 YEARS AGO March 20, 1943 (Saturday) Two Medford girls leave for Hunter college, New York, to receive preliminary training in the WAVES.

30 YEARS AGO March 20, 1933 (Monday) "Thousands" attend funeral services in Medford for Constable George Prescott, killed while serving warrant in ballot theft case.

40 YEARS AGO March 20, 1923 (Tuesday) Oakland, Calif., firm sells franchise for Rogue valley interurban trolley line, between Medford and Ashland, to Roseburg groups.

50 YEARS AGO March 20, 1913 (Thursday) Medford-Jacksonville road plowed up preparatory to paving job.

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

1. "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles." is the first line of what? 2. Is a male whale called a ram, buck, bull, or tom? 3. Hours are divided into 60 seconds; what is the smallest commonly used unit of time larger than a second that is divided into ten parts? 4. What manufacturing industry is historically connected with Danbury, Conn.?

5. The person who starts a suit in a court of law in a civil procedure is known as what? 6. Is hydrophobia a term for rabbit fever, rabies, or parrot fever? 7. What part of the Bible is referred to as the Decalogue? 8. An employer-employee contract in which workers agree not to join a union is called what? 9. The treatment of disease by physical methods, as opposed to drugs, is known as what kind of therapy? 10. Faye Emerson was once married to one of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's sons; which son?

Answers: 1. The Communist Manifesto. 2. Bull. 3. A decade. 4. Hat manufacturers. 5. Plaintiff. 6. Rabies. 7. Ten Commandments. 8. Yellow dog contract. 9. Physiotherapy. 10. Elliott.

Irresponsible Indonesia

Indonesia, short of food and clothing, is buying three luxury jet airliners for its profitless passenger service.

The cost will be \$3 million more than the \$17 million it is borrowing from the United States to shore up its crippled economy. At the same time it is threatening American oil companies with confiscation of their properties.

And Indonesians in this country are discussing with the International Monetary Fund a stabilization program to ease their nation's staggering foreign debt.

UNDER President Sukarno, Indonesia is showing a remarkable knack for living in the best of two worlds. She has managed to become a client of both the Soviet Union and the United States.

A Cold War neutral, Indonesia has built up an army of 400,000 men. After much muscle-flexing, Indonesia with U. S. aid negotiated a United Nations agreement last year to gain control of West New Guinea.

Sukarno now is threatening the British scheme for a Malaysia Federation, but it is not believed that he's about to risk a military showdown with a major power.

BUNG Karno, as he likes to be called—the "Bung" is for brother—has used the army to distract popular attention from gnawing poverty and, in West Java, actual starvation.

In his flight from fiscal reality the Indonesian President has indulged in other costly toys, including a \$40 million stadium for the Asian games in Jakarta last August.

Indonesia is in hock to the Soviet Union for about \$1 billion, of which more than half was spent for military equipment. Aside from the new loan agreement, U.S. aid since 1949 comes to about \$773 million, about \$402 million of this in loans.

THE Indonesian economy has deteriorated steadily since the Dutch left in 1949. Exports last year were off about 15 per cent from those of 1961. Of the \$570 million total, \$90 million came from the three Western oil companies operating in Sumatra and Indonesian Borneo.

The official exchange rate of the rupiah is 45 to the United States dollar, but the free market rate is usually around 1000 to the dollar. The United States is pressing for currency reform, including devaluation of the rupiah.

IRONICALLY, Indonesia is potentially one of the richest countries in the world. But because of a shortage of cotton, most textile plants are operating at only about 20 per cent of capacity. This is generally true of industry in Indonesia. And the world's fourth largest grower of rice is the No. 1 importer.

Indonesia already has wrung from the foreign-owned oil companies 60 per cent of their profits—as against 50 per cent paid under Dutch control. Now the government wants ownership within ten years—the companies already have agreed to a 20-year turnover—with immediate nationalization the threatened alternative.

The American interests have a pretty high hole card. Under Section 620 (e) of last year's Foreign Assistance Act, U. S. aid recipients are given just six months after expropriating American private property to take "appropriate steps" to compensate the owners or face loss of aid funds. It could happen to Indonesia—it already has to Ceylon.—E.R.R.

Farewell to Morocco

Back in 1958 King Mohammed V of Morocco demanded "total and unconditional" evacuation of U.S. bases in his country. The upshot was a formal agreement a year later that the United States would give up its four air bases and one naval installation there no later than the end of 1963.

The whole matter will be discussed again when King Hassan II of Morocco, who took the throne after the death of King Mohammed in 1961, makes a 10-day state visit to the United States beginning Tuesday, March 26.

The United States is ready to live up to its agreement to get out of Morocco this year. But there is some talk that King Hassan may be willing to renegotiate the 1959 agreement to provide for a later withdrawal from the U.S. naval station at Kenitra (formerly Port Lyauutey).

SINCE gaining independence from France in 1956, Morocco has received an estimated \$325 million in American aid of various kinds. With our bases gone, Morocco would lose part of its leverage for continued assistance.

A survey team, headed by William O. Baxster of the State Department, was dispatched to Morocco late in 1961 to study ways in which the U.S. bases could best be converted to serve economic and social development. Some elaborate proposals were drawn up, but no firm commitments have yet been made.

Five years ago the Moroccan government would have been satisfied simply to see America abandon her bases there. Now there is some feeling that this country has a duty to help fill the economic vacuum which such a withdrawal creates in the immediate vicinity of the bases.—E.R.R.



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.

A Great Question

To the Editor: No matter what the results of any presidential election, the great question of our time which demands immediate solution is: Are we going to keep the system of private ownership? Shall we attempt to preserve a social system that has proved its incapacity to solve the problem of poverty in the midst of plenty?

How many favor prolonging the life of a society in which a few own all the means of wealth-production, in which labor-saving machinery, instead of lightening labor's toil, throws workers out of their jobs onto the industrial scrapheap? Must mankind pass through still another vicious cycle of depression, crisis and war? Or shall we do the common-sense thing—make the means of production our collective property, abolish exploitation of the many by the few, and use our productive genius to create leisure and abundance for all?

Abraham Lincoln recognized the injustices to workers under class rule when he said: "Inasmuch as most things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them; but it has so happened that some have labored and others have without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor is a worthy object of any good government."

This is the very foundation of genuine socialism. Today our productive mechanism is as complex as it is vast. It cuts across all arbitrary boundary lines and can no more be controlled by Congress than a streamliner can be driven with a bull whip. To direct the huge and complicated industrial machine under a collective system requires an industrial, not a political form of administration. Lydia Burnham, 814 Warne st., Prescott, Ariz.

Janet Bobbett, 400 Liberty St., Ashland, Ore.

Building Collection

To the Editor: I enjoyed very much the article on post offices in your issue of Feb. 24. Please convey to Eva Hamilton my appreciation for a masterful presentation.

In defense of the author I rise to correct the information furnished by Mrs. Card in her letter to the editor of Feb. 7. Stephen P. Taylor was not the first postmaster of Phoenix. He was in fact fifth in line, preceded by Samuel H. Miller, Sylvester M. Wait, Pat McManus and G. Goldsmith, in that order.

We are always pleased to see material of this nature since it adds materially to our store of knowledge concerning our Oregon Country heritage. We are building an extensive collection of research material relating to the postal history of the Far West and your fine article will be a welcome addition. Your readers will be interested to know that our services are always available in this and many other fields. The strength of our collections is based on the contributions of public-spirited and history-minded citizens, so we would welcome any additions to our Postal History collection. Old letters, envelopes with postal or express markings, business papers dealing with post offices or express companies, photographs or objects having to do with these services would be very welcome.

Harry E. Lichter, Chief Curator, Museum Oregon Historical Society

Bits of Wisdom

To the Editor: Thank God for small favors... your eminent columnist... J. W. Z. The week is brighter for the bits of wisdom(?) he leaves with us each Sunday. He even frees us from a set of shackles on occasion, like still being impressed by a newspaper's outdated Pulitzer award.

A note for... J. W. Z. to pass along to his cannibal chief. If any Peruvians pass through the jungle he might try some "Lima beans" for a variation in menu. Mr. J. H. Schmitt, CMXXIV Jsp. st., Medford, O. VII VII II - II IX

Middle East Developments Not Going Well for Kremlin; Fear China Reaction

By K. C. THALER United Press International London—(UPI)—Things are not going well for the Kremlin in the Middle East, one of the major infiltration targets of Soviet strategy.

Having built up its influence in Iraq with considerable military and economic investments, Moscow is currently witnessing the fact that the new Iraq regime clamped down with severity on Communists and shot some of their leaders.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written President Kennedy, accompanied by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and ranking members of Congress from both parties, are in San Jose, capital of the little Central American republic of Costa Rica, where they will discuss mutual problems with the presidents of six Latin American countries—Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

WHY the meeting?

It was suggested by Costa Rican President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, who told a member of the staff of the U.S. News & World Report a few days ago:

"The visit of President Kennedy to Costa Rica was proposed by me. I felt, and the leaders of the other Central American countries agreed with me, that the time was ripe for President Kennedy to come here to talk with us about the Alliance for Progress and what should be done about Castro."

HE ADDED:

"Perhaps it would be more accurate if I said 'for President Kennedy to tell us what the U.S. proposes to do about Castro,' since Cuba is now too heavily armed for us in Central America to touch." "The problem of Castro has become worse, more serious than ever before. The U.S. obviously has its reasons for behaving the way it does, but the fact is that Cuba has been armed to the point where it is now difficult to get the communists out. The Russians have also LEFT AN ARMY THERE, and that complicates the problem even more."

HE CONCLUDED:

"It is now difficult to say how the Cuban problem can be solved. The Bay of Pigs was a magnificent opportunity to get rid of Castro. The show-down last October over the Russian missiles was another great opportunity, and that too was lost... Now we are in a defensive position in Central America because Cuba is much stronger than we are." "What happens now depends on the United States."

THIS meeting in Costa Rica is curiously interesting.

Back in 1924—139 years ago—General Simon Bolivar, the great South American patriot, issued an invitation to the Latin American governments then existing to attend a proposed Congress of American Republics to be held at Panama. Delegates to this Congress were to be empowered to discuss various questions concerning American affairs, particularly those relating to liberal commercial intercourse among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

In the spring of 1825, the invitation was extended to the United States. President John Quincy Adams was immensely interested in the idea, and when the All-American congress met in Panama he sent in a message saying that the invitation had been accepted, and naming the U.S. delegates.

WHAT happened?

It's at least interesting. When President Adams sent his nominations as delegates to the senate, they were referred to the committee on foreign affairs, which reported against them on the ground that participation in the All-American Congress would draw us into entangling relations with other countries.

The senate debated the committee report in secret sessions for about a month and finally CONFIRMED the nominations, and voted funds for the delegates' attendance. But by the time the ruckus was over it was too late for the delegates to reach Panama before adjournment of the congress.

IT'S INTERESTING to speculate on what might have happened if there had been more statesmanship and less politics in connection with Simon Bolivar's proposal

The new Syrian regime also has tightened its grip on Communists and is tracking them down.

After accepting quietly an anti-Communist policy of President Abdel Gamal Nasser in Egypt, Russia now finds things are getting out of hand.

One Eye on China

This development has come at a time when Moscow has become ostensibly more sensitive to anti-Communist policies of the countries with whom it is doing business, for fear of Red China's reaction. One of Peking's arguments is that Russia is doing too much business with the so-called bourgeois circles in developing countries and ignoring the proper revolutionary movements.

But there is a lot more at stake for the Kremlin in the Middle East presently than the future of the local Communist movements.

The Kremlin has been working hard to gain and to extend a foothold in the Middle East. It forced its way into the oil-rich and strategically important area by supplying Nasser with arms back in the late 1950s, to help undermine Western influence there.

But Nasser, after accepting aid on a sizable scale from the

Russians, clamped down on the Communists and outlawed the party. Moscow did not like it but swallowed the blow for the sake of political considerations.

But when Abdel Karim Kassem's revolution ousted King Feisal in Iraq the Kremlin at once approached the new regime in Baghdad and has since poured into Iraq large quantities of modern arms and economic aid.

Maneuver Failed

There were very strong indications that Moscow was in effect seeking to build up Kassem as a counter-weight to Nasser. This game has come to naught. Kassem is dead and the new regime looks to Cairo for cooperation.

"Spontaneous" demonstrations against Iraq in Moscow last week are a measure of the anger of the Kremlin leadership.

The setback in the Middle East comes after a series of failures in Africa, where Russian infiltration strategy has not paid off either. In the Congo, in Guinea and in some of the other newly emerging African nations Moscow has to pull out or at least to pull back.

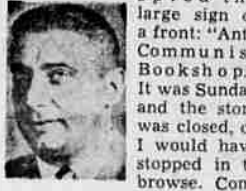
With Peking watching, the Kremlin's embarrassment must be all the greater.

Strictly Personal

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

FOOLISH VENTURE

Driving down one of the main streets in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, last month, I



spied the large sign of a front: "Anti-Communist Bookshop." It was Sunday and the store was closed, or I would have stopped in to browse. Communism is a way of life we dislike; but anti-communism as a way of life can be just as repulsive.

Nobody can build a life on negatives—on being against something—for when that something collapses, then there is nothing left to hold us together.

An anti-communist book store strikes me as a foolish venture, if nothing worse. Certainly the American public needs educating about world affairs, about the virtues and defects of competing systems; what it does not need is more anti-communist propaganda.

The best way to fight communism—and I am talking here about the ideological threat, not the military one—is to comprehend our own system, and to live up to it. If we genuinely understand the open, dynamic, egalitarian basis of our American commonwealth, we will be immune to the ideological virus of communism.

The worst way to fight it—and the only way that the super-patriots seem to know—is to persecute it as a religious heresy, with anathemas and witch hunts and loyalty oaths and all the dubious techniques that are more appropriate to a fascist system than to our own.

If we really understand what the founding fathers were trying to create, what they believed in, and how they expressed it, we will not be depressed either by the communist corruptions of the left or the perverse birchings of the right.

To be "anti—" anything as a basic creed is insufficient and self-stultifying. The worst kind of Protestant, for instance, is the "anti-Catholic" one, who is so busy being against he does not know what he is for. In fact, the way in which many people avoid practicing their own religion is by castigating other religions; it makes them feel zealous, and doesn't impose upon them any obligation to act like a Christian in their daily lives.

It is just too easy to be "anti-communist" in America today; too easy to use this slogan as a justification for ignorance and bigotry and bullying and non-conformists. And this is precisely what the zealots have in mind—to crush anyone who disagrees with them by branding them as "communists" or sympathizers of one sort or another.

The cure they offer is just as bad as the disease they want to eradicate. What the country needs are more bookshops of all sorts, so that people will be induced to read and judge and evaluate for themselves—not an "anti-communist" bookshop. For it is education rather than propaganda that is the most effective prophylaxis against diseases in the body politic.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

PETER LIND HAYES delights in reminiscing about his erratic old friend, stuttering Joe Frisco. Joe was in constant terror of being robbed, says Hayes. One night he checked into a flea-bag in Altoona, and searched every corner of the room before retiring to make sure no robber was lying in wait for him.

Then he double-locked the door and dove into bed. He took one more precaution even then. In the darkness he called out "Oh, Lord, here I am in Altoona again—dead broke!"

Danny Kaye, touring the world in behalf of the UN International Children's Emergency Fund, encountered one mean old curmudgeon who derided the whole idea. "The disease, famines, and floods of the Far East," he insisted, "were always nature's way of counteracting overpopulation. Now you do-gooders are upsetting all the scales and what's the result? Seven hundred million Red Chinese! I don't mean to sound heartless, but..."

"Your logic is infallible," interrupted Kaye testily. "Why not put it to the test the next time your own child gets sick?"

Fran Merriam insists that ever since her cow swallowed a transistor radio, when she is milked, she gives three quarts of news flashes and a pint of rock and roll.

